

## MPLS Transport Profile (MPLS-TP) Identifiers

### Abstract

This document specifies an initial set of identifiers to be used in the Transport Profile of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS-TP). The MPLS-TP requirements ([RFC 5654](#)) require that the elements and objects in an MPLS-TP environment are able to be configured and managed without a control plane. In such an environment, many conventions for defining identifiers are possible. This document defines identifiers for MPLS-TP management and Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) functions compatible with IP/MPLS conventions.

This document is a product of a joint Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) / International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) effort to include an MPLS Transport Profile within the IETF MPLS and Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) architectures to support the capabilities and functionalities of a packet transport network as defined by the ITU-T.

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This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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## Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	3
1.1. Terminology .....	3
1.2. Requirements Language .....	4
1.3. Notational Conventions .....	4
2. Named Entities .....	5
3. Uniquely Identifying an Operator - the Global_ID .....	5
4. Node and Interface Identifiers .....	6
5. MPLS-TP Tunnel and LSP Identifiers .....	7
5.1. MPLS-TP Point-to-Point Tunnel Identifiers .....	8
5.2. MPLS-TP LSP Identifiers .....	9
5.2.1. MPLS-TP Co-Routed Bidirectional LSP Identifiers .....	9
5.2.2. MPLS-TP Associated Bidirectional LSP Identifiers .....	9
5.3. Mapping to RSVP Signaling .....	10
6. Pseudowire Path Identifiers .....	11
7. Maintenance Identifiers .....	13
7.1. Maintenance Entity Group Identifiers .....	13
7.1.1. MPLS-TP Section MEG_IDs .....	13
7.1.2. MPLS-TP LSP MEG_IDs .....	13
7.1.3. Pseudowire MEG_IDs .....	14
7.2. Maintenance Entity Group End Point Identifiers .....	14
7.2.1. MPLS-TP Section MEP_IDs .....	14
7.2.2. MPLS-TP LSP_MEP_ID .....	15
7.2.3. MEP_IDs for Pseudowires .....	15
7.3. Maintenance Entity Group Intermediate Point Identifiers .....	15
8. Security Considerations .....	15
9. References .....	16
9.1. Normative References .....	16
9.2. Informative References .....	17

## 1. Introduction

This document specifies an initial set of identifiers to be used in the Transport Profile of Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS-TP). The MPLS-TP requirements ([RFC 5654](#) [7]) require that the elements and objects in an MPLS-TP environment are able to be configured and managed without a control plane. In such an environment, many conventions for defining identifiers are possible. This document defines identifiers for MPLS-TP management and OAM functions compatible with IP/MPLS conventions. That is, the identifiers have been chosen to be compatible with existing IP, MPLS, GMPLS, and Pseudowire definitions.

This document is a product of a joint Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) / International Telecommunication Union Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) effort to include an MPLS Transport Profile within the IETF MPLS and Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) architectures to support the capabilities and functionalities of a packet transport network as defined by the ITU-T.

### 1.1. Terminology

AGI: Attachment Group Identifier

AII: Attachment Interface Identifier

AS: Autonomous System

ASN: Autonomous System Number

EGP: Exterior Gateway Protocol

FEC: Forwarding Equivalence Class

GMPLS: Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching

IGP: Interior Gateway Protocol

LSP: Label Switched Path

LSR: Label Switching Router

MEG: Maintenance Entity Group

MEP: Maintenance Entity Group End Point

MIP: Maintenance Entity Group Intermediate Point

MPLS: Multiprotocol Label Switching

NNI: Network-to-Network Interface

OAM: Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

PW: Pseudowire

RSVP: Resource Reservation Protocol

RSVP-TE: RSVP Traffic Engineering

SAII: Source AII

SPME: Sub-Path Maintenance Entity

T-PE: Terminating Provider Edge

TAII: Target AII

## 1.2. Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in [RFC 2119](#) [1].

## 1.3. Notational Conventions

All multiple-word atomic identifiers use underscores (\_) between the words to join the words. Many of the identifiers are composed of a set of other identifiers. These are expressed by listing the latter identifiers joined with double-colon "::" notation.

Where the same identifier type is used multiple times in a concatenation, they are qualified by a prefix joined to the identifier by a dash (-). For example, A1-Node\_ID is the Node\_ID of a node referred to as A1.

The notation defines a preferred ordering of the fields. Specifically, the designation A1 is used to indicate the lower sort order of a field or set of fields and Z9 is used to indicate the higher sort order of the same. The sort is either alphanumeric or numeric depending on the field's definition. Where the sort applies to a group of fields, those fields are grouped with {...}.

Note, however, that the uniqueness of an identifier does not depend on the ordering, but rather, upon the uniqueness and scoping of the fields that compose the identifier. Further, the preferred ordering

is not intended to constrain protocol designs by dictating a particular field sequence (for example, see [Section 5.2.1](#)) or even what fields appear in which objects (for example, see [Section 5.3](#)).

## 2. Named Entities

In order to configure, operate, and manage a transport network based on the MPLS Transport Profile, a number of entities require identification. Identifiers for the following entities are defined in this document:

- \* Global\_ID
- \* Node
- \* Interface
- \* Tunnel
- \* LSP
- \* PW
- \* MEG
- \* MEP
- \* MIP

Note that we have borrowed the term "tunnel" from RSVP-TE ([RFC 3209 \[2\]](#)) where it is used to describe an entity that provides a logical association between a source and destination LSR. The tunnel, in turn, is instantiated by one or more LSPs, where the additional LSPs are used for protection or re-grooming of the tunnel.

## 3. Uniquely Identifying an Operator - the Global\_ID

The Global\_ID is defined to uniquely identify an operator. [RFC 5003 \[3\]](#) defines a globally unique Attachment Interface Identifier (AII). That AII is composed of three parts: a Global\_ID that uniquely identifies an operator, a prefix, and, finally, an attachment circuit identifier. We have chosen to use that Global ID for MPLS-TP. Quoting from [RFC 5003, Section 3.2](#):

The global ID can contain the 2-octet or 4-octet value of the provider's Autonomous System Number (ASN). It is expected that the global ID will be derived from the globally unique ASN of the

autonomous system hosting the PEs containing the actual AIIIs. The presence of a global ID based on the operator's ASN ensures that the AII will be globally unique.

A Global\_ID is an unsigned 32-bit value and MUST be derived from a 4-octet AS number assigned to the operator. Note that 2-octet AS numbers have been incorporated in the 4-octet by placing the 2-octet AS number in the low-order octets and setting the two high-order octets to zero.

ASN 0 is reserved and cannot be assigned to an operator. An identifier containing a Global\_ID of zero means that no Global\_ID is specified. Note that a Global\_ID of zero is limited to entities contained within a single operator and MUST NOT be used across an NNI.

The Global\_ID is used solely to provide a globally unique context for other MPLS-TP identifiers. While the AS number used in the Global\_ID MUST be one that the operator is entitled to use, the use of the Global\_ID is not related to the use of the ASN in protocols such as BGP.

#### 4. Node and Interface Identifiers

An LSR requires identification of the node itself and of its interfaces. An interface is the attachment point to a server (sub-)layer, e.g., MPLS-TP section or MPLS-TP tunnel.

We call the identifier associated with a node a "Node Identifier" (Node\_ID). The Node\_ID is a unique 32-bit value assigned by the operator within the scope of a Global\_ID. The structure of the Node\_ID is operator-specific and is outside the scope of this document. However, the value zero is reserved and MUST NOT be used. Where IPv4 addresses are used, it may be convenient to use the Node's IPv4 loopback address as the Node\_ID; however, the Node\_ID does not need to have any association with the IPv4 address space used in the operator's IGP or EGP. Where IPv6 addresses are used exclusively, a 32-bit value unique within the scope of a Global\_ID is assigned.

An LSR can support multiple layers (e.g., hierarchical LSPs) and the Node\_ID belongs to the multiple-layer context, i.e., it is applicable to all LSPs or PWs that originate on, have an intermediate point on, or terminate on the node.

In situations where a Node\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by prefixing the identifier with the operator's Global\_ID.

The term "interface" is used for the attachment point to an MPLS-TP section. Within the context of a particular node, we call the identifier associated with an interface an "Interface Number" (IF\_Num). The IF\_Num is a 32-bit unsigned integer assigned by the operator and MUST be unique within the scope of a Node\_ID. The IF\_Num value 0 has special meaning (see [Section 7.3](#), MIP Identifiers) and MUST NOT be used to identify an MPLS-TP interface.

Note that IF\_Num has no relation with the ifNum object defined in [RFC 2863](#) [8]. Further, no mapping is mandated between IF\_Num and ifIndex in [RFC 2863](#).

An "Interface Identifier" (IF\_ID) identifies an interface uniquely within the context of a Global\_ID. It is formed by concatenating the Node\_ID with the IF\_Num. That is, an IF\_ID is a 64-bit identifier formed as Node\_ID::IF\_Num.

This convention was chosen to allow compatibility with GMPLS. The GMPLS signaling functional description [4] requires interface identification. GMPLS allows three formats for the Interface\_ID. The third format consists of an IPv4 address plus a 32-bit unsigned integer for the specific interface. The format defined for MPLS-TP is consistent with this format, but uses the Node\_ID instead of an IPv4 address.

If an IF\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by prefixing the identifier with the operator's Global\_ID.

Note that MPLS-TP supports hierarchical sections. The attachment point to an MPLS-TP section at any (sub-)layer requires a node-unique IF\_Num.

## 5. MPLS-TP Tunnel and LSP Identifiers

In MPLS, the actual transport of packets is provided by Label Switched Paths (LSPs). A transport service may be composed of multiple LSPs. Further, the LSPs providing a service may change over time due to protection and restoration events. In order to clearly identify the service, we use the term "MPLS-TP Tunnel" or simply "tunnel" for a service provided by (for example) a working LSP and protected by a protection LSP. The "Tunnel Identifier" (Tunnel\_ID) identifies the transport service and provides a stable binding to the client in the face of changes in the data-plane LSPs used to provide the service due to protection or restoration events. This section defines an MPLS-TP Tunnel\_ID to uniquely identify a tunnel, and an MPLS-TP LSP Identifier (LSP\_ID) to uniquely identify an LSP associated with a tunnel.

For the case where multiple LSPs (for example) are used to support a single service with a common set of end points, using the Tunnel\_ID allows for a trivial mapping between the server and client layers, providing a common service identifier that may be either defined by or used by the client.

Note that this usage is not intended to constrain protection schemes, and may be used to identify any service (protected or unprotected) that may appear to the client as a single service attachment point. Keeping the Tunnel\_ID consistent across working and protection LSPs is a useful construct currently employed within GMPLS. However, the Tunnel\_ID for a protection LSP MAY differ from that used by its corresponding working LSP.

### 5.1. MPLS-TP Point-to-Point Tunnel Identifiers

At each end point, a tunnel is uniquely identified by the end point's Node\_ID and a locally assigned tunnel number. Specifically, a "Tunnel Number" (Tunnel\_Num) is a 16-bit unsigned integer unique within the context of the Node\_ID. The motivation for each end point having its own tunnel number is to allow a compact form for the MEP\_ID. See [Section 7.2.2](#).

Having two tunnel numbers also serves to simplify other signaling (e.g., setup of associated bidirectional tunnels as described in [Section 5.3](#)).

The concatenation of the two end point identifiers serves as the full identifier. Using the A1/Z9 convention, the format of a Tunnel\_ID is:

$$A1-\{Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::Z9-\{Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}$$

Where the Tunnel\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by using globally unique Node\_IDs as defined above. Thus, a globally unique Tunnel\_ID becomes:

$$A1-\{Global\_ID::Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::Z9-\{Global\_ID::Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}$$

When an MPLS-TP Tunnel is configured, it MUST be assigned a unique IF\_ID at each end point. As usual, the IF\_ID is composed of the local Node\_ID concatenated with a 32-bit IF\_Num.



## 5.2. MPLS-TP LSP Identifiers

This section defines identifiers for MPLS-TP co-routed bidirectional and associated bidirectional LSPs. Note that MPLS-TP Sub-Path Maintenance Entities (SPMEs), as defined in RFC 5921 [9], are also LSPs and use these same forms of identifiers.

### 5.2.1. MPLS-TP Co-Routed Bidirectional LSP Identifiers

A co-routed bidirectional LSP can be uniquely identified by a single LSP number within the scope of an MPLS-TP Tunnel\_ID. Specifically, an LSP Number (LSP\_Num) is a 16-bit unsigned integer unique within the Tunnel\_ID. Thus, the format of an MPLS-TP co-routed bidirectional LSP\_ID is:

$$A1-\{Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::Z9-\{Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::LSP\_Num$$

Note that the uniqueness of identifiers does not depend on the A1/Z9 sort ordering. Thus, the identifier:

$$Z9-\{Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::A1-\{Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::LSP\_Num$$

is synonymous with the one above.

At the data-plane level, a co-routed bidirectional LSP is composed of two unidirectional LSPs traversing the same links in opposite directions. Since a co-routed bidirectional LSP is provisioned or signaled as a single entity, a single LSP\_Num is used for both unidirectional LSPs. The unidirectional LSPs can be referenced by the identifiers:

$$A1-Node\_ID::A1-Tunnel\_Num::LSP\_Num::Z9-Node\_ID \text{ and}$$

$$Z9-Node\_ID::Z9-Tunnel\_Num::LSP\_Num::A1-Node\_ID, \text{ respectively.}$$

Where the LSP\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by using globally unique Node\_IDs as defined above. Thus, a globally unique LSP\_ID becomes:

$$A1-\{Global\_ID::Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::Z9-\{Global\_ID::Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num\}::LSP\_Num$$

### 5.2.2. MPLS-TP Associated Bidirectional LSP Identifiers

For an associated bidirectional LSP, each of the unidirectional LSPs from A1 to Z9 and Z9 to A1 require LSP\_Nums. Each unidirectional LSP is uniquely identified by a single LSP number within the scope of the ingress's Tunnel\_Num. Specifically, an "LSP Number" (LSP\_Num) is a

16-bit unsigned integer unique within the scope of the ingress's Tunnel\_Num. Thus, the format of an MPLS-TP associated bidirectional LSP\_ID is:

```
A1-{Node_ID::Tunnel_Num::LSP_Num}::  
Z9-{Node_ID::Tunnel_Num::LSP_Num}
```

At the data-plane level, an associated bidirectional LSP is composed of two unidirectional LSPs between two nodes in opposite directions. The unidirectional LSPs may be referenced by the identifiers:

A1-Node\_ID::A1-Tunnel\_Num::A1-LSP\_Num::Z9-Node\_ID and

Z9-Node\_ID::Z9-Tunnel\_Num::Z9-LSP\_Num::A1-Node\_ID, respectively.

Where the LSP\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by using globally unique Node\_IDs as defined above. Thus, a globally unique LSP\_ID becomes:

```
A1-{Global_ID::Node_ID::Tunnel_Num::LSP_Num}::  
Z9-{Global_ID::Node_ID::Tunnel_Num::LSP_Num}
```

### 5.3. Mapping to RSVP Signaling

This section is informative and exists to help understand the structure of the LSP IDs.

GMPLS [5] is based on RSVP-TE [2]. This section defines the mapping from an MPLS-TP LSP\_ID to RSVP-TE. At this time, RSVP-TE has yet to be extended to accommodate Global\_IDs. Thus, a mapping is only made for the network unique form of the LSP\_ID and assumes that the operator has chosen to derive its Node\_IDs from valid IPv4 addresses.

GMPLS and RSVP-TE signaling use a 5-tuple to uniquely identify an LSP within an operator's network. This tuple is composed of a Tunnel End-point Address, Tunnel\_ID, Extended Tunnel ID, Tunnel Sender Address, and (RSVP) LSP\_ID. RFC 3209 allows some flexibility in how the Extended Tunnel ID is chosen, and a direct mapping is not mandated. One convention that is often used, however, is to populate this field with the same value as the Tunnel Sender Address. The examples below follow that convention. Note that these are only examples.

For a co-routed bidirectional LSP signaled from A1 to Z9, the mapping to the GMPLS 5-tuple is as follows:

- \* Tunnel End-point Address = Z9-Node\_ID
- \* Tunnel\_ID = A1-Tunnel\_Num
- \* Extended Tunnel\_ID = A1-Node\_ID
- \* Tunnel Sender Address = A1-Node\_ID
- \* (RSVP) LSP\_ID = LSP\_Num

An associated bidirectional LSP between two nodes A1 and Z9 consists of two unidirectional LSPs, one from A1 to Z9 and one from Z9 to A1.

In situations where a mapping to the RSVP-TE 5-tuples is required, the following mappings are used. For the A1 to Z9 LSP, the mapping would be:

- \* Tunnel End-point Address = Z9-Node\_ID
- \* Tunnel\_ID = A1-Tunnel\_Num
- \* Extended Tunnel\_ID = A1-Node\_ID
- \* Tunnel Sender Address = A1-Node\_ID
- \* (RSVP) LSP\_ID = A1-LSP\_Num

Likewise, the Z9 to A1 LSP, the mapping would be:

- \* Tunnel End-point Address = A1-Node\_ID
- \* Tunnel\_ID = Z9-Tunnel\_Num
- \* Extended Tunnel\_ID = Z9-Node\_ID
- \* Tunnel Sender Address = Z9-Node\_ID
- \* (RSVP) LSP\_ID = Z9-LSP\_Num

## 6. Pseudowire Path Identifiers

Pseudowire signaling (RFC 4447 [6]) defines two FECs used to signal pseudowires. Of these, the Generalized PWid FEC (type 129) along with AII Type 2 as defined in RFC 5003 [3] fits the identification requirements of MPLS-TP.

In an MPLS-TP environment, a PW is identified by a set of identifiers that can be mapped directly to the elements required by the Generalized PWid FEC (type 129) and AII Type 2. To distinguish this identifier from other Pseudowire Identifiers, we call this a Pseudowire Path Identifier (PW\_Path\_ID).

The AII Type 2 is composed of three fields. These are the Global\_ID, the Prefix, and the AC\_ID. The Global\_ID used in this document is identical to the Global\_ID defined in RFC 5003. The Node\_ID is used as the Prefix. The AC\_ID is as defined in RFC 5003.

To complete the Generalized PWid FEC (type 129), all that is required is an Attachment Group Identifier (AGI). That field is exactly as specified in RFC 4447. A (bidirectional) pseudowire consists of a pair of unidirectional LSPs, one in each direction. Thus, for signaling, the Generalized PWid FEC (type 129) has a notion of Source AII (SAII) and Target AII (TAII). These terms are used relative to the direction of the LSP, i.e., the SAII is assigned to the end that allocates the PW label for a given direction, and the TAII to the other end.

In a purely configured environment, when referring to the entire PW, this distinction is not critical. That is, a Generalized PWid FEC (type 129) of AGIa::AIIb::AIIc is equivalent to AGIa::AIIc::AIIb.

We note that in a signaled environment, the required convention in RFC 4447 is that at a particular end point, the AII associated with that end point comes first. The complete PW\_Path\_ID is:

```
AGI::A1-{Global_ID::Node_ID::AC_ID}::  
Z9-{Global_ID::Node_ID::AC_ID}.
```

In a signaled environment the LSP from A1 to Z9 would be initiated with a label request from A1 to Z9 with the fields of the Generalized PWid FEC (type 129) completed as follows:

```
AGI = AGI  
SAII = A1-{Global_ID::Node_ID::AC_ID}  
TAII = Z9-{Global_ID::Node_ID::AC_ID}
```

The LSP from Z9 to A1 would be signaled with:

```
AGI = AGI  
SAII = Z9-{Global_ID::Node_ID::AC_ID}  
TAII = A1-{Global_ID::Node_ID::AC_ID}
```

## 7. Maintenance Identifiers

In MPLS-TP, a Maintenance Entity Group (MEG) represents an entity that requires management and defines a relationship between a set of maintenance points. A maintenance point is either a Maintenance Entity Group End Point (MEP), a Maintenance Entity Group Intermediate Point (MIP), or a Pseudowire Segment End Point. Within the context of a MEG, MEPs and MIPs must be uniquely identified. This section defines a means of uniquely identifying Maintenance Entity Groups and Maintenance Entities. It also uniquely defines MEPs and MIPs within the context of a Maintenance Entity Group.

### 7.1. Maintenance Entity Group Identifiers

Maintenance Entity Group Identifiers (MEG\_IDs) are required for MPLS-TP sections, LSPs, and Pseudowires. The formats were chosen to follow the IP-compatible identifiers defined above.

#### 7.1.1. MPLS-TP Section MEG\_IDs

MPLS-TP allows a hierarchy of sections. See "MPLS-TP Data Plane Architecture" (RFC 5960 [10]). Sections above layer 0 are MPLS-TP LSPs. These use their MPLS-TP LSP MEG IDs defined in Section 7.1.2.

IP-compatible MEG\_IDs for MPLS-TP sections at layer 0 are formed by concatenating the two IF\_IDs of the corresponding section using the A1/Z9 ordering. For example:

A1-IF\_ID::Z9-IF\_ID

Where the Section\_MEG\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by using globally unique Node\_IDs as defined above. Thus, a globally unique Section\_MEG\_ID becomes:

A1-{Global\_ID::IF\_ID}::Z9-{Global\_ID::IF\_ID}

#### 7.1.2. MPLS-TP LSP MEG\_IDs

A MEG pertains to a unique MPLS-TP LSP. IP compatible MEG\_IDs for MPLS-TP LSPs are simply the corresponding LSP\_IDs; however, the A1/Z9 ordering MUST be used. For bidirectional co-routed LSPs, the format of the LSP\_ID is found in Section 5.2.1. For associated bidirectional LSPs, the format is in Section 5.2.2.

We note that while the two identifiers are syntactically identical, they have different semantics. This semantic difference needs to be made clear. For instance, if both an MPLS-TP LSP\_ID and MPLS-TP LSP\_MEG\_IDs are to be encoded in TLVs, different types need to be assigned for these two identifiers.

#### 7.1.3. Pseudowire MEG\_IDs

For Pseudowires, a MEG pertains to a single PW. The IP-compatible MEG\_ID for a PW is simply the corresponding PW\_Path\_ID; however, the A1/Z9 ordering MUST be used. The PW\_Path\_ID is described in [Section 6](#). We note that while the two identifiers are syntactically identical, they have different semantics. This semantic difference needs to be made clear. For instance, if both a PW\_Path\_ID and a PW\_MEG\_ID are to be encoded in TLVs, different types need to be assigned for these two identifiers.

### 7.2. Maintenance Entity Group End Point Identifiers

#### 7.2.1. MPLS-TP Section MEP\_IDs

IP-compatible MEP\_IDs for MPLS-TP sections above layer 0 are their MPLS-TP LSP\_MEP\_IDs. See [Section 7.2.2](#).

IP-compatible MEP\_IDs for MPLS-TP sections at layer 0 are simply the IF\_IDs of each end of the section. For example, for a section whose MEG\_ID is:

A1-IF\_ID::Z9-IF\_ID

the Section MEP\_ID at A1 would be:

A1-IF\_ID

and the Section MEP\_ID at Z9 would be:

Z9-IF\_ID.

Where the Section MEP\_ID needs to be globally unique, this is accomplished by using globally unique Node\_IDs as defined above. Thus, a globally unique Section MEP\_ID becomes:

Global\_ID::IF\_ID.

### 7.2.2. MPLS-TP LSP\_MEP\_ID

In order to automatically generate MEP\_IDs for MPLS-TP LSPs, we use the elements of identification that are unique to an end point. This ensures that MEP\_IDs are unique for all LSPs within an operator. When Tunnels or LSPs cross operator boundaries, these are made unique by pre-pending them with the operator's Global\_ID.

The MPLS-TP LSP\_MEP\_ID is:

Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num::LSP\_Num

where the Node\_ID is the node in which the MEP is located and Tunnel\_Num is the tunnel number unique to that node. In the case of co-routed bidirectional LSPs, the single LSP\_Num is used at both ends. In the case of associated bidirectional LSPs, the LSP\_Num is the one unique to where the MEP resides.

In situations where global uniqueness is required, this becomes:

Global\_ID::Node\_ID::Tunnel\_Num::LSP\_Num

### 7.2.3. MEP\_IDs for Pseudowires

Like MPLS-TP LSPs, Pseudowire end points (T-PEs) require MEP\_IDs. In order to automatically generate MEP\_IDs for PWs, we simply use the AGI plus the AII associated with that end of the PW. Thus, a MEP\_ID for a Pseudowire T-PE takes the form:

AGI::Global\_ID::Node\_ID::AC\_ID

where the Node\_ID is the node in which the MEP is located and the AC\_ID is the AC\_ID of the Pseudowire at that node.

## 7.3. Maintenance Entity Group Intermediate Point Identifiers

For a MIP that is associated with a particular interface, we simply use the IF\_ID (see [Section 4](#)) of the interfaces that are cross-connected. This allows MIPs to be independently identified in one node where a per-interface MIP model is used. If only a per-node MIP model is used, then one MIP is configured. In this case, the MIP\_ID is formed using the Node\_ID and an IF\_Num of 0.

## 8. Security Considerations

This document describes an information model and, as such, does not introduce security concerns. Protocol specifications that describe use of this information model, however, may introduce security risks

and concerns about authentication of participants. For this reason, the writers of protocol specifications for the purpose of describing implementation of this information model need to describe security and authentication concerns that may be raised by the particular mechanisms defined and how those concerns may be addressed.

Uniqueness of the identifiers from this document is guaranteed by the assigner (e.g., a Global\_ID is unique based on the assignment of ASNs from IANA and both a Node\_ID and an IF\_Num are unique based on the assignment by an operator). Failure by an assigner to use unique values within the specified scoping for any of the identifiers defined herein could result in operational problems. For example, a non-unique MEP value could result in failure to detect a mis-merged LSP.

Protocol specifications that utilize the identifiers defined herein need to consider the implications of guessable identifiers and, where there is a security implication, SHOULD give advice on how to make identifiers less guessable.

## 9. References

### 9.1. Normative References

- [1] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [2] Awduche, D., Berger, L., Gan, D., Li, T., Srinivasan, V., and G. Swallow, "RSVP-TE: Extensions to RSVP for LSP Tunnels", [RFC 3209](#), December 2001.
- [3] Metz, C., Martini, L., Balus, F., and J. Sugimoto, "Attachment Individual Identifier (AII) Types for Aggregation", [RFC 5003](#), September 2007.
- [4] Berger, L., "Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling Functional Description", [RFC 3471](#), January 2003.
- [5] Berger, L., "Generalized Multi-Protocol Label Switching (GMPLS) Signaling Resource ReserVation Protocol-Traffic Engineering (RSVP-TE) Extensions", [RFC 3473](#), January 2003.
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## 9.2. Informative References

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