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IS-IS Registry Extension for Purges

Abstract

IANA maintains the "IS-IS TLV Codepoints" registry. This registry documents which TLVs can appear in different types of IS-IS Protocol Data Units (PDUs), but does not document which TLVs can be found in zero Remaining Lifetime Link State PDUs (LSPs), a.k.a. purges. This document extends the existing registry to record the set of TLVs that are permissible in purges and updates the rules for generating and processing purges in the presence of authentication. This document updates RFC 3563, RFC 5304, and RFC 5310.

Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

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Information about the current status of this document, any errata, and how to provide feedback on it may be obtained at <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6233>.

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1. Introduction

The IS-IS [ISO-10589] routing protocol maintains a link state database of the topology of its routing domain by flooding a set of Link State Protocol Data Units (LSPs). When the protocol no longer needs the information stored in an LSP, it uses the purge mechanism to cause the Intermediate Systems (ISs) in its domain to discard the information contained in the LSP. The process for generating purges can be found in Section 7.3.16.4 of [ISO-10589]. This process retains only the LSP header, discarding any TLVs that had been carried within the LSP.

Subsequent enhancements to IS-IS, such as [RFC5304] [RFC5310], amend the process of generating a purge and allow the inclusion of certain TLVs in purges.

1.1. 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 [RFC2119].

2. Registry Changes

This document extends the current "IS-IS TLV Codepoints" registry, defined in [RFC3563], to record the set of TLVs that MAY be found in purges. All other TLVs MUST NOT appear in purges. This will serve as an aid to subsequent documents, which can then refer to the registry as the definitive list of the TLVs allowed in purges. This will also act as an aid to implementers, providing them with an easily accessible compendium of allowable TLVs.

The purge status defined for a given TLV applies to all sub-TLVs defined for that TLV.

3. Purges and Authentication

Previous documents on authentication [RFC5304] [RFC5310] required that an IS only accept a purge if it only contained the Authentication TLV.

This document updates and generalizes that behavior as follows: an implementation that implements authentication **MUST NOT** accept a purge that contains any TLV listed in the registry that is not acceptable in a purge. An implementation **MUST NOT** accept a purge that contains a TLV not listed in the registry unless the purge also contains the Purge Originator Identification (POI) TLV [RFC6232]. Purges that are accepted **MUST** be propagated without removal of TLVs. If multiple purges are received for the same LSP, then the implementation **MAY** propagate any one of the purges.

If an implementation that implements authentication accepts a purge that does not include the POI TLV and it chooses to insert the POI TLV, it **MUST** also recompute authentication.

ISs **MUST NOT** accept LSPs with a non-zero Remaining Lifetime that contain the POI TLV.

Purge generation is updated as follows: an implementation that implements authentication generates a purge by first removing any TLVs that are not listed in the registry as being acceptable in purges. The POI TLV **MUST** be added. Then any other TLVs that **MAY** be in purges, as shown by the registry, **MAY** be added. Finally, authentication, if any, is added.

4. IANA Considerations

IANA has modified the "IS-IS TLV Codepoints" registry by adding a column in the registry for 'Purge'. A 'y' in this column indicates that the TLV for this row **MAY** be found in a purge. An 'n' in this column indicates that the TLV for this row **MUST NOT** be found in a purge.

The 'Purge' column should initially contain a 'y' for TLV type 10 (Authentication) and for TLV type 137 (Dynamic hostname). All other entries in this column should have an 'n'. Other additions to this registry should explicitly specify their value for this column.

5. Security Considerations

This document introduces no new security issues.

6. Normative References

- [ISO-10589] ISO, "Intermediate system to Intermediate system intra-domain routing information exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473)", ISO/IEC 10589:2002.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [RFC3563] Zinin, A., "Cooperative Agreement Between the ISOC/IETF and ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee 1/Sub Committee 6 (JTC1/SC6) on IS-IS Routing Protocol Development", RFC 3563, July 2003.
- [RFC5304] Li, T. and R. Atkinson, "IS-IS Cryptographic Authentication", RFC 5304, October 2008.
- [RFC5310] Bhatia, M., Manral, V., Li, T., Atkinson, R., White, R., and M. Fanto, "IS-IS Generic Cryptographic Authentication", RFC 5310, February 2009.
- [RFC6232] Wei, F., Qin, Y., Li, Z., Li, T., and J. Dong, "Purge Originator Identification TLV for IS-IS", RFC 6232, May 2011.

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