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MPLS Network Action (MNA) Sub-Stack Solution  
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Abstract

This document defines the MPLS Network Actions (MNA) sub-stack solution for carrying Network Actions and Ancillary Data in the MPLS label stack. MNA can be used to influence packet forwarding decisions, carry additional Operations, Administration, and Maintenance information in the MPLS packet or perform user-defined operations. The solution specified in this document addresses the requirements for In-stack network action and In-stack data found in "Requirements for MPLS Network Actions". This document follows the architectural framework for the MNA technologies specified in "MPLS Network Actions (MNA) Framework".

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## 1. Introduction

[RFC3032] defines the encoding of the MPLS label stack, the basic structure used to define a forwarding path. Forthcoming applications require MPLS packets to perform special network actions and carry optional Ancillary Data (AD) that can affect the packet forwarding decision or trigger Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) logging, for example. Ancillary Data can be used to carry additional information, such as a network slice identifier or an entropy value for load-balancing. Several MPLS Network Actions (MNA) applications are described in [RFC9791].

The solution specified in this document addresses the requirements for In-stack network action and In-stack data (ISD) found in [RFC9613].

This document defines the syntax and semantics of network actions and ancillary data encoded in an MPLS label stack. In-stack actions and ancillary data are contained in a Network Action Sub-Stack (NAS), which is recognized by a new base Special Purpose Label (bSPL). This document follows the framework specified in [RFC9789].

## 2. Conventions Used in This Document

## 2.1. 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] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

## 2.2. Abbreviations

The terminology defined in [RFC9789] and [RFC9613] is used in this document.

Abbreviation	Meaning	Reference
AD	Ancillary Data	[RFC9613]
bSPL	Base Special Purpose Label	[RFC9017]
BOS	Bottom Of Stack	[RFC3032]
ECMP	Equal Cost Multi-Path	[RFC6790]
HBH	Hop-By-Hop Scope	[RFC9789]
I2E	Ingress-To-Egress Scope	[RFC9789]
IHS	I2E, HBH, or Select Scope	[RFC9789], This document
ISD	In-stack Data	[RFC9613]
LSE	Label Stack Entry	[RFC3032]
LSP	Label Switched Path	[RFC3031]
MNA	MPLS Network Actions	[RFC9789]
NAI	Network Action Indicator	[RFC9613]
NAL	Network Action Length	This document
NAS	Network Action Sub-Stack	[RFC9789]
NASI	Network Action Sub-Stack Indicator	This document
NASL	Network Action Sub-Stack	This document

	Length	
OAM	Operations, Administration, and Maintenance	[RFC6291]
RLD	Readable Label Depth	[RFC9789]
TC	Traffic Class	[RFC5462]
TTL	Time To Live	[RFC3032]

Table 1: Abbreviations

### 3. Overview

The MPLS Network Action Sub-Stack (NAS) is a set of Label Stack Entries (LSEs) that appear as part of an MPLS label stack and serve to encode information about the network actions that should be invoked for the packet. Multiple NASes may appear in a label stack.

This document describes how network actions and their optional ancillary data are encoded as part of an NAS as a stack of LSEs. Mechanisms that allow sharing of ancillary data (AD) between multiple network actions encoded in the same NAS can be described in other documents and do not rely on any explicit provision in the encodings described in this document.

### 4. Label Stack Entry Formats

The NAS uses a variety of different formats of LSEs for different purposes. This section describes the syntax of the various formats while the overall structure of the NAS and the semantics of the various LSEs are described in the sections below.

#### 4.1. LSE Format A: The MNA Sub-Stack Indicator

LSE Format A is an LSE as described in [RFC3032] and [RFC5462]. The label value is an IANA-assigned value (TBA) for the MNA bSPL label from the "Base Special-Purpose MPLS Label Values" registry to indicate the presence of MNA in the packet and the beginning an MNA Sub-Stack in the label stack.

```

0          1          2          3
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
|          MNA-Label=bSPL          | TC | S |          TTL          |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

Figure 1: LSE Format A: The MNA Sub-Stack Indicator

- \* S (1 bit): The Bottom of Stack [RFC3032]. MUST be set to 0 on transmitted packets. If a packet is received with an LSE containing the bSPL (value TBA) and with S bit set to 1, then the packet MUST be dropped.

#### 4.2. LSE Format B: The initial opcode

LSE Format B is used to encode the first opcode in the NAS, plus a number of other fields about the NAS. This LSE can carry up to 13 bits of ancillary data.

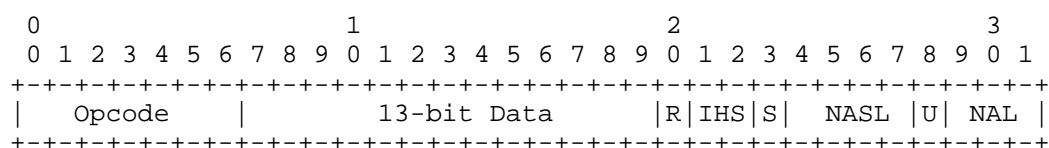


Figure 2: LSE Format B: The initial opcode

- \* Opcode (7 bits): The operation code for this LSE. See Section 5.1.
- \* Data (13 bits): Opcode-specific ancillary data.
- \* R (1 bit): Reserved. This bit MUST be transmitted as zero and ignored upon receipt.
- \* IHS (2 bits): The scope of the sub-stack. See Section 5.3.
- \* S (1 bit): The Bottom of Stack [RFC3032]. If NASL value is non-zero, then S bit MUST be 0. If a packet is received with S bit set to 1 and a non-zero NASL value, then the packet MUST be dropped. The encapsulating node MUST ensure that S bit is set to 1 only in the Last LSE in the MPLS header.
- \* NASL (4 bits): The Network Action Sub-Stack Length (NASL). The number of LSEs in the sub-stack, not including the leading Format A LSE and the Format B LSE.
- \* U (1 bit): Unknown Network Action Handling. See Section 5.4.
- \* NAL (3 bits): Network Action Length. The number of LSEs of additional data, encoded in Format D LSEs (Section 4.4) following this Format B LSE. The NAL value MUST be less than or equal to the NASL value in the Format B LSE, if not the packet MUST be dropped.

### 4.3. LSE Format C: Subsequent opcodes

LSE Format C is used to encode the subsequent opcodes in the NAS.

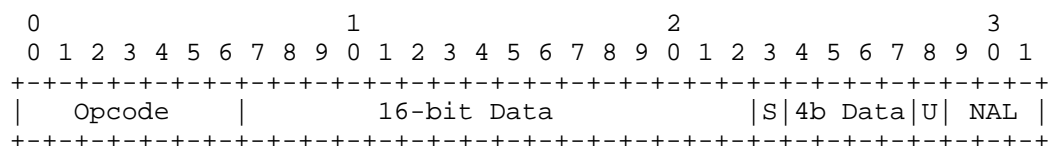


Figure 3: LSE Format C: Subsequent opcodes

- \* Opcode (7 bits): The operation code for this LSE. See Section 5.1.
- \* Data (16 bits + 4 bits): Opcode-specific ancillary data
- \* S (1 bit): The Bottom of Stack [RFC3032]. If NAL value is non-zero and if S bit is set to 1, then the packet MUST be dropped. If this is not the last LSE in the NAS and if S bit is set to 1 then the packet MUST be dropped. The encapsulating node MUST ensure that S bit is set to 1 only in the Last LSE.
- \* U (1 bit): Unknown Network Action Handling. See Section 5.4.
- \* NAL (3 bits): Network Action Length. The number of LSEs of additional data, encoded in Format D LSEs (Section 4.4) following this Format C LSE. The NAL value MUST be less than or equal to the NASL value in the Format B LSE, if not the packet MUST be dropped.

NOTE: A Format A and a Format B LSE MUST be present when a Format C LSE is carried in the NAS.

### 4.4. LSE Format D: Additional Data

LSE Format D is used to encode additional data that did not fit in the LSE with the preceding opcode.

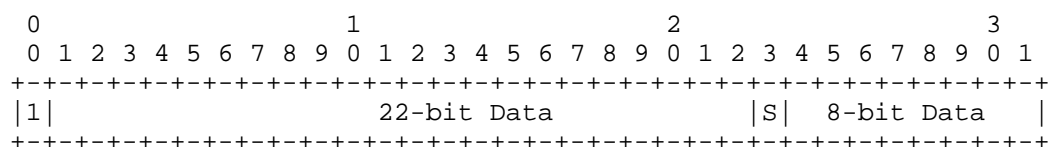


Figure 4: LSE Format D: Additional Data

- \* 1 (1 bit): The most significant bit MUST be set. This prevents legacy implementations from misinterpreting this LSE as containing a special purpose label if the data begins with zeros.
- \* S (1 bit): The Bottom of Stack [RFC3032]. If this is not the last LSE for the Network Action based on the NAL value and if S bit is set to 1 then the packet MUST be dropped. If this is not the last LSE in the NAS and if S bit is set to 1 then the packet MUST be dropped. The encapsulating node MUST ensure that the S bit is set to 1 only in the Last LSE.
- \* Data (22 bits + 8 bits): Opcode-specific ancillary data

NOTE: A Format A and a Format B LSE MUST be present when a Format D LSE is carried in the NAS.

## 5. The MNA Sub-Stack

The MNA Sub-Stack begins with a Format A LSE (Section 4.1). The label value of the LSE contains the MNA bSPL (value TBA) to indicate the presence of the MNA Sub-Stack.

The TC and TTL values of the Format A LSE retain their semantics as defined in [RFC3032] and [RFC5462]. The TTL and TC values in the Format A LSE are copied from the forwarding label at the top of the label stack. The penultimate node on the path copies the TTL and TC values from the preceding LSE to the next LSE on the label stack, overwriting the TTL and TC values of the next LSE, as specified in Section 3.5 of [RFC3443] and Section 2.6.3 of [RFC3270] in the Uniform Mode LSPs. If the node performing this copy is not aware of MNA, this could overwrite the values in the first LSE of the MNA sub-stack.

The second LSE in an NAS MUST be a Format B LSE (Section 4.2). This LSE contains an initial opcode plus additional fields that describe the NAS.

The Format B LSE (Section 4.2) could optionally carry additional data in Format D (Section 4.4) LSEs, up to the length encoded in the LSE's NAL value.

An NAS MAY contain more Format C (Section 4.3) and Format D (Section 4.4) LSEs, up to the length encoded in the NASL value. All Format D LSEs MUST follow a Format C or B LSE and be included in that LSE's NAL value.

### 5.1. Opcodes

The opcode is a 7-bit field that indicates the semantics of its LSE. Several opcodes are assigned special semantics (Section 6), others act as Network Action Indicators and are assigned through IANA (Section 10 and Section 14.4).

### 5.2. Data

The data field carries opcode-specific data that is ancillary data for a network action. In the case of opcode 1, the data field carries Flag-Based Network Action Indicators without ancillary data.

Legacy implementations might use the label value (most significant 20 bits) in one or more consecutive LSEs when load-balancing data flows in an ECMP environment. Modifying the first 20 bits in an LSE might alter that packet's path and result in out-of-order delivery of packets. To preserve the stability of the deployed services in ECMP environments that use information in the label value to load-balance data flows, if a network action encodes data in the given LSE that may be different among packets in the same flow or might change during packet forwarding across the MPLS network, then that data **MUST NOT** be carried in the most significant 20 bits of a Format B LSE (Section 4.2), a Format C LSE (Section 4.3), or a Format D LSE (Section 4.4). Thus, the available bits for data that can change by a transit node or differ among packets of the same flow in Format A and Format B LSEs are 0, Format C LSE is 7 (bits 20-22 and 25-28) and Format D LSE is 11 (bits 20-22 and 24-31).

Similarly, to preserve service stability, such data also **MUST NOT** be carried in the most significant 23 bits of these LSEs when the legacy implementation also uses the TC value, in addition to the label value, in all LSEs when computing ECMP decisions.

The available mitigations for these problems are to use additional Format D LSEs to carry the data, or to place the data in Post-Stack Data as described in [RFC9789].

In network deployments where it is known that a load-balancing of data flows is not used, or, otherwise, if only the explicitly signaled entropy value is used, and it is certain that the load-balancing path selection will not be based on the label value of the LSEs, then the data in the label value of the LSEs in ISD **MAY** be mutable within the data flow without causing the out-of-order delivery of packets.

### 5.3. Scope

The IHS field in the Format B LSE indicates the scope of all the NAIs encoded in the NAS. Scope defines which nodes along the MPLS path should perform the network actions found within the NAS. The specific values of the IHS field are as follows:

Bits	Scope
00	I2E
01	HBH
10	Select
11	Reserved for future use

Table 2: IHS Scope Values

Ingress To Egress (I2E) - The NAS MUST NOT be processed by any node the except the egress node.

Hop-By-Hop (HBH) - All nodes along the path MUST process the NAS.

Select - Only specific nodes along the path that brings NAS to top of the stack will perform the action.

A single NAS carries only one of the three scopes (I2E/HBH/Select). To support multiple scopes for a single packet, multiple NASes MAY be included in a single label stack.

The egress node is included in the HBH scope. This implies that the penultimate node MUST NOT remove a HBH NAS. The egress node MAY receive an NAS at the top of the label stack as discussed in Section 10.

An I2E scope NAS, if present, MUST be encoded after any HBH or Select-scope NASes. This makes it easier for the transit nodes to process a NAS with HBH or Select scope.

If a packet is received with the IHS scope set to "Reserved for future use", the packet is processed based on the U bit in the Format B LSE in the NAS.

#### 5.4. Unknown Network Action Handling

The Unknown Network Action Handling (U) field in a Format B LSE (Section 4.2) and Format C LSE (Section 4.3) is a 1-bit value that defines the action to be taken by a node that does not understand an action within the NAS. The different types of Unknown Network Action Handling actions are defined below.

+=====+	
Bit	Action
+=====+	
0	Skip to the next NA
+-----+	
1	Drop the packet
+-----+	

Table 3: Unknown Network  
Action Handling

When a packet with an unknown Network Action is dropped, the node SHOULD maintain a local counter for this event, and MAY send a rate-limited notification to the operator.

#### 5.5. Ordering

The network actions encoded in the NAS MUST be processed in the order that they appear in the NAS, from the top of the NAS to the bottom. NAIs encoded as flags (see Section 6.2) MUST be processed from the most significant bit to the least significant bit. If a label stack contains multiple NASes, they MUST be processed in the order that they appear in the label stack, subject to the restrictions in Section 7.

### 6. Special Opcodes

Below are the special opcodes defined to build a basic In-stack MNA solution and has been assigned through IANA registry (Section 14.4). In future, additional special opcodes can be defined and their code-points assigned from the "Network Action Opcodes" IANA registry (Section 14.4).

#### 6.1. bSPL Protection

Opcode: 0

Purpose: Legacy implementations may scan the label stack looking for bSPL values. As long as the opcode field is non-zero, an LSE cannot be misinterpreted as containing a bSPL. Opcode 0 is therefore reserved and is not used.

## 6.2. Flag-Based NAIs without AD

Opcode: 1

Purpose: Network actions that do not require Ancillary Data do not require an entire LSE. A single flag can be used to indicate each of these network actions.

LSE Formats: B, C, D

Data: The data field carries Network Action Indicators, which should be evaluated from the most significant bit to the least significant bit. If this opcode is used with LSE Format B only, then up to 13 flags may be carried. If this opcode is used with LSE Format C only, then up to 20 flags may be carried. Format D LSEs can be used with format C LSEs to encode more than 20 flags. Flags are assigned from the "Network Action Flags Without Ancillary Data" registry (Section 14.3). If flags need to be evaluated in a different order, multiple LSEs using this opcode may be used to specify the requested order. The Flag-Based Network Action Indicators MUST follow the procedure for data specified in Section 5.2.

Scope: This opcode can be used with any scope.

## 6.3. No-Operation Opcode

Opcode: 2

Purpose: This opcode is reserved to indicate that this opcode does not perform any Network Action and MUST be skipped.

LSE Format: B

Scope: Any scope value may be set and MUST be ignored.

## 6.4. Extension Opcode

Opcode: 127

Purpose: This opcode is reserved to extend the current opcode range beyond 127 in future. If this opcode is not supported, then the packet with the opcode 127 MUST be dropped regardless of the setting of the U bit. Use of this opcode is outside the scope of this document.

## 7. NAS placement in the Label Stack

The node adding an NAS to the label stack places a copy of the NAS where the relevant nodes can read it. Each downstream node along the path has a Readable Label Depth (RLD). If the NAS is to be processed by a downstream MNA-capable node, then the entire NAS MUST be placed so that it is within RLD by the time the packet reaches the downstream MNA-capable node.

If the label stack is deep, several copies of the NAS may need to be encoded in the label stack.

For an NAS with HBH scope, every node will process the top copy of the NAS, but the NAS MUST NOT appear at the top of the stack at any MNA-incapable node on the path.

An NAS MUST NOT appear at the top of the stack after popping the forwarding label on the MNA-incapable node on the path.

The node behaviour, where an NAS with I2E and HBH scopes is also removed along with popping the forwarding label on a PHP node, is outside the scope of this document.

For an NAS with Select scope, it is processed by the node that brings it to the top of stack (for example, in the case of using MPLS label pop operation in Segment Routing) and then the NAS is removed from the stack. The select-scoped NAS needs to be inserted after the forwarding label and before the next forwarding label. It could be inserted before or after a HBH NAS. Note that the case of an NAS with Select scope with MPLS label swap operation (for example, with RSVP Traffic Engineering LSPs) is for future study.

For I2E scope, only one copy of the NAS needs to be added at the bottom of the stack.

Transit, non-penultimate nodes that pop a forwarding label and expose a copy of an NAS MUST remove it.

An MNA-capable node performing Penultimate Hop Popping (PHP) that pops the forwarding label with only the NAS(es) remaining on the stack MUST NOT remove the NAS(es). Instead, it forwards the packet with the NAS(es) at the top of stack to the next node. Note that the

behavior of the PHP node, as defined in [RFC3270] for TC processing, and as defined in [RFC3443] for TTL processing, is not modified regardless of whether the PHP node supports MNA.

The node that receives the NAS at the top of the label stack MUST remove it.

### 7.1. Actions when Pushing Labels

An MNA-capable node may need to push additional labels as well as push new network actions onto a received packet.

While pushing additional labels on to the label stack of the received packet, the MNA-capable node MUST verify that the entire top-most NAS with HBH scope is still within the RLD of the downstream MNA-capable nodes. If required, the MNA-capable node MAY create a copy of the top-most NAS with HBH scope and insert it within the RLD of the downstream MNA-capable nodes on the label stack.

When an MNA-capable node needs to push a new NAS with HBH scope on to a received packet that already has an NAS with HBH scope, it SHOULD copy (and merge) the network actions (including their Ancillary Data) from the received top-most NAS with HBH scope in the new NAS with HBH scope. The new NAS MUST be placed within the RLD of the downstream MNA-capable nodes. This behavior can be based on local policy.

The new network actions added MUST NOT conflict with the network actions in the received NAS with HBH scope. The mechanism to resolve such conflicts depend on the network actions and can be based on local policy. The MNA-capable node that pushes entries MUST understand any network actions which it is pushing which may result in a conflict, and MUST resolve any conflicts between new and received network actions. In the usual case of a conflict of duplicating a network action, the definition of the network action will generally give guidance on likely resolutions.

### 8. Node Capability Signaling

The Encapsulating Node is the node that pushes an NAS on to the Label stack.

The encapsulating node MUST make sure that the NAS can be processed by the transit and egress nodes.

- \* The node responsible for selecting a path through the MPLS network needs to know and consider the MNA-capabilities and RLD of the transit nodes, and the MNA-capabilities of the end point.

- \* Information about the capabilities of the nodes may be configured, collected through management protocols, or distributed by control protocols (such as advertising by routing protocols).
- \* The mechanisms by which the capabilities of the nodes are known by the node responsible for selecting a path through the MPLS network are out of scope for this document.
- \* In the case of MPLS Segment Routing (SR-MPLS), as well as the, RLD, the path computation system needs to know the MSD [RFC8664] that can be imposed at the ingress node of a given SR path. This ensures that the label stack depth of a computed path does not exceed the maximum number of labels (i.e., MSD) the node is capable of imposing and the maximum number of labels that can be read by the MNA-processing nodes in the path. The MSD needs to include the MNA Sub-Stacks to be added.

## 9. Processing the Network Action Sub-Stack

This section defines the specific responsibilities for nodes along an LSP [RFC3031].

### 9.1. Encapsulating Node Responsibilities

The encapsulating node MAY add NASes to the label stack in accordance with its policies, the placement restrictions in Section 7, and the limitations learned from Section 8.

The encapsulating node MUST NOT add an NAS to the label stack if the egress node does not support MNA.

If there is an existing label stack, the encapsulating node MUST NOT modify the first 20 bits of any LSE in the label stack when the ECMP technique in the network is using the hashing of the labels on the label stack.

If the encapsulating node is also a transit node, then it MUST also follow the rules set out in Section 9.2.

### 9.2. Transit Node Responsibilities

The transit node is the node that process an NAS on to the Label stack but does not push any new NAS.

The transit node MUST follow the procedure for data specified in Section 5.2.

Transit nodes MUST process the NASes in the label stack, according to the rules set out in Section 5.5.

A transit node that processes an NAS and does not recognize the value of an opcode MUST follow the rules according to the setting of the Unknown Action Handling value in the NAS as described in (Section 5.4).

### 9.3. Penultimate Node Responsibilities

In addition to the transit node responsibilities, the penultimate node and penultimate SR-MPLS segment node MUST NOT remove the last copy of an HBH or I2E NAS when it is exposed after removing the forwarding (transport) label. This allows the egress node to process the NAS.

### 9.4. Egress Node Responsibilities

The egress node MUST remove any NAS it receives.

## 10. Network Action Indicator Opcode Definition

The following information MUST be defined for a new Network Action Indicator opcode request in the document that specifies the Network Action.

A request for a new NAI opcode MUST include the following information:

- \* **Format:** The definition of the new Network Action MUST specify the LSE Formats. The opcode can define Network Action in Format B or C or both Format B and C. Both Format B and C LSEs MAY optionally carry Format D LSEs.
- \* **Scope:** The definition of the new Network Action MUST specify at least one scope (I2E, HBH, Select) for the Network Action, and MAY specify more than one scope.
- \* **Ancillary Data:** The definition of the new Network Action MUST specify the quantity, syntax, and semantics of any associated Ancillary Data. The Ancillary Data MAY be variable length, but the length MUST be computable based on the data present in the NAS.
- \* **Processing:** The definition of the new Network Action MUST specify the detailed procedure for processing the network action.

- \* Interactions: The definition of the new Network Action MUST specify its interaction with other currently defined Network Action if there is any.

An assignment for an NAI MAY make requests from any combination of the "Network Action Opcodes" or "Network Action Flags Without Ancillary Data" assignments. This decision should optimize for eventual encoding efficiency. If the NAI does not require any ancillary data, then a flag is preferred as only one bit is used in the encoding.

## 11. Backward Compatibility

This section discusses interactions between MNA-capable and legacy, MNA-incapable nodes.

An MNA-encapsulating node MUST ensure that the MPLS Network Action Sub-Stack indicator is not at the top of the MPLS label stack when the packet arrives at an MNA-incapable node. If such a packet did arrive at an MNA-incapable node, it will most likely be dropped as described in Section 2.1.1 of [RFC7325].

Legacy nodes may scan the label stack, potentially looking for a label value containing a bSPL. To ensure that the LSE formats described herein do not appear to contain a bSPL value, the opcode value of 0 has been reserved. By ensuring that there is a non-zero value in the high order 7 bits, we are assured that the high order 20 bits cannot be misinterpreted as containing a bSPL value (0-15).

The TC and TTL values of the Format A LSE are not re-purposed for encoding, as the penultimate node on the MPLS packet path may propagate TTL from the transport (or forwarding) label to the next label on the label stack, overwriting the TTL on the next label. If the penultimate node is a legacy node, it might perform this action, potentially corrupting other values stored in the TC and TTL values. To protect against this, we retain the TC and TTL values in the Format A LSE.

When adding the Entropy Label Identifier (ELI) (bSPL 7) and Entropy Label (EL) as defined in [RFC6790], along with an MNA NAS, the RLD MUST be considered for the placement of both, and they both can be placed in any order. If a transit LSR chooses to use as much of the whole label stack as feasible as keys for the load-balancing function, the MNA reserved label MUST NOT be used as a key for the load-balancing function, as specified in Section 4.3 of [RFC6790]. Note that the behavior of an MNA-incapable transit LSR that scans the label stack for ELI and EL but encounters a different, unrecognized reserved label first, is not modified by this document.

Similarly, when adding the Flow-ID Label Indicator (FLI) (including the extension label 15) and Flow-ID Label (FL) as defined in [RFC9714], along with an MNA NAS, the RLD MUST be considered for the placement of both, and they both can be placed in any order. Note that the behavior of an MNA-incapable transit LSR that scans the label stack for FLI (including the extension label 15) and FL, but encounters a different, unrecognized reserved label first, is not modified by this document.

However, as the existing behavior is not specified for transit LSRs, upon encountering any unrecognized bSPLs or eSPLs below the top of the label stack, some existing implementations may have chosen to implement non-standardized actions, such as discarding packets. Any uses of a new bSPL or eSPL would cause issues with such existing implementations using the non-standardized actions upon encountering unrecognized bSPLs or eSPLs below the top of the label stack. Since this is a generic problem, any clarifications for the treatment of unrecognized bSPL or eSPL are outside the scope of this document.

## 12. Implementation Status

[Note to the RFC Editor - remove this section before publication, as well as remove the reference to [RFC7942]]

This section records the status of known implementations of the protocol defined by this specification at the time of posting of this Internet-Draft, and is based on a proposal described in [RFC7942]. The description of implementations in this section is intended to assist the IETF in its decision processes in progressing drafts to RFCs. Please note that the listing of any individual implementation here does not imply endorsement by the IETF. Furthermore, no effort has been spent to verify the information presented here that was supplied by IETF contributors. This is not intended as, and must not be construed to be, a catalog of available implementations or their features. Readers are advised to note that other implementations may exist.

### 12.1. University of Tuebingen Implementation

The solution defined in the document draft-ietf-mppls-mna-hdr-08 has been implemented using P4 pipeline. The implementation code can be found at <https://github.com/uni-tue-kn/P4-MNA>.

## 13. Security Considerations

The security considerations in [RFC3032] and [RFC9789] also apply to this document.

In addition, MNA-creates a new dimension in security concerns:

- \* The actions of an encapsulating node can affect any or all of the nodes along the path. In the most common and benign situations, such as a syntactically incorrect packet could result in packet loss or corruption.
- \* The semantics of a network action are unbounded and may be insecure. A network action could be defined that made arbitrary changes to the memory of the forwarding router, which could then be used by the encapsulating node to compromise every MNA-capable router in the network. The IETF needs to ensure that only secure network actions are defined.
- \* The MNA architecture supports locally-defined network actions. For such actions, there will be limited oversight to ensure that the semantics do not create security issues. Implementors and network operators will need to ensure that locally-defined network actions do not compromise the security of the network.
- \* The MPLS domain border nodes MUST ensure that the MPLS packets with MNA from any domain with a different administrative control can be filtered to prevent entering the provider MPLS domain. The filtering capability MAY be enabled on a per network action basis and it can be based on a local policy. The filtering capability MUST be implemented on those nodes before deploying MNA in the provider MPLS domain. The RLD on the filtering node MUST be higher than the RLD on all other nodes in the provider MPLS domain.
- \* The MNA architecture supports modifying the AD on the intermediate nodes, so the critical network functions should either not rely on the data or should be aware of the risks and use other means to verify the security of the whole network.
- \* The "private Use" opcodes in "Network Action Opcodes" Section 14.4 and "Network Action Flags Without Ancillary Data" Section 14.3 Registry are subject to the considerations described in [RFC8126].
- \* System designers must be aware that information included in Ancillary Data may be transmitted "in the clear." Network actions that require the exchange of sensitive data, must be defined in such a way that the data is encrypted in transit.

#### 14. IANA Considerations

#### 14.1. MNA bSPL Label

This document requests that IANA allocate a value (TBA) for the MNA bSPL label from the "Base Special-Purpose MPLS Label Values" registry to indicate the presence of an MNA Sub-Stack in the label stack. The description of the value should be "MPLS Network Actions". The reference should be this document.

#### 14.2. MPLS Network Actions Parameters

This document requests that IANA create a new category called "MPLS Network Actions Parameters" within the "Multiprotocol Label Switching Architecture (MPLS)" category. The registries described below should belong to this new category.

#### 14.3. Network Action Flags Without Ancillary Data

This document requests that IANA create a new registry with the name "Network Action Flags Without Ancillary Data". Registration requests should comply with Section 10. The registration procedure for this registry is "IETF Review", "Experimental Use" and "Private Use" as defined in [RFC8126]. The fields in this registry are "Bit Position" (integer), "Description" (string), and "Reference" (string).

Bit Position refers to the position relative to the most significant bit in LSE Format B or C Data fields and any subsequent Format D LSEs. Bit Position 0 is the most significant bit in an LSE Format B or C Data field. Bit Position 20 is the most significant bit in the first LSE Format D Data field. There are 20 bits available in LSE Format C and 30 bits available in LSE Format D. There are at most 14 Format D LSEs per opcode (due to NASL limit of 15 and Format D requires Format C LSE), so there are at most  $20 + 14 * 30 = 440$  bit positions. The Bit Position is an integer with value 0-439.

The initial assignments for this registry are:

Bit Position	Description	Reference
0-14	IETF Review	This document
15-16	Experimental Use	This document
17-19	Private Use	This document
20-439	IETF Review	This document

Table 4: Network Action Flags Without Ancillary Data Registry

#### 14.4. Network Action Opcodes

This document requests that IANA create a new registry with the name "Network Action Opcodes". Registration requests should comply with Section 10. The registration procedure for this registry is "IETF Review", "Experimental Use" and "Private Use" as defined in [RFC8126]. The fields are "Opcode" (integer), "Description" (string), and "Reference" (string). Opcode is an integer with value 1-126.

Opcode	Description	Reference
1-110	IETF Review	This document
111-114	Experimental Use	This document
115-126	Private Use	This document
127	IETF Review	This document

Table 5: Network Action Opcodes Registry

IANA has allocated values for the following Network Action Opcodes from the "Network Action Opcodes" registry.

Opcode	Description	Reference
0	Reserved	This document
1	Flag-Based Network Action Indicators without AD	This document
2	No operation Opcode	This document
127	Opcode Range Extension Beyond 127	This document

Table 6: Network Action Opcodes

15. Examples

15.1. Network Action Encoding Examples

15.1.1. Network Action Flags without AD

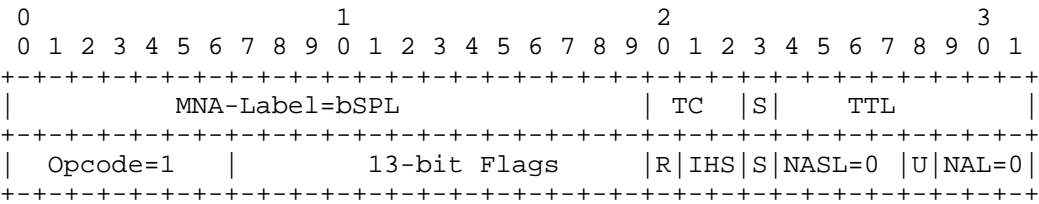


Figure 5: NAS with Network Action Flags

This is an example of an NAS with Flag-Based NAIs without Ancillary Data.

Details:

Opcode=1: This opcode to indicates that the LSE carries Flag-Based NAIs without AD.

Data: The data field carries the Flag-Based NAIs.

S: This is the bottom of stack bit. Set if and only if this LSE is the bottom of the stack.

U: Action to be taken if one of the NAIs are not recognized by the processing node.

NASL: The NASL value is set to 0, as there are no additional LSEs.

NAL: The NAL value is set to 0, as there are no additional AD encoded using Format D.

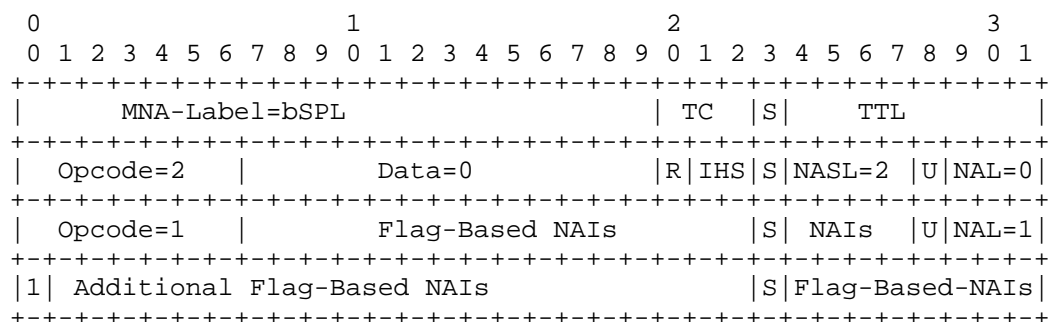


Figure 6: Network Action Flags without AD using LSE Format D

In this example, the NAS contains a Format B LSE with No-Operation Opcode value 2. The next LSE uses Format C, but the Network Action Flag is not in a bit position contained within the Format C LSE, so a single Format D LSE has been added to the NAS to carry the flag.

NAL is set to 1 to indicate that Flag-Based NAIs are also encoded in the next LSE.

NASL is set to 2 to indicate that 2 additional LSEs are used.

#### 15.1.2. Network Action Opcode with AD

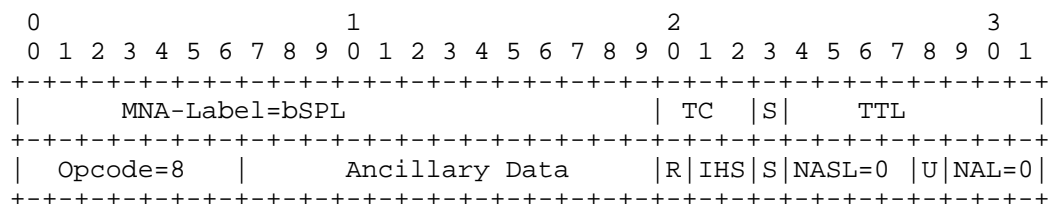


Figure 7: Network action opcode with Ancillary Data

In this example, the NAS is carrying only one Network Action that requires 13 bits of Ancillary Data.

Details on the Second LSE

Opcode=8: A network action allocation is outside of this document.

Data: The data field contains 13 bits of ancillary data.

#### 15.1.3. Network Action Opcode with more AD with Format-B

A network action may require more Ancillary Data than can fit in a single LSE. In this example, a Format D LSE is added to carry additional Ancillary Data.

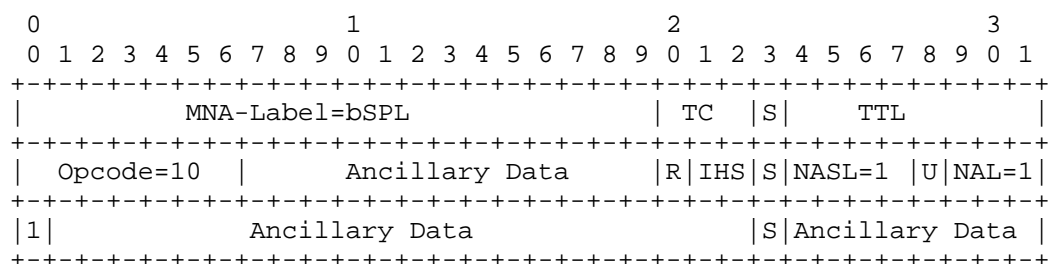


Figure 8: Network Action With Additional Ancillary Data

In this example, opcode 10 is encoded in Format B and it requires more than one LSE's worth of Ancillary Data, so a Format D LSE is added.

Details on the second LSE:

Opcode=10: An opcode allocation is outside of this document

Ancillary Data: Ancillary data required to process the Network Action opcode 10

NAL: Length of additional LSEs used to encode its Ancillary data

Details on the third LSE:

Ancillary Data: 22 bits of additional Ancillary data.

Ancillary Data: 8 bits of additional Ancillary Data.

#### 15.1.4. Network Action Opcode with more AD with Format C

A network action may require more Ancillary Data than can fit in a single LSE. In this example, a Format D LSE is added to carry additional Ancillary Data.

```

      0               1               2               3
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|           MNA-Label=bSPL                    | TC | S |      TTL      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Opcode=2   |           Data=0                    | R | IHS | S | NASL=2 | U | NAL=0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Opcode=9   |           Ancillary Data                    | S |   AD   | U | NAL=1 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 |           Ancillary Data                    | S | Ancillary Data |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Figure 9: Network Action With Additional Ancillary Data

In this example, opcode 9 requires more than one LSE's worth of Ancillary Data, so a Format D LSE is added.

Details on the third LSE:

Opcode=9: An opcode allocation is outside of this document

Ancillary Data: Most significant bits of Ancillary data

AD: 4 bits of additional Ancillary Data

Details on the fourth LSE:

Ancillary Data: 22 bits of additional Ancillary data.

Ancillary Data: 8 bits of additional Ancillary Data.

## 15.2. Network Action Processing Order

The semantics of a network action can vary widely and the results of processing one network action may affect the processing of a subsequent network action. See Section 5.5.

### 15.2.1. Network Action Processing Order

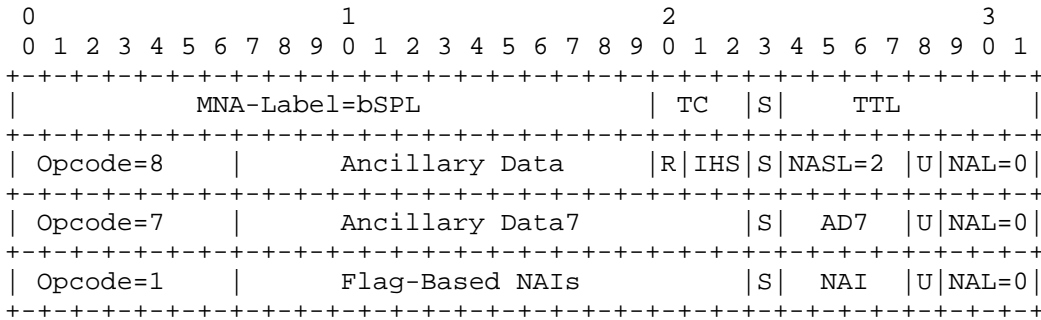


Figure 10: In-stack NA processing order

In this example, opcode 8 is processed first, then opcode 7, and then the network action flags are processed from most significant to least significant.

In a different case, some Flag-Based NAIs may need to be processed before opcode 7 and some Flag-Based NAIs may need to be processed after Opcode 7. This can be done by causing some NAIs to appear earlier in the NAS.

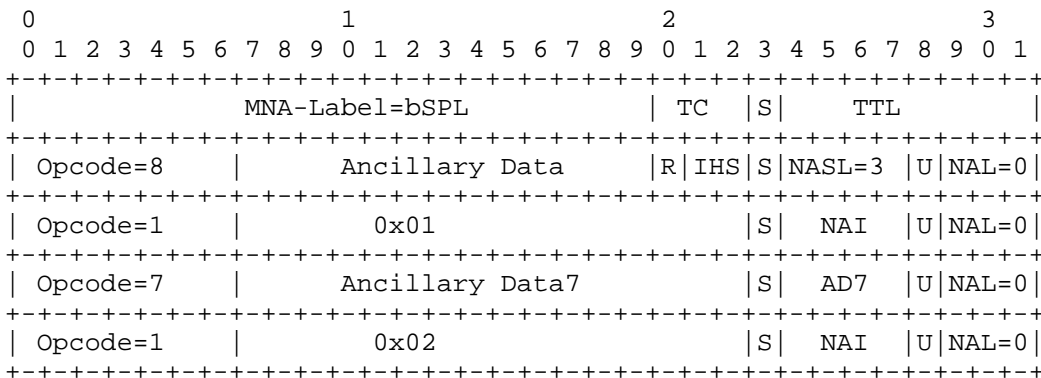


Figure 11: Interleaving network actions

In the above example, opcode 8 is processed first, then Flag-Based NAI 0x01 is processed, then opcode 7 is processed, and finally NAI 0x02 is processed.

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