

Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)  
Request for Comments: 6327  
Updates: 6325  
Category: Standards Track  
ISSN: 2070-1721

D. Eastlake 3rd  
Huawei  
R. Perlman  
Intel Labs  
A. Ghanwani  
Brocade  
D. Dutt  
Cisco Systems  
V. Manral  
Hewlett Packard Co.  
July 2011

## Routing Bridges (RBridges): Adjacency

### Abstract

The IETF TRILL (TRAnsparent Interconnection of Lots of Links) protocol provides optimal pair-wise data forwarding without configuration, safe forwarding even during periods of temporary loops, and support for multipathing of both unicast and multicast traffic. TRILL accomplishes this by using IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) link state routing and by encapsulating traffic using a header that includes a hop count. Devices that implement TRILL are called Routing Bridges (RBridges).

TRILL supports multi-access LAN (Local Area Network) links that can have multiple end stations and RBridges attached. This document describes four aspects of the TRILL LAN Hello protocol used on such links, particularly adjacency, designated RBridge selection, and MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) and pseudonode procedures, with state machines. There is no change for IS-IS point-to-point Hellos used on links configured as point-to-point in TRILL.

### Status of This Memo

This is an Internet Standards Track document.

This document is a product of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It represents the consensus of the IETF community. It has received public review and has been approved for publication by the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Further information on Internet Standards is available in Section 2 of RFC 5741.

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/rfc6327>.

## Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2011 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to BCP 78 and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

## Table of Contents

1. Introduction .....	4
1.1. Content and Precedence .....	4
1.2. Terminology and Acronyms .....	5
2. The TRILL Hello Environment and Purposes .....	5
2.1. Incrementally Replacing 802.1Q-2005 Bridges .....	5
2.2. Handling Native Frames .....	6
2.3. Zero or Minimal Configuration .....	7
2.4. MTU Robustness .....	7
2.5. Purposes of the TRILL Hello Protocol .....	8
3. Adjacency State Machinery .....	9
3.1. TRILL LAN Hellos, MTU Test, and VLANs .....	9
3.2. Adjacency Table Entries and States .....	10
3.3. Adjacency and Hello Events .....	11
3.4. Adjacency State Diagram and Table .....	13
3.5. Multiple Parallel Links .....	14
3.6. Insufficient Space in Adjacency Table .....	15
4. RBridge LAN Ports and DRB State .....	15
4.1. Port Table Entries and DRB Election State .....	16
4.2. DRB Election Events .....	16
4.2.1. DRB Election Details .....	17
4.2.2. Change in DRB .....	18
4.2.3. Change in Designated VLAN .....	18
4.3. State Table and Diagram .....	18
5. MTU Matching .....	20
6. Pseudonodes .....	21
7. TRILL Hello Reception and Transmission .....	21
7.1. Transmitting TRILL Hellos .....	22
7.2. Receiving TRILL Hellos .....	23
8. Multiple Ports on the Same Link .....	24
9. Security Considerations .....	24
10. References .....	24
10.1. Normative References .....	24
10.2. Informative References .....	25
11. Acknowledgements .....	25

## 1. Introduction

The IETF TRILL (TRAnsparent Interconnection of Lots of Links) protocol [RFC6325] provides optimal pair-wise data frame forwarding without configuration, safe forwarding even during periods of temporary loops, and support for multipathing of both unicast and multicast traffic. TRILL accomplishes this by using [IS-IS] (Intermediate System to Intermediate System) link state routing and encapsulating traffic using a header that includes a hop count. The design supports VLANs (Virtual Local Area Networks) and optimization of the distribution of multi-destination frames based on VLANs and IP-derived multicast groups. Devices that implement TRILL are called RBridges (Routing Bridges).

The purpose of this document is to improve the quality of the description of four aspects of the TRILL LAN (Local Area Network) Hello protocol that RBridges use on broadcast (LAN) links. It includes reference implementation details. Alternative implementations that interoperate on the wire are permitted. There is no change for IS-IS point-to-point Hellos used on links configured as point-to-point in TRILL.

The scope of this document is limited to the following aspects of the TRILL LAN Hello protocol:

- Adjacency formation
- DRB (Designated RBridge aka DIS (Designated Intermediate System)) election
- Rules for 2-way and MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) matching for advertisements
- Creation and use of pseudonodes

For other aspects of the TRILL base protocol, see [RFC6325].

### 1.1. Content and Precedence

Section 2 below explains the rationale for the differences between the TRILL LAN Hello protocol and the Layer 3 IS-IS LAN Hello protocol [IS-IS] [RFC1195] in light of the environment for which the TRILL protocol is designed. It also describes the purposes of the TRILL LAN Hello protocol.

Section 3 describes the adjacency state machine and its states and relevant events.

Section 4 describes the Designated RBridge (DRB) election state machine for RBridge ports and its states and relevant events.

Section 5 describes MTU testing and matching on a TRILL link.

Section 6 discusses pseudonode creation and use.

Section 7 provides more details on the reception and transmission of TRILL LAN Hellos.

Section 8 discusses multiple ports from one RBridge on the same link.

In case of conflict between this document and [RFC6325], this document prevails.

## 1.2. Terminology and Acronyms

This document uses the acronyms defined in [RFC6325] supplemented by the following additional acronym:

SNPA - Subnetwork Point of Attachment

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. The TRILL-Hello Environment and Purposes

[IS-IS] has subnetwork-independent functions and subnetwork-dependent functions. Currently, Layer 3 use of IS-IS supports two types of subnetworks: (1) point-to-point link subnetworks between routers and (2) general broadcast (LAN) subnetworks. Because of the differences between the environment of Layer 3 routers and the environment of TRILL RBridges, instead of the broadcast (LAN) subnetwork-dependent functions encountered at Layer 3, which are specified in [IS-IS] Section 8.4, the TRILL protocol uses modified subnetwork-dependent functions for a LAN subnetwork. The environmental differences are described in Sections 2.1 through 2.4, followed by a summation, in Section 2.5, of the purposes of the TRILL LAN Hello protocol.

### 2.1. Incrementally Replacing 802.1Q-2005 Bridges

RBridges can incrementally replace IEEE [802.1Q-2005] bridges. Thus, RBridges need to provide similar services, including delivery of frames only to links in the frame's VLAN and priority queuing of frames, to the extent that multiple queues are implemented at any particular RBridge port.

RBridge ports are IEEE [802.1Q-2005] ports in terms of their frame VLAN and priority configuration and processing as described in Section 2.6 of [RFC6325]. When a frame is received through an RBridge port, like a frame received through any [802.1Q-2005] port, it has an associated VLAN ID and frame priority. When a frame is presented to an [802.1Q-2005] port for queuing and transmission, it must be accompanied by a VLAN ID and frame priority. However, whether the frame, if actually transmitted, will be VLAN tagged is determined by whether or not the port is configured to "strip VLAN tags". Furthermore, in the general case, a broadcast (LAN) link between RBridges can be a VLAN-capable bridged LAN that may be configured to partition VLANs.

Because devices that restrict VLAN connectivity, such as bridged LANs or provider bridging equipment, can be part of the link between RBridges, TRILL Data and TRILL IS-IS frames between RBridges use the link's Designated VLAN. The Designated VLAN is dictated for a link by the elected Designated RBridge (equivalent to the Designated Intermediate System at Layer 3). Because TRILL Data frames flow between RBridges on a link only in the link's Designated VLAN, adjacency for routing calculations is based only on connectivity characteristics in that VLAN.

## 2.2. Handling Native Frames

Ordinary Layer 3 data packets are already "tamed" when they are originated by an end station: they include a hop count and Layer 3 source and destination address fields. Furthermore, for ordinary data packets, there is no requirement to preserve their outer Layer 2 addressing and, at least if the packets are unicast, they are addressed to their first hop router. In contrast, RBridges running TRILL must accept, transport, and deliver untamed "native" frames (as defined in Section 1.4 of [RFC6325]). Native frames lack a TRILL hop count field. Native frames also have Layer 2 addresses that indicate their source and are used as the basis for their forwarding. These Layer 2 addresses must be preserved for delivery to the native frame's Layer 2 destination. One resulting difference is that RBridge ports providing native frame service must receive in promiscuous MAC (Media Access Control) address mode, while Layer 3 router ports typically receive in a regularly selective MAC address mode.

TRILL handles this by having, on the link where an end station originated a native frame, one RBridge "ingress" such a locally originated native frame by adding a TRILL Header that includes a hop count, thus converting it to a TRILL Data frame. This augmented frame is then routed to one RBridge on the link having the destination end station for the frame (or one RBridge on each such

link if it is a multi-destination frame). Such final RBridges perform an "egress" function, removing the TRILL Header and delivering the original frame to its destination(s). (For the purposes of TRILL, a Layer 3 router is an end station.)

Care must be taken to avoid a loop that would involve egressing a native frame and then re-ingressing it because, while it is in native form, it would not be protected by a hop count. Such a loop could involve multiplication of the number of frames each time around and would likely saturate all links involved within milliseconds. For TRILL, safety against such loops for a link is more important than data connectivity on that link.

The primary TRILL defense mechanism against such loops, which is mandatory, is to assure that, as far as practically possible, there is only a single RBridge on each link that is in charge of ingressing and egressing native frames from and to that link. This is the Designated RBridge that is elected using TRILL LAN Hellos as further described in Sections 2.5 and 4 below.

Because bridged LANs between RBridges can be configured in complex ways (e.g., so that some VLANs pass frames unidirectionally) and loop safety is important, there are additional TRILL defenses against loops that are beyond the scope of this document. Specifically, these defend against the occurrence of looping traffic that is in native format for part of the loop. These additional defenses have no effect on adjacency states or the receipt or forwarding of TRILL Data frames; they only affect native frame ingress and egress.

### 2.3. Zero or Minimal Configuration

RBridges are expected to provide service with zero configuration, except for services such as non-default VLAN or priority that require configuration when offered by [802.1Q-2005] bridges. This differs from Layer 3 routing where routers typically need to be configured as to the subnetworks connected to each port, etc., to provide service.

### 2.4. MTU Robustness

TRILL IS-IS needs to be robust against links with reasonably restricted MTUs, including links that accommodate only classic Ethernet frames, despite the addition of reasonable headers such as VLAN tags. This is particularly true for TRILL LAN Hellos so as to assure that a unique DRB is elected.

TRILL will also be used inside data centers where it is not uncommon for all or most of the links and switches to support frames substantially larger than the classic Ethernet maximum. For example,

they may have an MTU adequate to comfortably handle Fiber Channel over Ethernet frames, for which T11 recommends a 2,500-byte MTU [FCoE]. It would be beneficial for an RBridge campus with such a large MTU to be able to safely make use of it.

These needs are met by limiting the size of TRILL LAN Hellos and by the use of MTU testing as described below.

## 2.5. Purposes of the TRILL-Hello Protocol

There are three purposes for the TRILL-Hello protocol as listed below along with a reference to the section of this document in which each is discussed:

- a) To determine which RBridge neighbors have acceptable connectivity to be reported as part of the topology (Section 3)
- b) To elect a unique Designated RBridge on the link (Section 4)
- c) To determine the MTU with which it is possible to communicate with each RBridge neighbor (Section 5)

In Layer 3 IS-IS, all three of these functions are combined. Hellos may be padded to the maximum length (see [RFC3719], Section 6) so that a router neighbor is not even discovered if it is impossible to communicate with it using maximum-sized packets. Also, even if Hellos from a neighbor R2 are received by R1, if connectivity to R2 is not 2-way (i.e., R2 does not list R1 in R2's Hello), then R1 does not consider R2 as a Designated Router candidate. Because of this logic, it is possible at Layer 3 for multiple Designated Routers to be elected on a LAN, with each representing the LAN as a pseudonode. It appears to the topology as if the LAN is now two or more separate LANs. Although this is surprising, it does not disrupt Layer 3 IS-IS.

In contrast, this behavior is not acceptable for TRILL, since in TRILL it is important that all RBridges on the link know about each other, and choose a single RBridge to be the DRB and to control the native frame ingress and egress on that link. Otherwise, multiple RBridges might encapsulate/decapsulate the same native frame, forming loops that are not protected by the hop count in the TRILL header as discussed above.

So, the TRILL-Hello protocol is best understood by focusing on each of these functions separately.

One other issue with TRILL LAN Hellos is to ensure that subsets of the information can appear in any single message, and be processable, in the spirit of IS-IS Link State PDUs (LSPs) and Complete Sequence Number PDUs (CSNPs). TRILL-Hello frames, even though they are not padded, can become very large. An example where this might be the case is when some sort of backbone technology interconnects hundreds of TRILL sites over what would appear to TRILL to be a giant Ethernet, where the RBridges connected to that cloud will perceive that backbone to be a single link with hundreds of neighbors. Thus, the TRILL Hello uses a different Neighbor TLV [RFC6326] that lists neighbors seen for a range of MAC (SNPA) addresses.

### 3. Adjacency State Machinery

Each RBridge port has associated with it a port state, as discussed in Section 4, and a table of zero or more adjacencies as discussed in this section. The states such adjacencies can have, the events that cause state changes, the actions associated with those state changes, and a state table and diagram are given below.

#### 3.1. TRILL LAN Hellos, MTU Test, and VLANs

The determination of LSP-reported adjacencies on links that are not configured as point-to-point is made using TRILL LAN Hellos (see also Section 7) and an optional MTU test. Appropriate TRILL LAN Hello exchange and the satisfaction of the MTU test, if the MTU test is enabled (see Section 5), is required for there to be an adjacency that will be reported in an LSP of the RBridge in question.

Because bridges acting as glue on the LAN might be configured in such a way that some VLANs are partitioned, it is necessary for RBridges to transmit Hellos with multiple VLAN tags. The conceptually simplest solution may have been to have all RBridges transmit up to 4,094 times as many Hellos, one with each legal VLAN ID enabled at each port, but this would obviously have deleterious performance implications. So, the TRILL protocol specifies that if RB1 knows it is not the DRB, it transmits its Hellos on only a limited set of VLANs, and only an RBridge that believes itself to be the DRB on a port "sprays" its TRILL Hellos on all of its enabled VLANs at a port (with the ability to configure to send on only a subset of those). The details are given in [RFC6325], Section 4.4.3.

If the MAC (SNPA) address of more than one RBridge port on a link are the same, all but one of such ports are put in the Suspended state (see Section 4) and do not participate in the link except to monitor whether they should stay suspended.

All TRILL LAN Hellos issued by an RBridge on a particular port MUST have the same source MAC address, priority, desired Designated VLAN, and Port ID, regardless of the VLAN in which the Hello is sent. Of course, the priority and desired Designated VLAN can change on occasion, but then the new value must similarly be used in all TRILL Hellos on the port, regardless of VLAN.

### 3.2. Adjacency Table Entries and States

Each adjacency is in one of the following four states:

Down:

This is a virtual state for convenience in creating state diagrams and tables. It indicates that the adjacency is non-existent, and there is no entry in the adjacency table for it.

Detect:

An adjacent neighbor has been detected either (1) not on the Designated VLAN or (2) on the Designated VLAN, but neither 2-way connectivity nor the MTU of such connectivity has been confirmed.

2-Way:

2-way connectivity to the neighbor has been found on the Designated VLAN but MTU testing is enabled and has not yet confirmed that the connectivity meets the campus minimum MTU requirement.

Report:

There is 2-way connectivity to the neighbor on the Designated VLAN and either MTU testing has confirmed that the connectivity meets the campus minimum MTU requirement or MTU testing is not enabled. This connectivity will be reported in an LSP (with appropriate provision for the link pseudonode, if any, as described in Section 6).

For an adjacency in any of the three non-down states (Detect, 2-Way, or Report), there will be an adjacency table entry. That entry will give the state of the adjacency and will also include the information listed below.

- o The address of the neighbor (that is, its SNPA address, usually a 48-bit MAC address), and the Port ID and the System ID in the received Hellos. Together, these three quantities uniquely identify the adjacency.

- o Exactly two Hello holding timers, each consisting of a 16-bit unsigned integer number of seconds: a Designated VLAN holding timer and a non-Designated VLAN holding timer.
- o The 7-bit unsigned priority of the neighbor to be the DRB.
- o The VLAN that the neighbor RBridge wants to be the Designated VLAN on the link, called the desired Designated VLAN.

### 3.3. Adjacency and Hello Events

The following events can change the state of an adjacency:

- A0. Receive a TRILL Hello whose source MAC address (SNPA) is equal to that of the port on which it is received. This is a special event that is handled as described immediately after this list of events. It does not appear in the state transition table or diagram.
- A1. Receive a TRILL Hello (other than an A0 event) on the Designated VLAN with a TRILL Neighbor TLV that explicitly lists the receiver's (SNPA) address.
- A2. Receive a TRILL Hello (other than an A0 event) that either (1) is not on the Designated VLAN (any TRILL Neighbor TLV in such a Hello is ignored) or (2) is on the Designated VLAN but does not contain a TRILL Neighbor TLV covering an address range that includes the receiver's (SNPA) address.
- A3. Receive a TRILL Hello (other than an A0 event) on the Designated VLAN with one or more TRILL Neighbor TLVs covering an address range that includes the receiver's (SNPA) address -- and none of which lists the receiver.
- A4. The expiration of one or both Hello holding timers results in them both being expired.
- A5. The Designated VLAN Hello holding timer expires, but the non-Designated VLAN Hello holding timer still has time left until it expires.
- A6. MTU test successful.
- A7. MTU test was successful but now fails.
- A8. The RBridge port goes operationally down.

For the special A0 event, the Hello is examined to determine if it is higher priority to be the DRB than the port on which it is received as described in Section 4.2.1. If the Hello is of lower priority than the receiving port, it is discarded with no further action. If it is of higher priority than the receiving port, then any adjacencies for that port are discarded (transitioned to the Down state), and the port is suspended as described in Section 4.2.

The receipt of a TRILL LAN Hello with a source MAC (SNPA) address different from that of the receiving port (that is, the occurrence of events A1, A2, or A3), causes the following actions (except where the Hello would create a new adjacency table entry, the table is full, or the Hello is too low priority to displace an existing entry as described in Section 3.6). The Designated VLAN used in these actions is the Designated VLAN dictated by the DRB determined without taking the received TRILL LAN Hello into account (see Section 4).

- o If the receipt of the Hellos creates a new adjacency table entry, the neighbor RBridge MAC (SNPA) address, Port ID, and System ID are set from the Hello.
- o The appropriate Hello holding timer for the adjacency, depending on whether or not the Hello was received on the Designated VLAN, is set to the Holding Time field of the Hello. If the receipt of the Hello is creating a new adjacency table entry, the other timer is set to expired.
- o The priority of the neighbor RBridge to be the DRB is set to the priority field of the Hello.
- o The VLAN that the neighbor RBridge wants to be the Designated VLAN on the link is set from the Hello.
- o If the creation of a new adjacency table entry or the priority update above changes the results of the DRB election on the link, the appropriate RBridge port event (D2 or D3) occurs, after the above actions, as described in Section 4.2.
- o If there is no change in the DRB, but the neighbor Hello is from the DRB and has a changed Designated VLAN from the previous Hello received from the DRB, the result is a change in Designated VLAN for the link as specified in Section 4.2.3.

An event A4 resulting in both Hello Holding timers for an adjacency being expired and the adjacency going Down may also result in an event D3 as described in Section 4.2.

Concerning events A6 and A7, if MTU testing is not enabled, A6 is considered to occur immediately upon the adjacency entering the 2-Way state, and A7 cannot occur.

See further TRILL LAN Hello receipt details in Section 7.

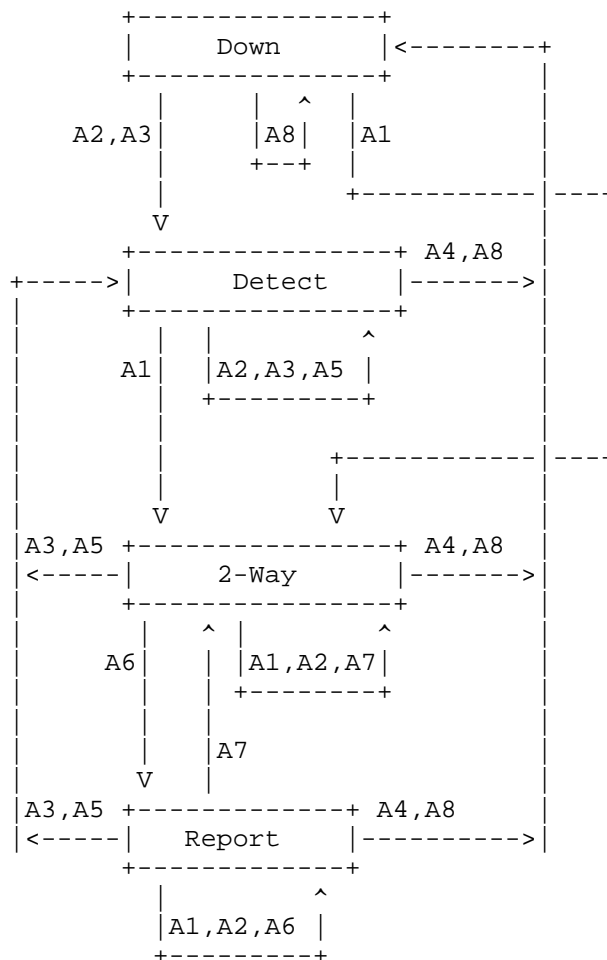
### 3.4. Adjacency State Diagram and Table

The table below shows the transitions between the states defined above based on the events defined above:

Event	Down	Detect	2-Way	Report
A1	2-Way	2-Way	2-Way	Report
A2	Detect	Detect	2-Way	Report
A3	Detect	Detect	Detect	Detect
A4	N/A	Down	Down	Down
A5	N/A	Detect	Detect	Detect
A6	N/A	N/A	Report	Report
A7	N/A	N/A	2-Way	2-Way
A8	Down	Down	Down	Down

N/A indicates that the event to the left is Not Applicable in the state at the top of the column. These events affect only a single adjacency. The special A0 event transitions all adjacencies to Down, as explained immediately after the list of adjacency events above.

The diagram below presents the same information as that in the state table:



### 3.5. Multiple Parallel Links

There can be multiple parallel adjacencies between neighbor RBridges that are visible to TRILL. (Multiple low-level links that have been bonded together by technologies such as link aggregation [802.1AX] appear to TRILL as a single link over which only a single TRILL adjacency could be established.)

Any such links that have pseudonodes (see Section 6) are distinguished in the topology; such adjacencies, if they are in the Report state, appear in LSPs as per Section 6. However, there can be

multiple parallel adjacencies without pseudonodes because they are point-to-point adjacencies or LAN adjacencies for which a pseudonode is not being created. Such parallel, non-pseudonode adjacencies in the Report state appear in LSPs as a single adjacency. The cost of such an adjacency MAY be adjusted downwards to account for the parallel paths. Multipathing across such parallel connections can be freely done for unicast TRILL Data traffic on a per-flow basis but is restricted for multi-destination traffic, as described in Section 4.5.2 (point 3) and Appendix C of [RFC6325].

### 3.6. Insufficient Space in Adjacency Table

If the receipt of a TRILL LAN Hello would create a new adjacency table entry (that is, would transition an adjacency out of the Down state), there may be no space for the new entry. In that case, the DRB election priority (see Section 4.2.1) of the new entry that would be created is compared with that priority for the existing entries. If the new entry is higher priority than the lowest priority existing entry, it replaces the lowest priority existing entry, which is transitioned to the Down state.

## 4. RBridge LAN Ports and DRB State

The information at an RBridge associated with each of its LAN ports includes the following:

- o Enablement bit, which defaults to enabled.
- o SNPA address (usually a 48-bit MAC address) of the port.
- o Port ID, used in TRILL Hellos sent on the port.
- o The Holding Time, used in TRILL Hellos sent on the port.
- o The Priority to be the DRB, used in TRILL Hellos sent on the port.
- o The DRB status of the port, determined as specified below.
- o A 16-bit unsigned Suspension timer, measured in seconds.
- o The desired Designated VLAN. The VLAN this RBridge wants to be the Designated VLAN for the link out this port, used in TRILL Hellos sent on the port.
- o A table of zero or more adjacencies (see Section 3).

#### 4.1. Port Table Entries and DRB Election State

The TRILL equivalent of the DIS (Designated Intermediate System) on a link is the DRB or Designated RBridge. The DRB election state machinery is described below.

Each RBridge port is in one of the following four DRB states:

**Down:**

The port is operationally down. It might be administratively disabled or down at the link layer. In this state, there will be no adjacency table entries for the port, and no TRILL Hellos or other IS-IS PDUs or TRILL Data frames are accepted or transmitted.

**Suspended:**

Operation of the port is suspended because there is a higher priority port on the link with the same MAC (SNPA) address. This is the same as the down state with the exception that TRILL Hellos are accepted for the sole purpose of determining whether to change the value of the Suspension timer for the port as described below.

**DRB:**

The port is the DRB and can receive and transmit TRILL Data frames.

**Not DRB:**

The port is deferring to another port on the link, which it believes is the DRB, but can still receive and transmit TRILL Data frames.

#### 4.2. DRB Election Events

The following events can change the DRB state of a port:

- D1. Expiration of the suspension timer while the port is in the Suspended state or the enablement of the port.
- D2. Adjacency table for the port changes, and there are now entries for one or more other RBridge ports on the link that appear to be higher priority to be the DRB than the local port.
- D3. The port is not Down or Suspended, and the adjacency table for the port changes, so there are now no entries for other RBridge ports on the link that appear to be higher priority to be the DRB than the local port.

D4. Receipt of a TRILL Hello with the same MAC address (SNPA) as the receiving port and higher priority to be the DRB as described for event A0.

D5. The port becomes operationally down.

Event D1 is considered to occur on RBridge boot if the port is administratively and link-layer enabled.

Event D4 causes the port to enter the Suspended state and all adjacencies for the port to be discarded (transitioned to the Down state). If the port was in some state other than Suspended, the suspension timer is set to the Holding Time in the Hello that causes event D4. If it was in the Suspended state, the suspension timer is set to the maximum of its current value and the Holding Time in the Hello that causes event D4.

#### 4.2.1. DRB Election Details

Events D2 and D3 constitute losing and winning the DRB election at the port, respectively.

The candidates for election are the local RBridge and all RBridges with which there is an adjacency on the port in an adjacency state other than Down state. The winner is the RBridge with highest priority to be the DRB, as determined from the 7-bit priority field in that RBridge's Hellos received and the local port's priority to be the DRB field, with MAC (SNPA) address as a tiebreaker, Port ID as a secondary tiebreaker, and System ID as a tertiary tiebreaker. These fields are compared as unsigned integers with the larger magnitude being considered higher priority.

Resort to the secondary and tertiary tiebreakers should only be necessary in rare circumstances when multiple ports have the same priority and MAC (SNPA) address and some of them are not yet suspended. For example, RB1, that has low priority to be the DRB on the link, could receive Hellos from two other ports on the link that have the same MAC address as each other and are higher priority to be the DRB. One of these two ports with the same MAC address will be suspended, cease sending Hellos, and the Hello from it received by RB1 will eventually time out. But, in the meantime, RB1 can use the tiebreakers to determine which port is the DRB and thus which port's Hello to believe for such purposes as setting the Designated VLAN on the link.

#### 4.2.2. Change in DRB

Events D2 and D3 result from a change in the apparent DRB on the link. Unnecessary DRB changes should be avoided, especially on links offering native frame service, as a DRB change will generally cause a transient interruption to native frame service.

If a change in the DRB on the link changes the Designated VLAN on the link, the actions specified in Section 4.2.3 are taken.

If an RBridge changes in either direction between being the Designated RBridge and not being the Designated RBridge at a port, this will generally change the VLANs on which Hellos are sent by that RBridge on that port as specified in Section 4.4.3 of [RFC6325].

#### 4.2.3. Change in Designated VLAN

Unnecessary changes in the Designated VLAN on a link should be avoided because a change in the Designated VLAN can cause a transient interruption to TRILL Data forwarding on the link. When practical, all RBridge ports on a link should be configured with the same desired Designated VLAN so that, in case the winner of the DRB election changes, for any reason, the Designated VLAN will remain the same.

If an RBridge detects a change in Designated VLAN on a link, then, for all adjacency table entries for a port to that link, the RBridge takes the following steps in the order given:

- o The non-Designated VLAN Hello Holding timer is set to the maximum of its time to expiration and the current time to expiration of the Designated VLAN Hello Holding timer.
- o The Designated VLAN Hello Holding timer is then set to expired (if necessary), and an event A5 occurs for the adjacency (see Section 3.3).

If the Designated VLAN for a link changes, this will generally change the VLANs on which Hellos are sent by an RBridge port on that link as specified in Section 4.4.3 of [RFC6325].

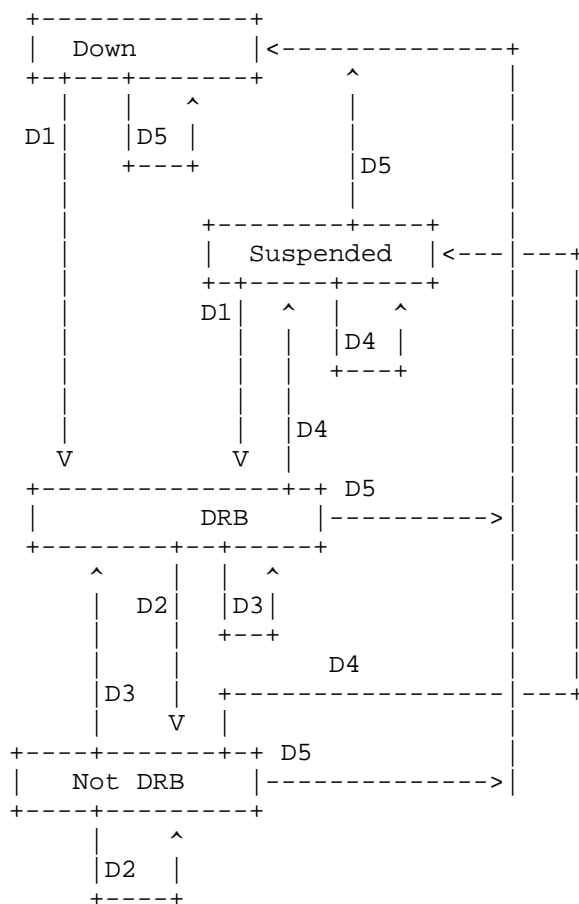
#### 4.3. State Table and Diagram

The table below shows the transitions between the DRB states defined above based on the events defined above:

Event	Down	Suspend	DRB	Not DRB
D1	DRB	DRB	N/A	N/A
D2	N/A	N/A	Not DRB	Not DRB
D3	N/A	N/A	DRB	DRB
D4	N/A	Suspend	Suspend	Suspend
D5	Down	Down	Down	Down

N/A indicates that the event to the left is Not Applicable in the state at the top of the column.

The diagram below presents the same information as in the state table:



## 5. MTU Matching

The purpose of MTU testing is to ensure that the links used in the campus topology can pass TRILL IS-IS and Data frames at the RBridge campus MTU.

An RBridge, RB1, determines the desired campus link MTU by calculating the minimum of its `originatingLlLSPBufferSize` and the `originatingLlLSPBufferSize` of other RBridges in the campus, as advertised in the link state database, but not less than 1,470 bytes. Although `originatingLlLSPBufferSize` in Layer 3 [IS-IS] is limited to the range 512 to 1,492 bytes inclusive, in TRILL it is limited to the range 1,470 to 65,535 bytes inclusive.

Although MTU testing is optional, it is mandatory for an RBridge to respond to an MTU-probe PDU with an MTU-ack PDU [RFC6325] [RFC6326]. Use of multicast or unicast for MTU-probe and MTU-ack is an implementation choice. However, the burden on the link is generally minimized by multicasting MTU-probes when a response from all other RBridges on the link is desired, such as when initializing or re-confirming MTU, unicasting MTU-probes when a response from a single RBridge is desired, such as one that has just been detected on the link, and unicasting all MTU-ack frames.

RB1 can test the MTU size to RB2 as described in Section 4.3.2 of [RFC6325]. For this purpose, MTU testing is only done in the Designated VLAN. An adjacency that fails the MTU test at the campus MTU will not enter the Report state or, if the adjacency is in that state, it leaves that state. Thus, an adjacency failing the MTU test will not be reported by the RBridge performing the test. Since inclusion in least-cost route computation requires the adjacency to be reported by both ends, as long as the MTU failure is noticed by the RBridge at either end of the adjacency, it will not be so used.

If it tests MTU, RB1 reports the largest size for which the MTU test succeeds or a flag indicating that it fails at the campus MTU. This report always appears with the neighbor in RB1's TRILL Neighbor TLV. RB1 MAY also report this with the adjacency in an Extended Reachability TLV in RB1's LSP. RB1 MAY choose to test MTU sizes greater than the desired campus MTU as well as the desired campus MTU.

Most types of TRILL IS-IS frames, such as LSPs, can make use of the campus MTU. The exceptions are TRILL Hellos, which must be kept small for loop safety, and the MTU PDUs, whose size must be adjusted appropriately for the tests being performed.

## 6. Pseudonodes

The Designated RBridge (DRB), determined as described above, controls whether a pseudonode will be used on a link.

If the DRB sets the bypass pseudonode bit in its TRILL LAN Hellos, the RBridges on the link (including the DRB) just directly report all their adjacencies on the LAN that are in the Report state. If the DRB does not set the bypass pseudonode bit in its TRILL Hellos, then (1) the DRB reports in its LSP its adjacency to the pseudonode, (2) the DRB sends LSPs on behalf of the pseudonode in which it reports adjacency to all other RBridges on the link where it sees that adjacency in the Report state, and (3) all other RBridges on the link report their adjacency to the pseudonode if they see their adjacency to the DRB as being in the Report state and do not report any other adjacencies on the link. Setting the bypass pseudonode bit has no effect on how LSPs are flooded on a link. It only affects what LSPs are generated.

It is anticipated that many links between RBridges will actually be point-to-point, in which case using a pseudonode merely adds to the complexity. For example, if RB1 and RB2 are the only RBridges on the link, and RB1 is DRB, then if RB1 creates a pseudonode that is used, there are 3 LSPs: for, say, RB1.25 (the pseudonode), RB1, and RB2, where RB1.25 reports connectivity to RB1 and RB2, and RB1 and RB2 each just say they are connected to RB1.25. Whereas if DRB RB1 sets the bypass pseudonode bit in its Hellos, then there will be only 2 LSPs: RB1 and RB2 each reporting connectivity to each other.

A DRB SHOULD set the bypass pseudonode bit in its Hellos if it has not seen at least two simultaneous adjacencies in the Report state since it last rebooted or was reset by network management.

## 7. TRILL-Hello Reception and Transmission

This section provides further details on the receipt and transmission of TRILL LAN Hellos.

TRILL LAN Hellos, like all TRILL IS-IS frames, are primarily distinguished from Layer 3 IS-IS frames by being sent to the All-IS-IS-RBridges multicast address (01-80-C2-00-00-41). TRILL IS-IS frames also have the L2-IS-IS Ethertype (0x22F4) and are Ethertype encoded.

Although future extensions to TRILL may include use of Level 2 IS-IS, [RFC6325] specifies TRILL using a single Level 1 Area with Area Address zero (see Section 4.2 of [RFC6326]).

IS-IS Layer 3 routers are frequently connected to other Layer 3 routers that are part of a different routing domain. In that case, the externalDomain flag (see [IS-IS]) is normally set for the port through which such a connection is made. The setting of this flag to "true" causes no IS-IS PDUs to be sent out the port and any IS-IS PDUs received to be discarded, including Hellos. RBridges operate in a different environment where all neighbor RBridges merge into a single campus. For loop safety, RBridges do not implement the externalDomain flag or implement it with the fixed value "false". They send and receive TRILL LAN Hellos on every port that is not disabled or configured as point-to-point.

#### 7.1. Transmitting TRILL Hellos

TRILL LAN Hellos are sent with the same timing as Layer 3 IS-IS LAN Hellos [IS-IS]; however, no Hellos are sent if a port is in the Suspended or Down states.

TRILL-Hello PDUs SHOULD NOT be padded and MUST NOT be sent exceeding 1,470 octets; however, a received TRILL Hello longer than 1,470 octets is processed normally.

TRILL-Hello PDU headers MUST conform to the following:

- o Maximum Area Addresses equal to 1.
- o Circuit Type equal to 1.

Each TRILL Hello MUST contain an Area Addresses TLV listing only the single Area zero, and an MT Port Capabilities TLV containing a VLAN-FLAGS sub-TLV [RFC6326]. If a Protocols Supported TLV is present, it MUST list the TRILL NLPID (0xC0).

The TRILL Neighbor TLV sent in a Hello MUST show the neighbor information, as sensed by the transmitting RBridge, for the VLAN on which the Hello is sent. Since implementations conformant to this document maintain such information on a per-VLAN basis only for the Designated VLAN, such implementations only send the TRILL Neighbor TLV in TRILL Hellos on the Designated VLAN.

It is RECOMMENDED that, if there is sufficient room, a TRILL Neighbor TLV or TLVs, as described in Section 4.4.2.1 of [RFC6325], covering the entire range of MAC addresses and listing all adjacencies with a non-zero Designated VLAN Hello Holding time, or an empty list of neighbors if there are no such adjacencies, be in TRILL Hellos sent on the Designated VLAN. If this is not possible, then TRILL Neighbor TLV's covering sub-ranges of MAC addresses should be sent so that the entire range is covered reasonably promptly. Delays in sending TRILL

Neighbor TLVs will delay the advancement of adjacencies to the Report state and the discovery of some link failures. Rapid (for example, sub-second) detection of link or node failures is best addressed with a protocol designed for that purpose, such as Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD) [RFC5880], use of which with TRILL will be specified in a separate document.

To ensure that any RBridge RB2 can definitively determine whether RB1 can hear RB2, RB1's neighbor list MUST eventually cover every possible range of IDs, that is, within a period that depends on RB1's policy and not necessarily within any specific period such as its Holding Time. In other words, if X1 is the smallest ID reported in one of RB1's neighbor lists, and the "smallest" flag is not set, then X1 MUST appear in a different neighbor list as well, as the largest ID reported in that fragment. Or lists may overlap, as long as there is no gap, such that some range, say between Xi and Xj, never appears in any list.

A TRILL Hello MAY also contain any TLV permitted in a Layer 3 IS-IS Hello. TLVs that are unsupported/unknown are ignored.

## 7.2. Receiving TRILL Hellos

Assuming a frame has the All-IS-IS-RBridges multicast address and L2-IS-IS Ethertype, it will be examined to see if it appears to be an IS-IS PDU. If so, and it appears to be a LAN Hello PDU, the following tests are performed.

- o If the Circuit Type field is not 1, the PDU is discarded.
- o If the PDU does not contain an Area Address TLV or it contains an Area Address TLV that is not the single Area Address zero, it is discarded.
- o If the Hello includes a Protocols Supported TLV that does not list the TRILL NLPID (0xC0), it is discarded. It is acceptable if there is no Protocols Supported TLV present.
- o If the Hello does not contain an MT Port Capabilities TLV containing a VLAN-FLAGS sub-TLV [RFC6326], it is discarded.
- o If the maximumAreaAddresses field of the PDU is not 1, it is discarded.
- o If IS-IS authentication is in use on the link and the PDU either has no Authentication TLV or validation of that Authentication TLV fails, it is discarded.

If none of the rules in the list above has been satisfied, and the frame is parseable, it is assumed to be a well-formed TRILL Hello received on the link. It is treated as an event A0, A1, A2, or A3 based on the criteria listed in Section 3.3.

## 8. Multiple Ports on the Same Link

It is possible for an RBridge RB1 to have multiple ports on the same link that are not in the Suspended state. It is important for RB1 to recognize which of its ports are on the same link. RB1 can detect this condition based on receiving TRILL LAN Hello messages with the same LAN ID on multiple ports.

The DRB election is port-based (see Section 4) and only the Hellos from the elected port can perform certain functions such as dictating the Designated VLAN or whether a pseudonode will be used; however, the election also designates the RBridge with that port as DRB for the link. An RBridge may choose to load split some tasks among its ports on the link if it has more than one and it is safe to do so as described in Section 4.4.4 of [RFC6325].

## 9. Security Considerations

This memo provides improved documentation of some aspects of the TRILL base protocol standard, particularly four aspects of the TRILL LAN Hello protocol. It does not change the security considerations of the TRILL base protocol. See Section 6 of [RFC6325].

## 10. References

### 10.1. Normative References

- [IS-IS] ISO/IEC 10589:2002, Second Edition, "Intermediate System to Intermediate System Intra-Domain Routing Exchange Protocol for use in Conjunction with the Protocol for Providing the Connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473)", 2002.
- [RFC1195] Callon, R., "Use of OSI IS-IS for routing in TCP/IP and dual environments", RFC 1195, December 1990.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.
- [RFC6325] Perlman, R., D. Eastlake, D. Dutt, S. Gai, and A. Ghanwani, "RBridges: Base Protocol Specification", RFC 6325, July 2011.

- [RFC6326] Eastlake, D., Banerjee, A., Dutt, D., Perlman, R., and A. Ghanwani, "TRILL Use of IS-IS", RFC 6326, July 2011.

## 10.2. Informative References

- [802.1AX] "IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks / Link Aggregation", 802.1AX-2008, 1 January 2008.
- [802.1Q-2005] "IEEE Standard for Local and metropolitan area networks / Virtual Bridged Local Area Networks", 802.1Q-2005, 19 May 2006.
- [FCoE] From [www.tl1.org](http://www.tl1.org) discussion of "FCoE Max Size" generated from T11/09-251v1, 04/27/2009, "FCoE frame or FCoE PDU".
- [RFC3719] Parker, J., Ed., "Recommendations for Interoperable Networks using Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)", February 2004.
- [RFC5880] Katz, D. and D. Ward, "Bidirectional Forwarding Detection (BFD)", RFC 5880, June 2010.

## 11. Acknowledgements

The authors of [RFC6325], those listed in the Acknowledgements section of [RFC6325], and the contributions of Jari Arkko, Ayan Banerjee, Les Ginsberg, Sujay Gupta, David Harrington, Pete McCann, Erik Nordmark, and Mike Shand, to this document, are hereby acknowledged.

## Authors' Addresses

Donald E. Eastlake, 3rd  
Huawei Technologies  
155 Beaver Street  
Milford, MA 01757 USA

Phone: +1-508-333-2270  
EMail: d3e3e3@gmail.com

Radia Perlman  
Intel Labs  
2200 Mission College Blvd.  
Santa Clara, CA 95054-1549 USA

Phone: +1-408-765-8080  
EMail: Radia@alum.mit.edu

Anoop Ghanwani  
Brocade  
130 Holger Way  
San Jose, CA 95134 USA

Phone: +1-408-333-7149  
EMail: anoop@alumni.duke.edu

Dinesh G. Dutt  
Cisco Systems  
170 Tasman Drive  
San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA

Phone: +1-408-527-0955  
EMail: ddutt@cisco.com

Vishwas Manral  
Hewlett Packard Co.  
19111 Pruneridge Ave,  
Cupertino, CA 95014 USA

Phone: +1-408-447-1497  
EMail: vishwas.manral@hp.com

