



RPR Bridging Compliance

Marc Holness Nortel Networks

802-17-01-nnnn, iii_xxxxx_vv

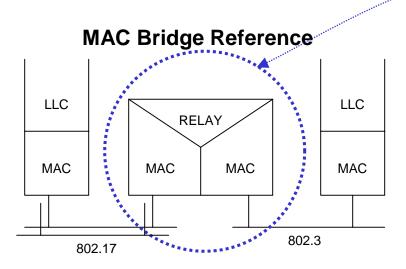
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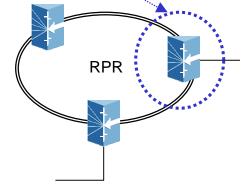


802.17 Bridge

Station on Ring is (Transparent) Bridge and the Ring is the shared LAN media.



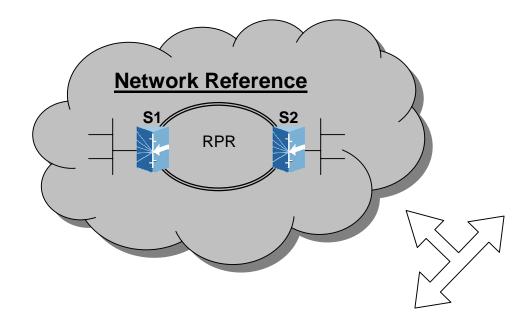
Physical Network Reference



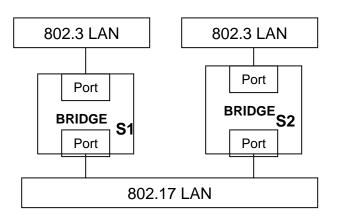


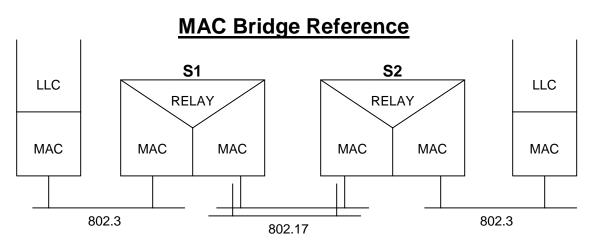
802.17 Bridging Reference





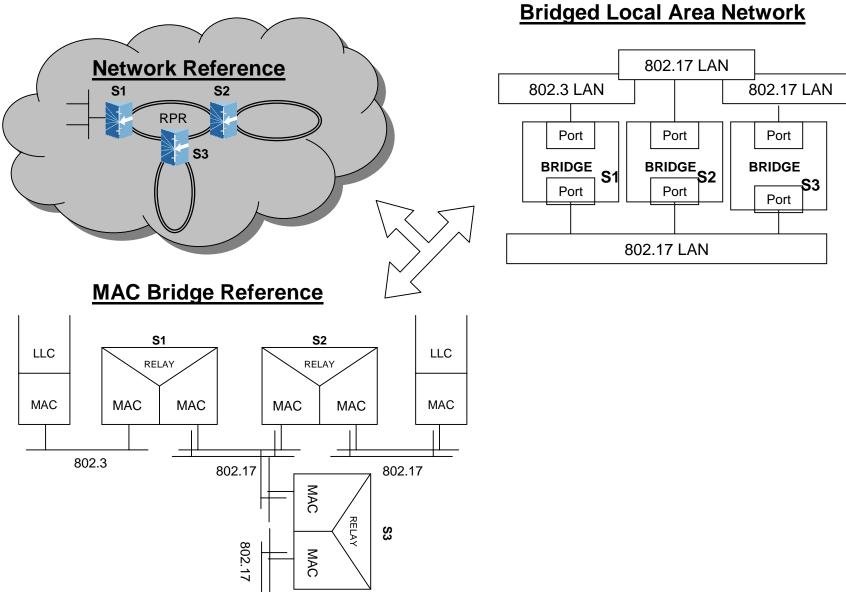
Bridged Local Area Network









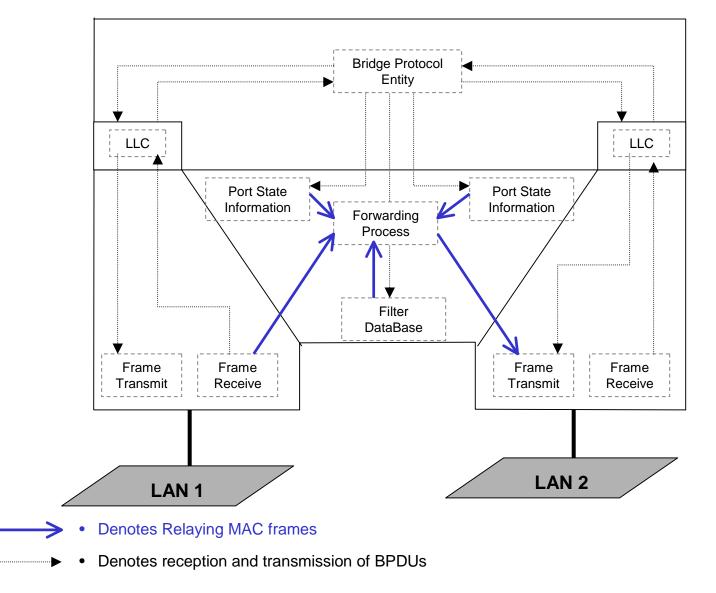


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Transparent Bridging (802.1D) Reference

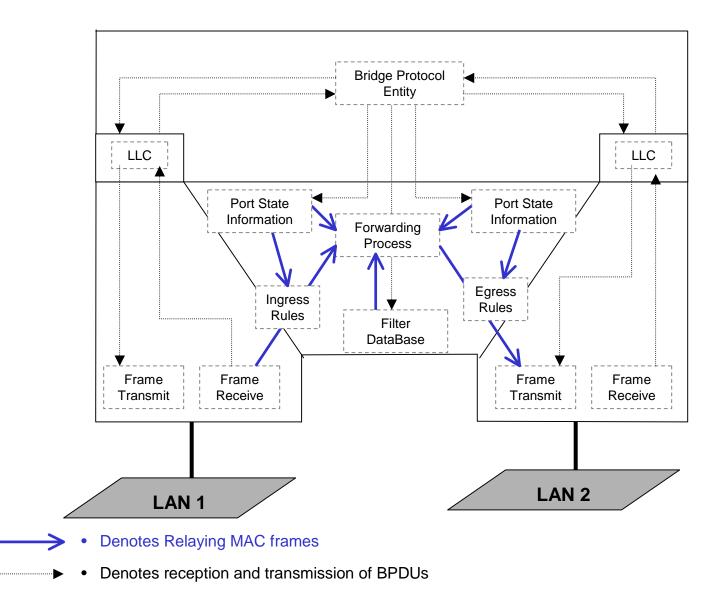






VLAN Bridging (802.1Q) Reference

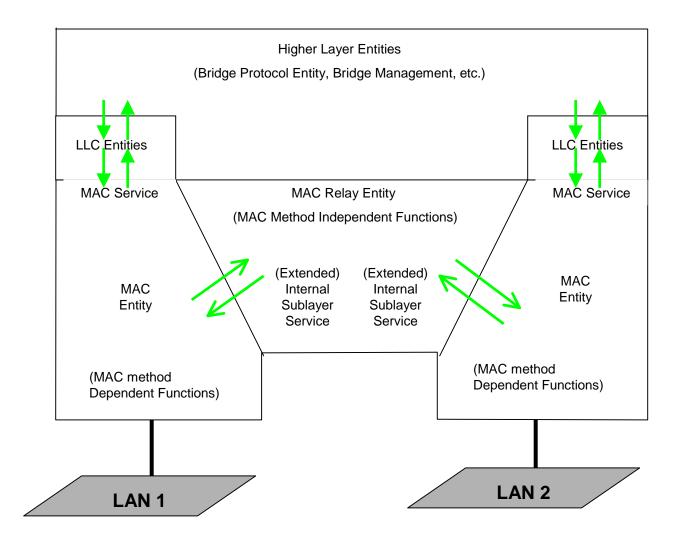






802.17 Bridging Architecture







Service Primitives (Bridge Relay)



Service Primitive	Transparent Bridge (802.1)	VLAN Bridge (802.1Q)	Source Route Bridge	SRT (Source Route Transparent)	Remote Bridge
Indication	 Frame_Type Mac_Action DA SA RI MSDU User_Priority FCS 	• CFI • VLAN_Id • RIF_Info			• Cluster_Id
Request	 Frame_Type Mac_Action DA SA RI MSDU User-Priority Access_Priority FCS 	 CFI VLAN_Class RIF_Info Include_Tag 			• Cluster_Id





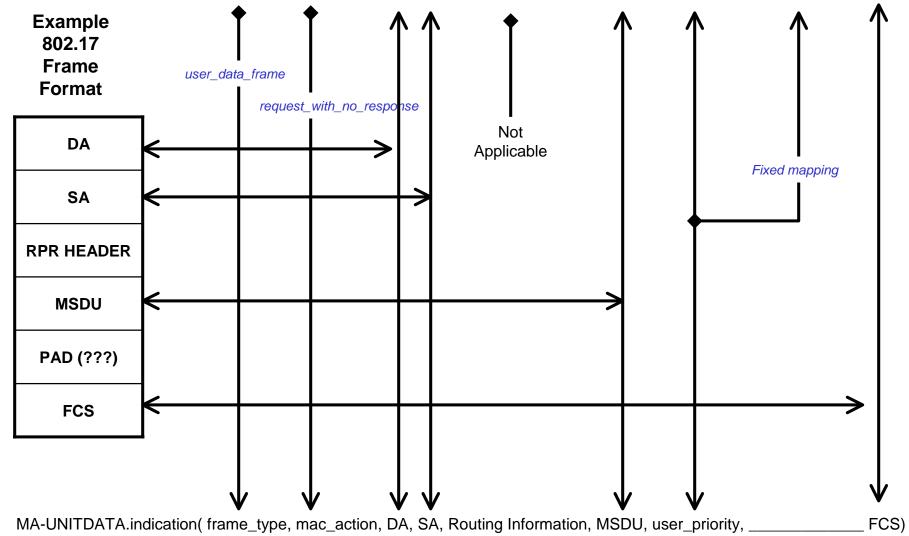
802.17 Bridge Requirements

802.1D/Q Compliance achieved by:

- Conformance to 802.1D/Q mapping 802.17 MAC protocol to MAC Service primitives.
- Conformance to MAC Bridge requirements as outlined by 802.1D/Q specifications (Section 5.1 "Static Conformance Requirements").

802.1D Mapping MAC Service to/from 802.17 MAC

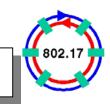




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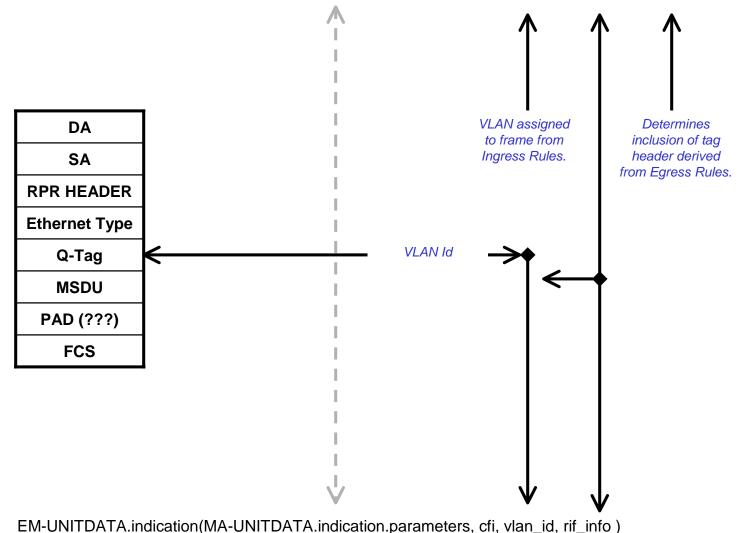
802.1





802.1Q Mapping MAC Service to/from 802.17 MAC

EM-UNITDATA.request(MA-UNITDATA.request.parameters, cfi, vlan_class, rif_info, include_tag)

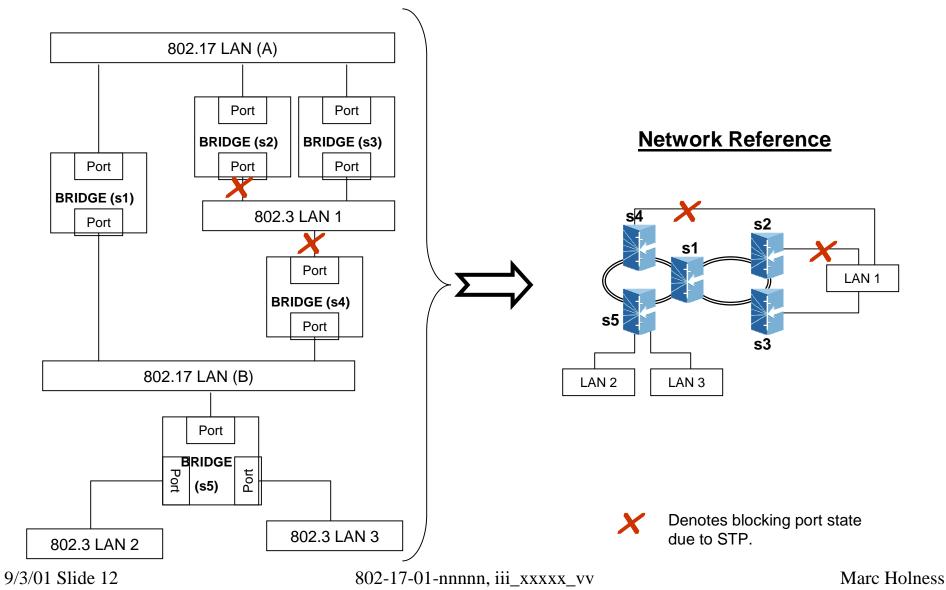




802.17 STP Interactions with 802.17 Reference



Bridged Local Area Network

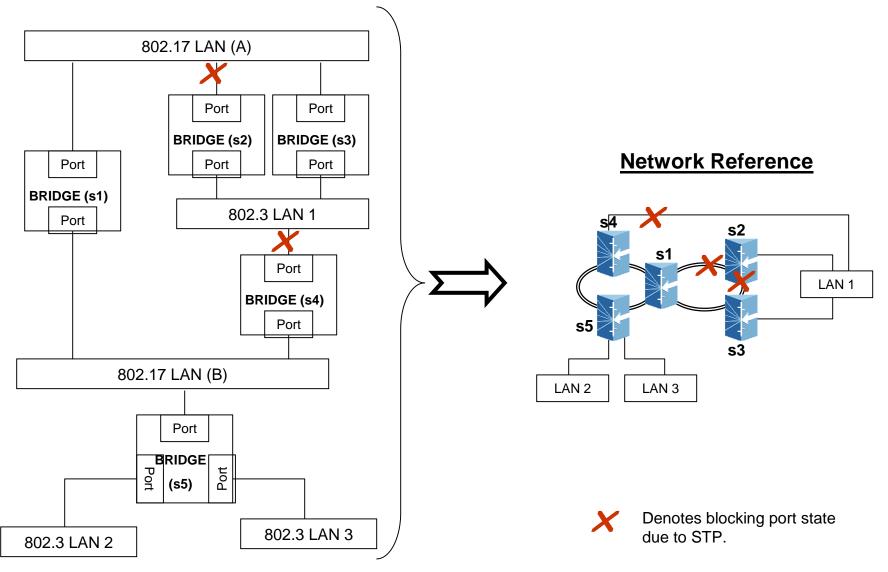




802.17 STP Interactions with 802.17 Reference



Bridged Local Area Network



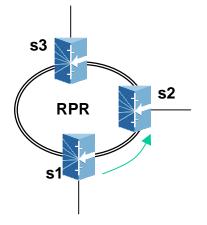


802.17 MAC Bridge Example



Scenario #1

- S1 sends unicast packet destined to S3. The direction of the packet is indicated by the arrow (I.e., via S2). S2 has Bridging enabled.
- At S2, packet received at WAN port_in is tandem out WAN port_out. Note: both WAN ports have the same MAC address from our Bridging model.
- Since Bridging is enabled at S2 however, the packet received at WAN port_in is flooded out all LAN ports of S2.
- Packet is received at S3, and terminated appropriately.





802.17 MAC Bridge Example Walk-Thru



Scenario #1: Walk-Thru

- 1. At S1:
 - a. Client passes DATA.request to MAC Control Sublayer or MAC.
 - b. Media Access Rate Policing entity receive primitive and eventually queues packet on Insertion Queue.
 - c. Packet is removed off Queue by Arbiter Entity and placed on outgoing Ringlet.
- 2. At S2:
 - a. Header Processor Entity receives packet off ringlet.
 - b. TTL gets decremented.
 - c. Stripper configured (by Management Object) to denote MAC is part of MAC Bridge.
 Consequently, the stripper will pass a DATA.indicate primitive to the MAC Bridge Client
 - d. Stripper checks DA of packet. Since unicast and not equal to address of MAC entity, pass packet onto Tandem Buffer.
 - e. Bridge Relay Entity will perform appropriate Bridging functions (forwarding, learning, etc.).

- f. Tandem Buffered packet is passed to Arbiter Entity to be sent out outgoing ringlet.
- 3. At S3:
 - a. Header Processor Entity receives packet off ringlet.
 - b. TTL gets decremented.
 - c. Stripper checks DA of packet. Since unicast and equal to address of MAC entity, packet removed from the ring, and DATA.indicate primitive is sent to MAC client.





Conclusions

- 802.17 MAC can be compliant to 802.1D/Q Bridging.
- Spanning Tree Protocol conformance can be achieved. Careful engineering of the RPR within the network would be required if STP is enabled.
- 802.17 to 802.17 Transparent Bridging does not transparently transfer the RPR Header from Ring to Ring. The contents of the RPR Header is local to the Ring.