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A. Singh
Motorola
R. Turner
Paradyne
R. Tio
S. Nanji
Redback Networks
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Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) Over ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5)

Status of this Memo

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Abstract

The Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) provides a standard method for transporting the link layer of the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) between a dial-up server and a Network Access Server, using a network connection in lieu of a physical point-to-point connection. This document describes the use of an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network for the underlying network connection. ATM User-Network Interface (UNI) Signaling Specification Version 4.0 or Version 3.1 with ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5) are supported as interfaces to the ATM network.

Applicability

This specification is intended for implementations of L2TP that use ATM to provide the communications link between the L2TP Access Concentrator and the L2TP Network Server.

1. Introduction

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) [RFC1661], is frequently used on the link between a personal computer with a dial modem and a network service provider, or NSP. The Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) [RFC2661] enables a dial-up server to provide access to a remote NSP by extending the PPP connection through a tunnel in a network to which both it and the NSP are directly connected. A "tunnel" is a network layer connection between two nodes, used in the role of a data link layer connection between those nodes, possibly as part of a different network. In [RFC2661] the dial-up server is called an L2TP Access Concentrator, or LAC. The remote device that provides access to a network is called an L2TP Network Server, or LNS. L2TP uses a packet delivery service to create a tunnel between the LAC and the LNS. "L2TP is designed to be largely insulated from the details of the media over which the tunnel is established; L2TP requires only that the tunnel media provide packet oriented point-to-point connectivity" [RFC2661]. An ATM network with AAL5 offers a suitable form of packet oriented connection. This standard supplements [RFC2661] by providing details specific to the use of AAL5 for a point-to-point connection between LAC and LNS.

2. Conventions

Requirements keywords 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].

A list of acronyms used in this document is given at the end of the document as Appendix A.

3. AAL5 Layer Service Interface

L2TP treats the underlying ATM AAL5 layer service as a bit-synchronous point-to-point link. In this context, the L2TP link corresponds to an ATM AAL5 virtual circuit (VC). The VC MUST be full-duplex, point to point, and it MAY be either dedicated (i.e., permanent, set up by provisioning) or switched (set up on demand.)

The AAL5 message mode service, in the non-assured mode of operation, without the corrupted delivery option MUST be used.

Interface Format - The L2TP/AAL5 layer boundary presents an octet service interface to the AAL5 layer. There is no provision for sub-octets to be supplied or accepted.

3.1 Maximum Transfer Unit

Each L2TP PDU MUST be transported within a single AAL5 PDU. Therefore the maximum transfer unit (MTU) of the AAL5 connection constrains the MTU of the L2TP tunnel that uses the connection and the MTU of all PPP connections that use the tunnel. ([RFC1661] refers to this as Maximum Receive Unit, or MRU. In [SIG31], it is the Forward and Backward Maximum CPCS-SDU Size.)

An implementation MUST support a PPP MRU of at least 1500 bytes.

An implementation SHOULD use a larger MTU than the minimum value specified above. It is RECOMMENDED that an implementation support an IP packet of at least 9180 bytes in the PPP PDU.

3.2 Quality of Service

In order to provide a desired Quality of Service (QoS), and possibly different qualities of service to different client connections, an implementation MAY use more than one AAL5 connection between LAC and LNS.

QoS mechanisms, such as Differentiated UBR [DUBR], that could involve inverse multiplexing a tunnel across multiple VCs are for further study. QoS mechanisms applicable to a single tunnel corresponding to a single VC, are independent of the ATM transport and out of scope of this document.

3.3 ATM Connection Parameters

The L2TP layer does not impose any restrictions regarding transmission rate or the underlying ATM layer traffic descriptor parameters.

Specific traffic parameters MAY be set for a PVC connection by agreement between the communicating parties. The caller MAY request specific traffic parameters at the time an SVC connection is set up.

Autoconfiguration of end-systems for PVCs can be facilitated by the use of the optional ILMI 4.0 extensions documented in [ILMIA]. This provides comparable information to the IEs used for control plane connection establishment.

4. Multi-Protocol Encapsulation

This specification uses the principles, terminology, and frame structure described in "Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5" [RFC2684]. The purpose of this specification is not to reiterate what is already standardized in [RFC2684], but to specify how the mechanisms described in [RFC2684] are to be used to map L2TP onto an AAL5-based ATM network.

As specified in [RFC2684], L2TP PDUs shall be carried in the payload field of Common Part Convergence Sublayer (CPCS) PDUs of AAL5, and the Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (SSCS) of AAL5 shall be empty.

Section 1 of [RFC2684] defines two mechanisms for identifying the protocol encapsulated in the AAL5 PDU's payload field:

1. Virtual circuit (VC) based multiplexing.
2. Logical Link Control (LLC) encapsulation.

In the first mechanism, the payload's protocol type is implicitly agreed to by the end points for each virtual circuit using provisioning or control plane procedures. This mechanism will be referred to as "VC-multiplexed L2TP".

In the second mechanism, the payload's protocol type is explicitly identified in each AAL5 PDU by an IEEE 802.2 LLC header. This mechanism will be referred to as "LLC encapsulated L2TP".

An L2TP implementation:

1. MUST support LLC encapsulated L2TP on PVCs.
2. MAY support LLC encapsulated L2TP on SVCs.
3. MAY support VC-multiplexed L2TP on PVCs or SVCs.

When a PVC is used, the endpoints must be configured to use one of the two encapsulation methods.

If an implementation supports SVCs, it MUST use the [Q.2931] Annex C procedure to negotiate connection setup, encoding the Broadband Lower Layer Interface (B-LLI) information element (IE) to signal either VC-multiplexed L2TP or LLC encapsulated L2TP. The details of this control plane procedure are described in section 7.

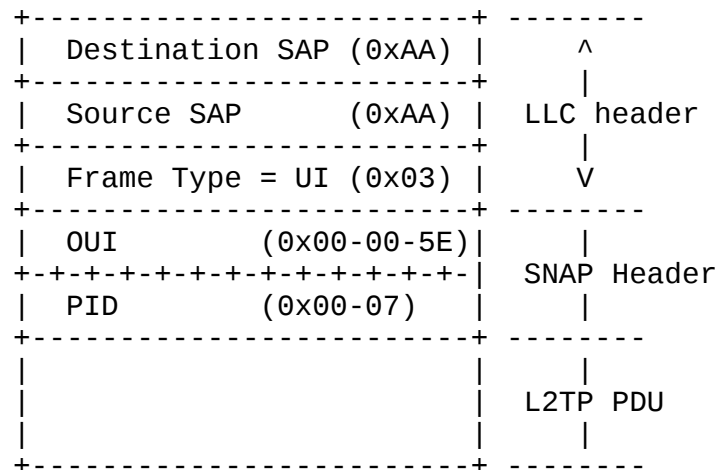
If an implementation is connecting through a Frame Relay/ATM FRF.8 [FRF8] service inter-working unit, then it MUST use LLC encapsulated L2TP.

5. LLC Encapsulated L2TP over AAL5

When LLC encapsulation is used, the payload field of the AAL5 CPCS PDU SHALL be encoded as shown in Figure 1. The pertinent fields in that diagram are:

1. IEEE 802.2 LLC header: Source and destination SAP of 0xAA followed by a frame type of Un-numbered Information (value 0x03). This LLC header indicates that an IEEE 802.1a SNAP header follows [RFC2684].
2. IEEE 802.1a SNAP Header: The three octet Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI) value of 0x00-00-5E identifies IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority.) The two octets Protocol Identifier (PID) identifies L2TP as the encapsulated protocol. The PID value is 0x0007.
3. The L2TP PDU:

Figure 1 - LLC Encapsulated L2TP PDU



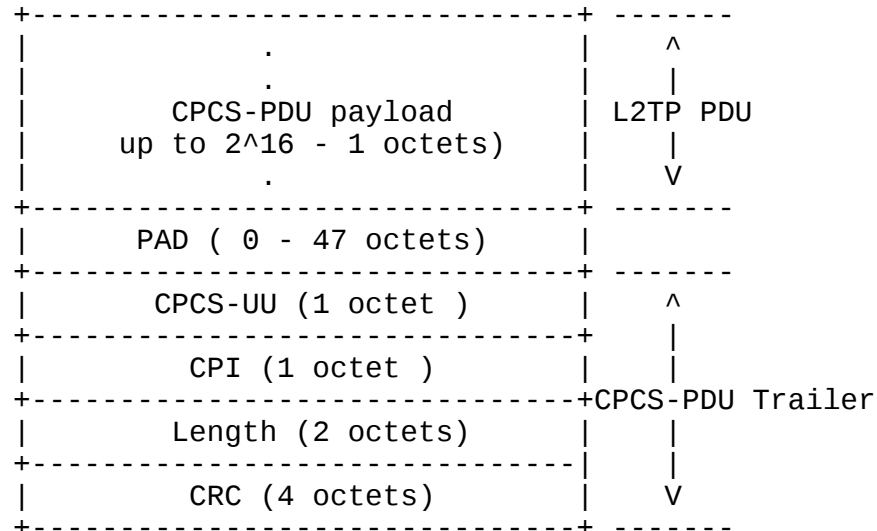
Note: The format of the overall AAL5 CPCS PDU is shown in the next section.

The end points MAY be bi-laterally provisioned to send other LLC-encapsulated protocols besides L2TP across the same virtual connection.

6. Virtual Circuit Multiplexed L2TP over AAL5

VC-multiplexed L2TP over AAL5 is an alternative technique to LLC encapsulated L2TP over AAL5. In this case, the L2TP PDU is the AAL5 payload without an LLC header. This is sometimes called "Null encapsulation."

Figure 2 - AAL5 CPCS-PDU Format



The Common Part Convergence Sub-layer (CPCS) PDU payload field contains user information up to $2^{16} - 1$ octets.

The PAD field pads the CPCS-PDU to fit exactly into the ATM cells such that the last 48 octet cell payload created by the SAR sublayer will have the CPCS-PDU Trailer right justified in the cell.

The CPCS-UU (User-to-User indication) field is used to transparently transfer CPCS user to user information. The field has no function under the multi-protocol ATM encapsulation and MAY be set to any value.

The CPI (Common Part Indicator) field aligns the CPCS-PDU trailer to 64 bits. Possible additional functions are for further study in ITU-T. When only the 64bit alignment function is used, this field SHALL be coded as 0x00.

The Length field indicates the length, in octets, of the payload field. The maximum value for the Length field is 65535 octets. A Length field coded as 0x00 MAY be used for the abort function.

The CRC field is computed over the entire CPCS-PDU except the CRC field itself.

The CPCS-PDU payload SHALL consist of an L2TP PDU as defined in [RFC2661].

7. Out-of-Band Control Plane Signaling

7.1 Connection Setup

An SVC connection can originate at either the LAC or the LNS. An implementation that supports the use of SVCs MUST be able to both originate and respond to SVC setup requests. Except for the B-LLI IE specified below, all other IEs required for ATM User-Network Interface (UNI) Signaling Specification Version 4.0 [SIG40] should be encoded as per [RFC2331].

When originating an SVC AAL5 connection, the caller MUST request in the SETUP message either VC-multiplexed L2TP, LLC encapsulated L2TP, or both VC-multiplexed and LLC-encapsulated L2TP. The B-LLI IE SHALL be used to specify the requested encapsulation method. When a caller is offering both encapsulations, the two B-LLI IEs SHALL be encoded within a Broadband Repeat Indicator information element in the order of the sender's preference.

An implementation MUST be able to accept an incoming call that offers LLC encapsulated L2TP in the caller's request. The called peer's implementation MUST reject a call setup request that only offers an encapsulation that it does not support. Implementations originating a call offering both protocol encapsulation techniques MUST be able to accept the use of either encapsulation techniques.

When originating an LLC encapsulated call that is to carry an L2TP payload, the [Q.2931] B-LLI IE user information layer 2 protocol field SHALL be encoded to select LAN Logical Link Control (ISO/IEC8802-2) in octet 6. See [RFC2331] Appendix A for an example.

When originating a VC-multiplexed call that is to carry an L2TP payload, the [Q.2931] B-LLI IE user information layer 2 protocol field SHALL be encoded to select no layer 2 protocol in octet 6 and layer 3 protocol field SHALL be encoded to select ISO/IEC TR 9577 [ISO9577] in octet 7. Furthermore, as per DSL Forum TR-037 [DSLFO37], the extension octets specify VC-multiplexed L2TP by using the SNAP IPI, followed by an OUI owned by IANA, followed by the PID assigned by IANA for L2TP. Thus, the User Information layer 3 protocol field is encoded: 0B 80 00 00 5E 00 07. The AAL5 frame's

payload field will always contain an L2TP PDU. The SNAP IPI is employed only to use the IANA L2TP protocol value to specify the VC-multiplexed PDU.

If the caller offers both encapsulation methods and the called peer accepts the call, the called peer SHALL specify the encapsulation method by including exactly one B-LLI IE in the Connect message.

If an SVC tunnel is reset in accordance with section 4.1 of [RFC2661], both ends MUST clear the SVC. Any user sessions on the tunnel will be terminated by the reset. Either end MAY attempt to re-establish the tunnel upon receipt of a new request from a client.

7.2 Connection Setup Failure

When a connection setup fails, the L2TP entity that attempted the connection setup MAY consider the called entity unreachable until notified that the unreachable entity is available. The conditions under which an entity determines that another is unreachable and how it determines that the other is available again are implementation decisions.

7.3 Connection Teardown

When there are no active sessions on an SVC tunnel, either end MAY optionally clear the connection.

8. Connection Failure

Upon notification that an AAL5 SVC connection has been cleared, an Implementation SHALL tear down the tunnel and return the control connection to the idle state.

9. Security Considerations

The Layer Two Tunneling Protocol base specification [RFC2661] discusses basic security issues regarding L2TP tunneling. It is possible that the L2TP over AAL5 tunnel security may be compromised by the attack of ATM transport network itself. The ATM Forum has published a security framework [AFSEC1] and a security specification [AFSEC2] that define procedures to guard against common threats to an ATM transport network. Applications that require protection against threats to an ATM switching network are encouraged to use authentication headers, or encrypted payloads, and/or the ATM-layer security services described in [AFSEC2].

10. Acknowledgments

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The security section of this document is based upon RFC 3337, "Class Extensions for PPP over Asynchronous Transfer Mode Adaptation Layer 2 (AAL2)", by Bruce Thompson, Bruce Buffam and Thima Koren.

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Appendix A. Acronyms

AAL5	ATM Adaptation Layer Type 5
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
B-LLI	Broadband Low Layer Information
CPCS	Common Part Convergence Sublayer
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
IE	Information Element
L2TP	Layer Two Tunneling Protocol
LAC	L2TP Access Concentrator
LLC	Logical Link Control
LNS	L2TP Network Server
MTU	Maximum Transfer Unit
MRU	Maximum Receive Unit
NSP	Network Service Provider
OUI	Organizationally Unique Identifier
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PID	Protocol Identifier
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PVC	Permanent Virtual Circuit
SAP	Service Access Point
SNAP	Subnetwork Address Protocol
SVC	Switched Virtual Circuit
VC	Virtual Circuit

Authors' Addresses

Rollins Turner
Paradyne Corporation
8545 126th Avenue North
Largo, FL 33773

Email: rturner@eng.paradyne.com

Rene Tio
Redback Networks, Inc.
300 Holger Way
San Jose, CA 95134

Email: tor@redback.com

Ajoy Singh
Motorola
1421 West Shure Dr,
Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Email: asingh1@motorola.com

Suhail Nanji
Redback Networks, Inc.
300 Holger Way
Sunnyvale, CA 95134

Email: suhail@redback.com

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