Defined: IP Packet Forwarding

The basic forwarding paradigm for an SD-WAN Service is a Virtual Private Routed Network (VPRN) as described in RFC 2764 [9]. As a VPRN, the SD-WAN Service relies on destination-based IP forwarding (usually based on standard IP longest prefix match), which can then have additional forwarding constraints as a result of Policies applied by the SD-WAN Service such as:

- Source IP address
- Layer 4-based criteria such as TCP port number
- Layer 7 Application Flows

The Subscriber and the Service Provider may use static routing or a dynamic routing protocol at the UNI to exchange information about reachable IP Prefixes. Details of this are out of scope for this version of the specification.

> [**R3**] The Service Provider **MUST NOT** deliver an ingress IP Packet to a UNI where the destination address is not reachable, based on longest prefix matching.

SD-WAN Services forward unicast, multicast, and broadcast IP Packets; however, this specification includes requirements for forwarding unicast IP Packets. Requirements for forwarding of multicast and broadcast IP Packets are out of scope for this version of the standard.

Status

PUBLISHED

Study Requirement

MEF-SDCP Exam Study Requirement

Source(s) and Reference(s)

MEF 70 - SD-WAN Service Attributes and Services Definition

RFC 2764

Related and Further Reading

- SD-WAN Key Concepts and Definitions
- SD-WAN Key Concepts and Definitions
- Defined: SD-WAN Internet Breakout
- Defined: SD-WAN Internet Breakout

Project Lead

Kirby Russell

Reviewers/Conttributors

MEF-SMEs

Basil Najem

Sholy Augustine

Ryan Hoffman

MEF Staff

Daniel Bar-Lev