



Linux IEEE 802.1ag Utils

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Outline

- What are the Linux 802.1ag Utils?
- Very short intro about IEEE 802.1ag
- How can the 802.1ag utilities be used within GLIF?

What are Linux 802.1ag Utils?

- Implementation of IEEE 802.1ag on Linux
 - L2 ping (LBM) client
 - L2 traceroute (LTM) client
 - Daemon sending CC and answering LBM and LTM probes
- Open Source (BSD License)
- User space implementation (raw Ethernet sockets)
- Work In Progress

Ethernet OAM / IEEE 802.1ag

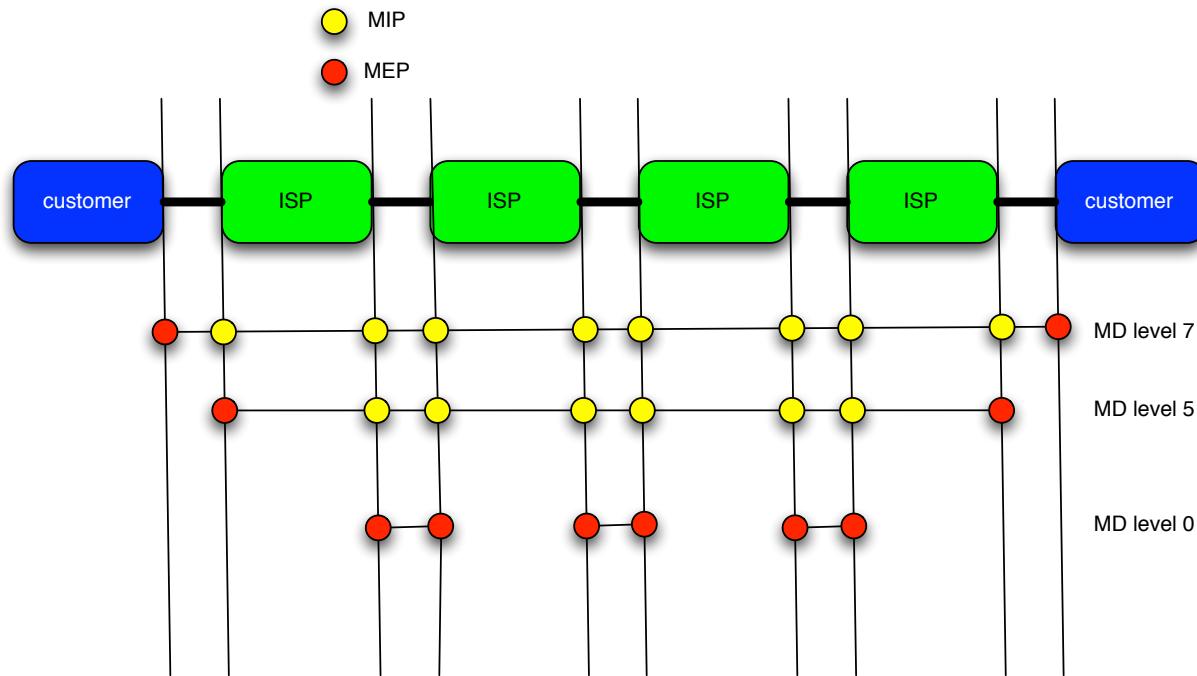
■ Terminology

- Operations, Administration and Maintenance (OAM)
- Connectivity Fault management (CFM)
- Maintenance Domain & Maintenance Level (0-7)
- Maintenance Entry Point (MEP)
- Maintenance Intermediate Point (MIP)

■ OAM types

- CC: Continuity Check (“hello”)
- LBM/LBR: Loopback Message/Reply (“L2 ping”)
- LTM/LTR Link Trace Message/Reply (“L2 traceroute”)
- Normal Ethernet frames, ethertype 0x8902
- Bridges that do not support 802.1ag should forward them like other frames
- Usually configured per VLAN

802.1ag MEPs and MIPs



OAM Types

■ Continuity Check (CC)

- Periodic hello messages
- Detect loss of connectivity
- Sent by MEP, processed by MEPs

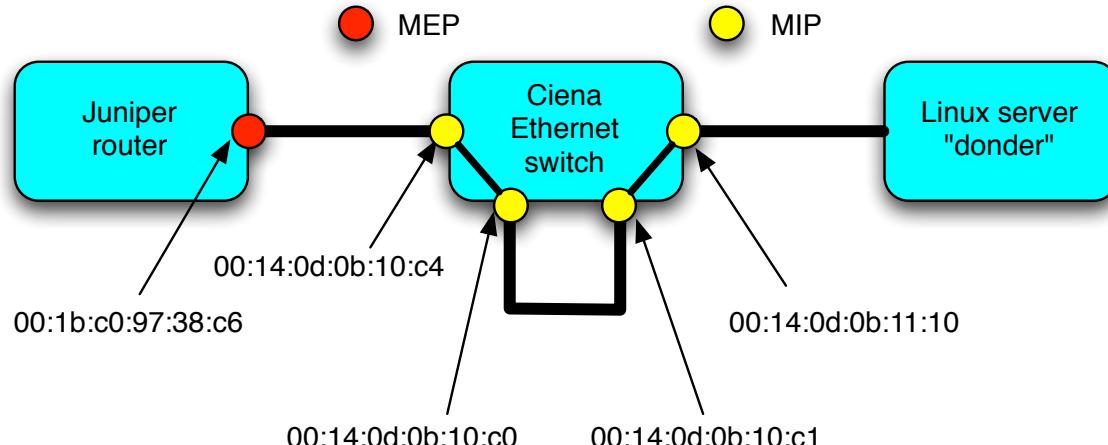
■ L2 Ping (LBM/LBR)

- Sent manually from CLI
- Unicast request, unicast reply
- Source MEP, destination MEP/MIP

■ L2 Traceroute (LTM/LTR)

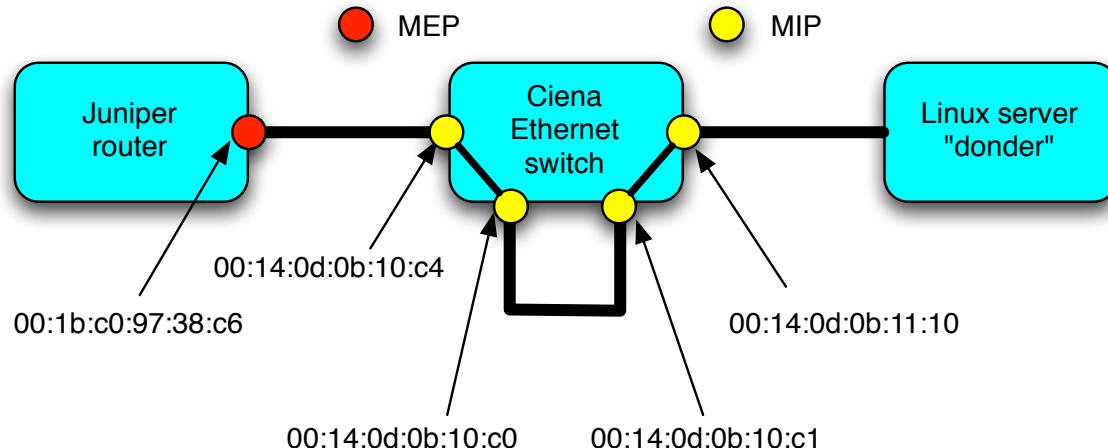
- Sent manually from CLI
- Multicast request, unicast replies
- All MIPs in the path reply, until reply from destination MEP

L2 ping demo



```
root@donder:~# l2ping -i eth5 -v 123 -l 7 -c 10 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6
CFM LBM to 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635892, 0.839 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635893, 0.872 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635894, 0.817 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635895, 0.829 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635896, 0.851 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635897, 0.718 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635898, 0.713 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635899, 0.917 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635900, 0.731 ms
60 bytes from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, sequence 477635901, 0.713 ms
root@donder:~#
```

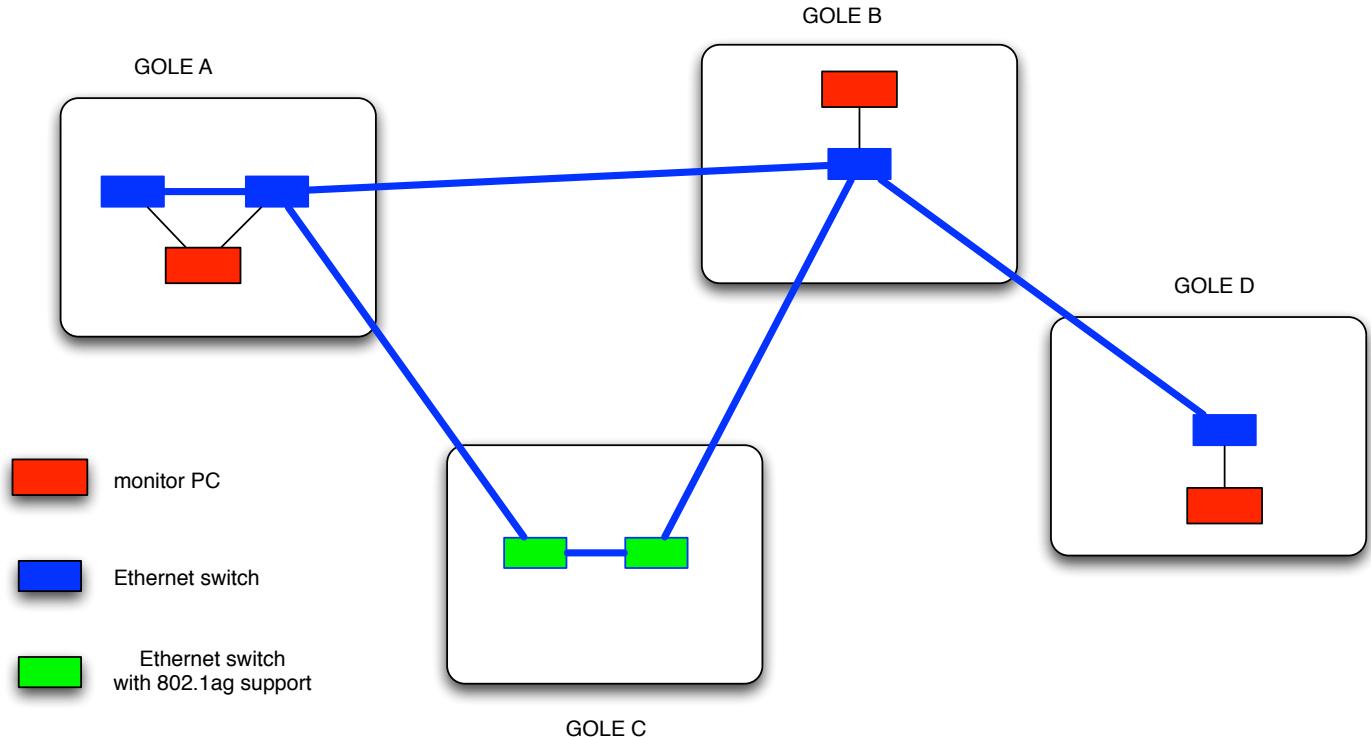
L2 trace demo



I do not understand this Ciena behaviour yet

```
root@donder:~# l2trace -i eth5 -v 123 -l 7 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6
Sending CFM LTM probe to 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6
ttl 1: LTM with id 1784875395
    reply from 00:14:0d:0b:10:c1, id=1784875395, ttl=0, RlyFDB
ttl 2: LTM with id 1784875396
    reply from 00:14:0d:0b:10:c4, id=1784875396, ttl=0, RlyFDB
    reply from 00:14:0d:0b:10:c1, id=1784875396, ttl=1, RlyFDB
ttl 3: LTM with id 1784875397
    reply from 00:14:0d:0b:10:c4, id=1784875397, ttl=1, RlyFDB
    reply from 00:14:0d:0b:10:c1, id=1784875397, ttl=2, RlyFDB
    reply from 00:1b:c0:97:38:c6, id=1784875397, ttl=0, RlyHit
root@donder:~#
```

Possible usage within GLIF



Implementation status

LBM (L2 ping)	alpha
LTM (L2 trace)	alpha
Daemon (CC, LBR, LTR)	Not yet started

- Beta release planned in May 2011
- First release planned in Summer 2011

- Looking for testers
 - Testing with 802.1ag capable switches
 - Testing with PC connected to non 802.1ag switch
- Please contact me: rvdp@sara.nl



Comments?

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