Telemetry Report Format Specification

Version 2.0

The P4.org Applications Working Group
Contributions from *CableLabs, Cisco Systems, Intel, VMware, Xilinx*

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Contents

1. Introduction

Traditional network monitoring has relied on statistics and probe packets such as ICMP echo requests/replies. Recent innovations provide greater insight into network behavior by generating detailed reports of telemetry metadata such as paths, queue occupancy, latency experienced by data packets, and timestamps that can be used to determine hop-by-hop and end-to-end delay. Generation of telemetry reports can be triggered by various events in categories such as flow monitoring, queue congestion, and packet drops. For further information regarding the motivation and usage of detailed telemetry information can be found in the IETF draft for In-situ OAM [1].

Specifications are being defined for embedding telemetry metadata within data packets, such as INT [2] and IOAM [3]. This allows for telemetry metadata to be collected as packets traverse a network. When the packets reach the edge of the network, the telemetry metadata is removed and telemetry reports are generated.

[1] Requirements for In-situ OAM, draft-brockners-inband-oam-requirements-03, March 2017.
[2] In-band Network Telemetry (INT) Dataplane Specification Version 2.1, May 2020.
[3] Data Fields for In-situ OAM, draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-data-05, March 2020.

This specification defines packet formats for telemetry reports from data plane network devices (e.g. switches, routers, NICs) to a distributed telemetry monitoring system. The packet formats use headers that describe the contents of telemetry reports, along with existing (non-telemetry specific) packet headers that can be used to categorize flows.

1.1. Scope

The scope of this specification is interoperability between network devices that generate telemetry reports based on what they see in the data plane, and the initial preprocessors within distributed telemetry monitoring systems that receive the telemetry reports. This specification is applicable when telemetry reports are generated by network devices at the edges of a network, with source and transit network devices embedding telemetry metadata in data packets according to specifications such as IOAM [3] and INT [2], when using INT-MD mode. This specification is also applicable when each network device directly generates telemetry reports, including transit network devices in the middle of the network, such as in INT-XD (where data packet formats between successive network devices are not affected) and in INT-MX (where only INT instructions are embedded in data packets).

Telemetry report encapsulation formats are defined that allow for the inclusion of additional telemetry metadata, beyond the (optional) telemetry metadata embedded between other packet headers as defined in INT-MD and IOAM. The embedded telemetry metadata is included as is in telemetry reports, so the packet formats defined in INT-MD and IOAM also define some aspects of the telemetry report format. See Section 4.4 for further discussion.

This specification does not address any of the following, which are considered out of scope:

- Configuration of network devices so that they can determine when to generate telemetry reports, and what information to include in those reports, such as SAI DTel [4] and SAI TAM [5].
- Events that trigger generation of telemetry reports.
- Selection of particular destinations within distributed telemetry monitoring systems, to which telemetry reports will be sent.
- Export format for flow statistics or summarized flow records such as IPFIX [6].

2. Key Concepts

2.1. Telemetry Report Definition

We define a *telemetry report* as a message that a network device sends to the monitoring system. A *telemetry report* carries a snapshot of the original data packet (mostly the inner + outer headers), which triggered the reporting, together with additional telemetry metadata collected from the reporting network device, and possibly from its upstream network devices (in case of in-band mechanism like INT-MD or IOAM). The report message is encapsulated by IP+UDP, hence it can

[3] Data Fields for In-situ OAM, draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-data-05, March 2020.
[2] In-band Network Telemetry (INT) Dataplane Specification Version 2.1, May 2020.
[4] SAI Data Plane Telemetry API Proposal, December 2017.
[5] SAI Telemetry and Monitoring (TAM), July 2019.
[6] Specification of the IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX) Protocol for the Exchange of Flow Information, RFC 7011, September 2013.

be forwarded from the reporting network device through the data network, and to the destination monitoring system.

The network devices that generate telemetry reports are referred to as *nodes* in the rest of this specification. Depending on deployment scenarios, examples of such *nodes* may include network devices such as switches, routers, and NICs.

The following sections will cover the details on the report generation, report format and encapsulation.

2.2. Telemetry Report Associations

There are many reasons why users may want telemetry reports to be generated. This specification currently considers three categories for telemetry report generation:

Tracked Flows
: Telemetry reports are generated matching certain flow definitions. A telemetry specific access control list (called a *watchlist* in this specification) determines which data packets to monitor by matching packet header fields and optionally identification of the ingress interface. The action in the matched entry in the *watchlist* may specify monitoring of this flow, triggering generation of telemetry reports based on these packets. (Note that the telemetry specific watchlist is not performing any access control. It only makes decisions related to monitoring actions.) The telemetry reports include information about the path that packets traverse as well as other telemetry metadata such as hop latency and queue occupancy.

Dropped Packets
: Telemetry reports are generated for all dropped packets matching a telemetry specific access control list (called a *watchlist* in this specification), when the action in the matched entry specifies monitoring of dropped packets. This provides visibility into the impact of packet drops on user traffic.

Congested Queues
: Telemetry reports are generated for traffic entering a specific queue during a period of queue congestion. This provides visibility into the traffic causing and prolonging queue congestion, for example a few large elephant flows that overwhelm a queue, as well as the victim traffic (mice flows) getting hurt by the congestion. This also enables the detection and "re-play" of a short microburst, caused by a large number of mice flows arriving at the queue at the same time.

Each telemetry report may be associated with one or more of these categories. This is indicated in the telemetry report by defining association bits, one for each category, as will be shown in Section 3. New categories (and corresponding association bits) may be added to future versions of this specification.

Nodes will need to be configured so that they can determine when to generate telemetry reports, and what information to include in those reports. Such configuration is considered to be beyond the scope of this specification. See [4] for one API proposal to enable data plane telemetry capabilities in nodes across all three categories.

2.3. Telemetry Report Events

Telemetry reports are typically triggered by packet processing at a node. However, even when processed packets match a watchlist for a telemetry report category, it is not necessary for each

[4] SAI Data Plane Telemetry API Proposal, December 2017.

inspected packet to trigger generation of a telemetry report. Nodes may apply filters to determine when significant events occur that should be reported. This is called event detection in this specification. For example, a node may trigger telemetry report generation whenever a packet matching a tracked application flow is received or transmitted on a different path than previous packets, or if a significant change in latency is experienced at one particular hop.

Determination of which packets trigger reports, in other words the specific conditions and logic to determine the events of interest, is left open for implementations to differentiate themselves, and is considered to be beyond the scope of this specification.

2.4. Telemetry Reporting Modes

There are different modes which differ with regard to the locations from which telemetry reports are generated.

2.4.1. Per Hop Reports in INT-XD/MX modes

In the *INT-XD (eXport Data)* mode, as defined in the INT spec, each node generates its own telemetry reports (Figure 1). The distributed telemetry monitoring system will receive reports from different nodes, each describing the telemetry metadata (such as node IDs, interface IDs, latency) for one hop. Within the per hop telemetry reports, the telemetry metadata precedes the details of the original packet header. There is no change to data packets traversing the network. This mode was known as "Postcard" mode in the previous versions of this Telemetry Report specification.
In the *INT-MX (eMbed instruct(X)ions)* mode, as defined in the INT spec, the source node embeds instructions in the INT-MX header. Upon receipt of a packet with this INT type, each node in the path generates its own telemetry reports, as shown in Figure 2. The distributed telemetry monitoring system will receive reports from different nodes, each describing the telemetry metadata (such as node IDs, interface IDs, latency) for one hop. There is no change to data packets, besides the source node embedding the INT-MX Header with instructions. The sink node removes the INT-MX Header from such packets. When using INT-MX mode, the telemetry metadata precedes the details of the original packet headers within the telemetry report.

2.4.2. Stacked Reports in INT-MD mode

In the *INT-MD (eMbed Data)* mode, telemetry metadata is embedded in between the original headers of data packets as they traverse the network, as shown in Figure 3. This may be done using any of the telemetry data plane specifications such as INT or IOAM. When a packet enters the network, the source node may insert a telemetry instruction header, thereby instructing downstream nodes to add the desired telemetry metadata. At each hop, the transit node inserts its telemetry metadata at the top of the stack. The sink node extracts the telemetry instruction header before progressing the original packet. Depending on the result of event detection, the sink node may generate a telemetry report containing all of the stacked telemetry metadata from all hops across the network.
In order to reduce complexity at the sink node, some telemetry reports may include embedded telemetry metadata intermingled with the details of original packet headers. This simplifies generation of telemetry reports due to receipt of data packets with embedded telemetry metadata. The telemetry data plane specification such as INT or IOAM specifies the format for this portion of the telemetry metadata. This approach reduces data plane complexity, allowing for all telemetry

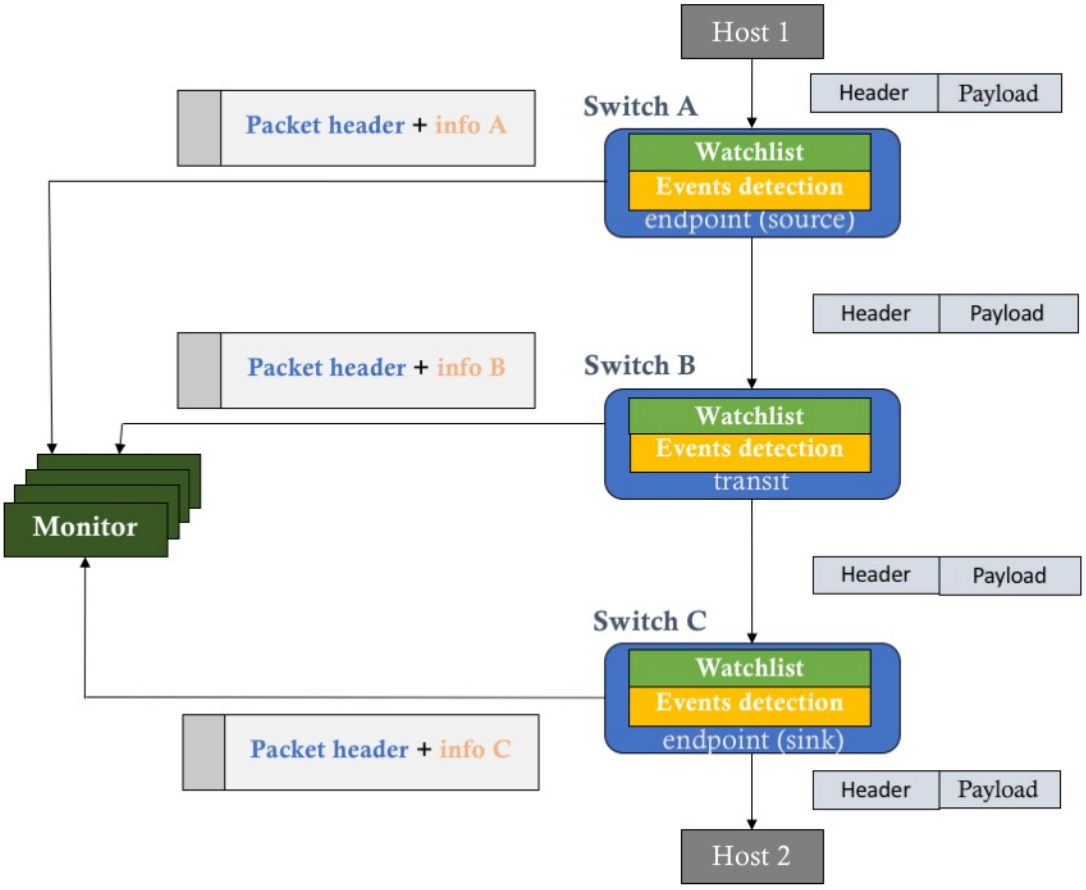


Figure 1. INT-XD mode - Telemetry Architecture with per hop reports generated by each node

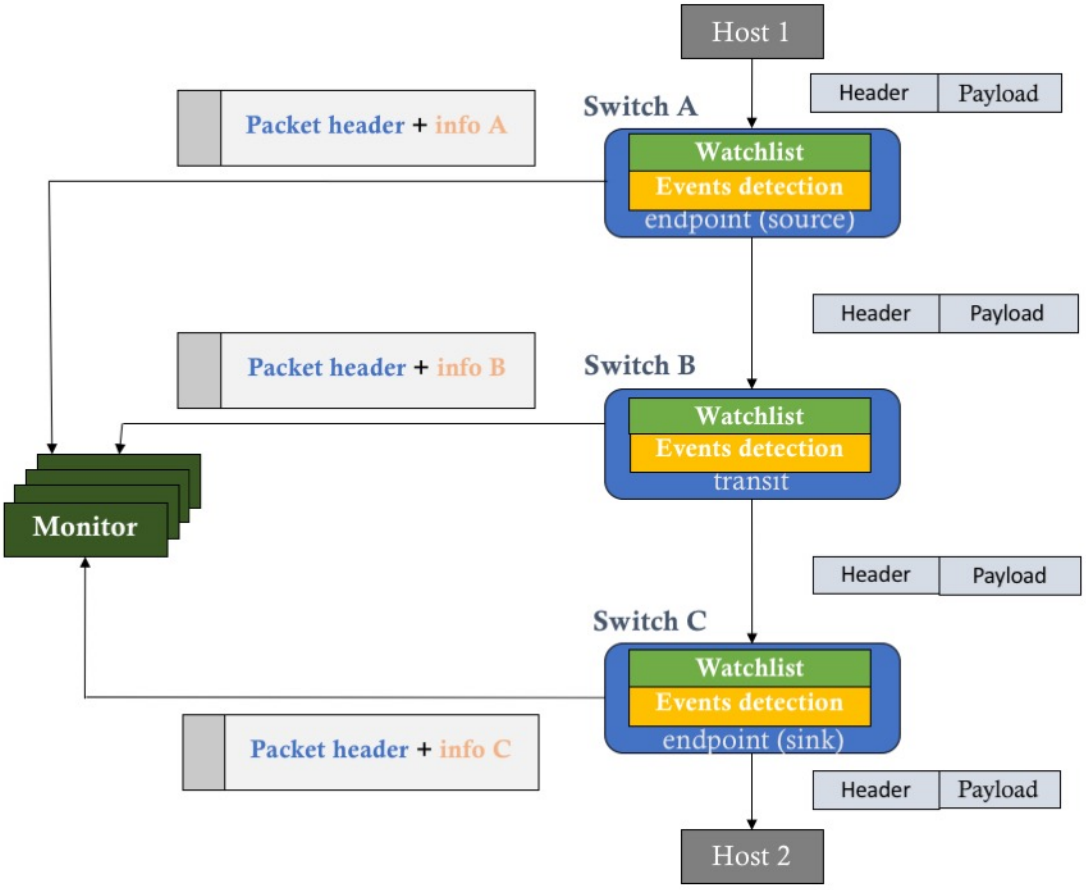


Figure 2. INT-MX mode - Telemetry Architecture with per hop reports generated by each node

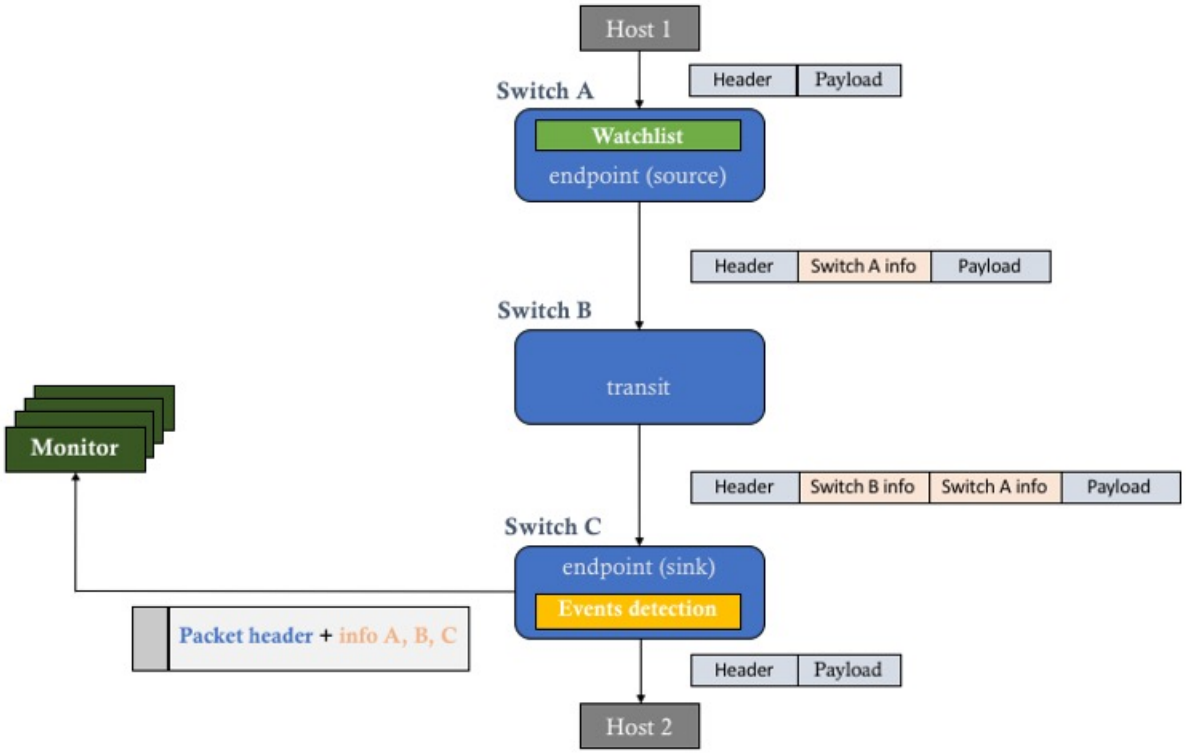


Figure 3. INT-MD mode - Telemetry Architecture with stacked reports generated by sink nodes

report processing and generation to be done in the data plane itself without any need to punt to the control plane for further processing.

The sink node has the option to add its local telemetry metadata either in the telemetry report header defined in this specification, or in the embedded telemetry metadata intermingled with the original packet headers.

2.4.3. Using Different Telemetry Modes for Different Telemetry Categories

Even when stacked reports are generated for the category of tracked flows using INT-MD mode, it is possible to generate per hop reports for other categories such as dropped packets and congested queues. The latter categories are often monitored as per node, per port, or per queue local events, suggesting that telemetry reports should be generated directly from the affected node(s).

2.5. Correlation of Telemetry Reports

Telemetry reports for a specific application flow matching a watchlist may be received from multiple nodes. In case of INT-XD and INT-MX modes, each hop will generate a separate report. Even when stacked telemetry metadata is embedded in the data plane according to a specification such as INT or IOAM, telemetry reports for one flow may still be generated by multiple nodes in case of path change or in case of dropped packets.

The distributed telemetry monitoring system may want to correlate these telemetry reports, based on the original packet header fields included in each telemetry report. The telemetry reports include one association bit for each telemetry report category, providing hints to the distributed telemetry monitoring system that it can use to assist with telemetry report correlation. In particular, the distributed telemetry monitoring system may want to apply certain types of telemetry report correlation only when the corresponding bits are set.

The mechanisms for correlation are left to each implementation, and are considered to be beyond the scope of this specification.

3. Telemetry Report Format

This section specifies the packet formats for telemetry reports.

3.1. Outer Encapsulation

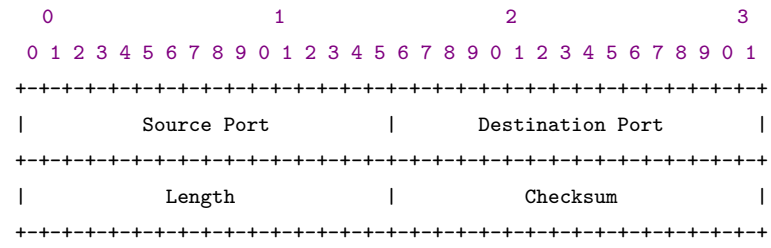
Telemetry reports are defined using a UDP-based encapsulation. Various outer encapsulations may be used to transport the UDP packets. Typically this would simply be an Ethernet header, followed by an IPv4 or IPv6 header, followed by the UDP header. This specification does not preclude the use of different transport encapsulations.

The source IP address identifies the node that generates the telemetry report.

The Destination IP address identifies a location in the distributed telemetry monitoring system that will receive the telemetry report.

In case of IPv4, as is the case for any other IP packet, either the Don't Fragment (DF) bit must be set, or the IPv4 ID field must be set so that the value does not repeat within the maximum datagram lifetime for a given source address/destination address/protocol tuple.

3.1.1. UDP header (8 octets)

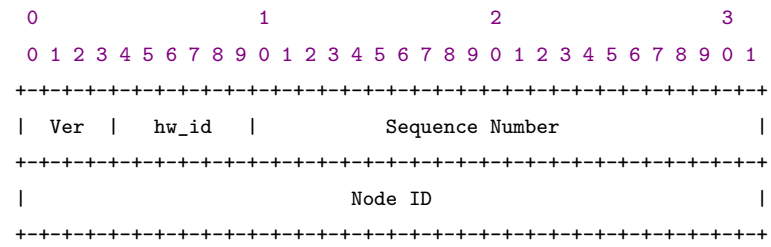


The Source Port may optionally be used to carry flow entropy, for example based on a hash of the inner 5-tuple. Otherwise, it should be set to 0.

The Destination Port is user configurable. The expectation is that the same Destination Port value will be used for all telemetry reports in a particular deployment.

3.2. Telemetry Reports Outer Header (Ver 2.0) (8 octets)

The Telemetry Reports Outer Header immediately follows the UDP header whose destination port identifies the contents as a telemetry report. There is at most one instance of the Telemetry Reports Outer Header in a packet.



Ver (4b): Version
: This specification defines **version 2**.

hw_id (6b): Hardware ID
: Identifies the hardware subsystem within the node that generated this report. For example, in a chassis with multiple linecards this could identify a specific linecard, or a subsystem within a linecard. The hw_id is unique within the scope of a Node ID.

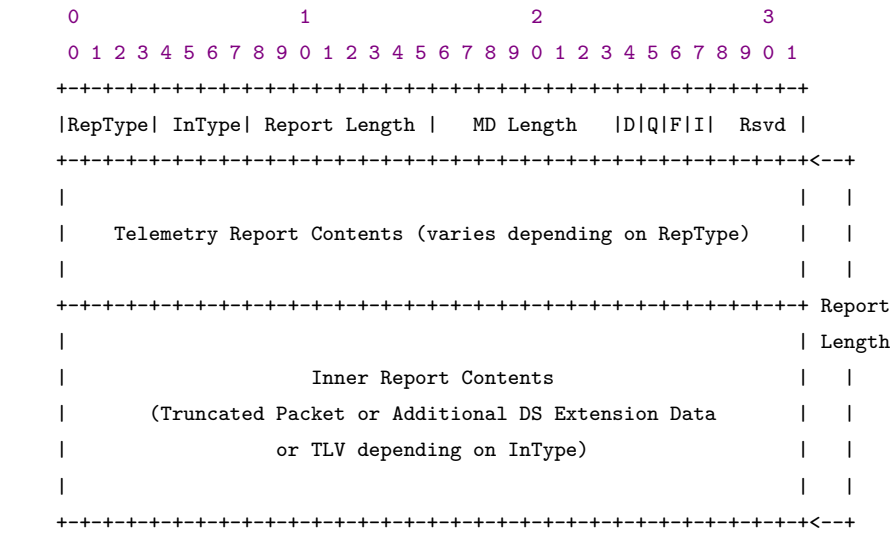
Sequence Number (22b): Sequence Number
: Reflects the sequence of reports from a specific combination of (Node ID, hw_id) to a particular telemetry report destination. This can be used to detect loss of telemetry reports before they reach their intended destination.

Node ID (32b): Node ID
: The unique ID of a node. This is generally administratively assigned. Node IDs must be unique within a management domain.

3.3. Individual Report Header (Ver 2.0) (4+ octets)

Each telemetry report packet contains one or more reports immediately following the Telemetry Reports Outer Header. Each report within the packet starts with the Individual Report Header. The presence of multiple reports corresponding to multiple data plane packets, possibly from mul-

tiple flows, can be determined by comparing the *Report Length* in the Individual Report Header with the length in the UDP header.



RepType (4b): Report Type
Type of Telemetry report

- 0: INT
- 1: IOAM
- 2 – 15: Reserved

InType (4b): Inner Type
Type of data embedded after Variable Optional Baseline & DS Metadata.

- 0: None
- 1: TLV
- 2: Domain Specific Extension Data
- 3: Ethernet
- 4: IPv4
- 5: IPv6
- 6-15: Reserved.

Report Length (8b): Report Length
Indicates the length of the Individual Report Header in a multiple of 4-byte words, including the *Telemetry Report Contents* and *Inner Report Contents*, but excluding the length of the first 4-byte word (*RepType, InType, Report Length, MD Length, D, Q, F, I, Rsvd*).

For *RepType* codepoint 0 *INT*, this includes the length of *RepMdBits, Domain Specific ID, DSMdBits, DSMdstatus, Variable Optional Baseline Metadata,* and *Variable Optional Domain Specific Metadata* (see Section 3.3.1).

MD Length (8b): Metadata Length
Indicates the length of metadata included in this report in a multiple of 4-byte words. This may help the telemetry monitoring system determine where the *Inner Report Contents* begins.

For *RepType* codepoint 0 *INT*, this includes the length of the *Variable Optional Baseline Metadata* and *Variable Optional Domain Specific Metadata* in 4-byte words (see Section 3.3.1).

D (1b): Dropped

Indicates that at least one packet matching a watchlist was dropped.

Q (1b): Congested Queue Association

Indicates the presence of congestion on a monitored queue.

F (1b): Tracked Flow Association

Indicates that this telemetry report is for a tracked flow, i.e. the packet matched a watchlist somewhere (in case of INT-MD, INT-MX or IOAM) or locally (in case of INT-XD). The report might include INT-MD or IOAM metadata in the truncated packet. Other telemetry reports are likely to be received for the same tracked flow, from the same node and (in case of drop reports, INT-MX, INT-XD or path changes) from other nodes.

I (1b): Intermediate Report

Indicates that a transit node sent this intermediate report for INT-MD.

Rsvd (4b): Reserved

Should be set to zero upon transmission, and ignored upon reception

Telemetry Report Contents

The metadata that comprises this report, along with associated fields that assist in processing the metadata. The format varies depending on *RepType*.

The *INT* Telemetry Report Contents format (see Section 3.3.1) was derived with INT 2.0/2.1 in mind, but it may be used with other INT versions as well. It is possible that other *RepType* codepoints and corresponding Telemetry Report Contents formats may be defined for future versions of INT.

The *IOAM* Telemetry Report Contents format will be defined in a future version of this specification.

Truncated Packet

L2/L3/ESP/L4 of the packet for flow details. Presence of this field is indicated by *InType* codepoint 3, 4, or 5, which identifies the type of header at the beginning of the truncated packet. The length of the truncated packet can be determined as *Report Length* - ((fixed length of *Telemetry Report Contents*) + *MD Length*).

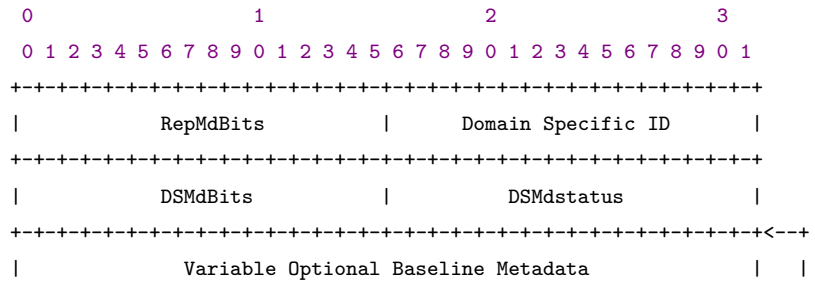
Additional DS Extension Data

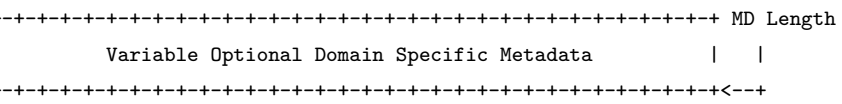
Additional Domain Specific Specific Extension Data, whose format can be determined from the *Domain Specific ID* specified in the *Telemetry Report Contents*. For *RepType* codepoint 0 *INT*, this is additional domain specific data, not associated with *DSMdBits*. Presence of this field is indicated by *InType* codepoint 2.

TLV

Type Length Value format. Multiple TLV formatted data (see Section 3.3.2). Presence of this field is indicated by *InType* codepoint 1.

3.3.1. Telemetry Report Contents for *RepType* 0 (*INT*) (8+ octets)





RepMdBits (16b): Report Metadata Bits

Bitmap that indicates which optional metadata is present in the telemetry report header. Each bit represents 4 octets of optional metadata, except for bits 4, 5 & 6 which represents 8 octets of optional metadata.

- bit 0 (MSB): Reserved
- bit 1: Level 1 Ingress Interface ID (16 bits) & Egress Interface ID (16 bits)
- bit 2: Hop Latency
- bit 3: Queue ID (8 bits) + Queue Occupancy (24 bits)
- bit 4: Ingress Timestamp (64 bits)
- bit 5: Egress Timestamp (64 bits)
- bit 6: Level 2 Ingress Interface ID (32 bits) + Egress Interface ID (32 bits)
- bit 7: Egress Port TX Utilization
- bit 8: Buffer ID (8 bits) + Buffer Occupancy (24 bits)
- bit 9-14: Reserved. Should be set to zero upon transmission and ignore upon reception.
- bit 15: Queue ID (8 bits) + Drop Reason (8 bits) + Padding (16 bits)

This specification defines the following metadata:

Drop reason

An enumeration that indicates the reason why a packet was dropped, for example as defined in github.com/p4lang/switch.

See the INT specification [2] for definitions of the remaining metadata.

Domain Specific ID (16b)

The unique ID of the INT Domain.

The *Domain Specific ID* value 0x0000 is the default, known to all nodes. For this value, all *DSMdBits* are treated as reserved. Operators can assign values in the range 0x0001 to 0xFFFF.

DSMdBits (16b): Domain Specific Md Bits

Bitmap that indicates which optional domain specific metadata is present in the record of the telemetry report. Each bit represents 4 octets or multiples of 4 octets of domain specific optional metadata. When using INT-MD or INT-MX, if the Domain Specific ID does not match any Domain ID known to this node, then the node may either:

- Copy the INT *Hop ML* to the Telemetry Report *MD Length*, copy the INT *DS Instruction* to the Telemetry Report *DSMdBits* field, and pad the Variable Optional Baseline & DS Metadata with the special all-ones reserved value out to *MD Length*, or
- Set the Telemetry Report *DSMdBits* field to zero and rederive the Telemetry Report *MD Length* from *RepMdBits*.

DSMdstatus (16b): Domain Specific Md Status

Bitmap that indicates the domain specific metadata status.

Variable Optional Baseline Metadata

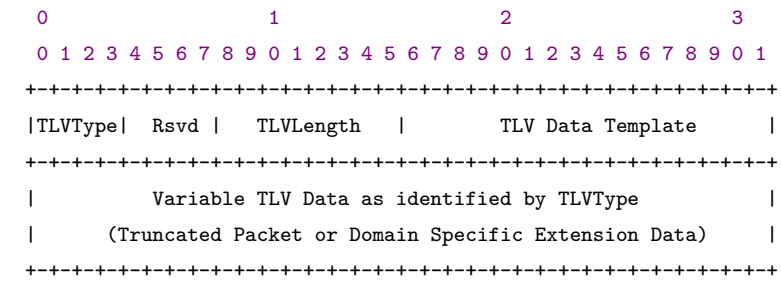
The metadata corresponding to the *RepMdBits*, 4 octets for each bit, except 8 octets for bits 4, 5 & 6.

[2] In-band Network Telemetry (INT) Dataplane Specification Version 2.1, May 2020.

Variable Optional Domain Specific Metadata
The metadata corresponding to the *DSMdBits*, 4 octets for each bit.

3.3.2. Inner Report Contents for *InType* 1 (*TLV*) (4+ octets)

One or more TLVs, each following the format defined in this section. The presence of multiple TLVs can be determined by comparing the *TLVLength* in the first TLV with the *Report Length* in the Individual Report Header.



TLVType (4b): TLV data type
- **0**: Domain Specific Extension Data
- **1**: Ethernet
- **2**: IPv4
- **3**: IPv6
- **4-15**: Reserved.

Rsvd (4b) – Reserved
Should be set to zero upon transmission and ignored upon reception.

TLVLength (8b)
Indicates the length, in 4-byte words, of *Variable TLV Data* as identified by *TLVType*.

TLV Data Template (16b)
Specifies the format of the *Variable TLV Data*. A non-zero *TLV Data Template* value specifies the template for *TLVType* codepoint of *Domain Specific Extension Data*. For *TLVType* codepoints *Ethernet*, *IPv4*, and *IPv6*, the *TLV Data Template* value should be zero upon transmission and ignored upon reception.

Variable TLV Data
Variable length data based upon *TLVType*. The following two fields are defined in this version.

Truncated Packet
L2/L3/ESP/L4 of the packet for flow details. Presence of this field is indicated by *TLVType* codepoint 1, 2, or 3, which identifies the type of header at the beginning of the truncated packet.

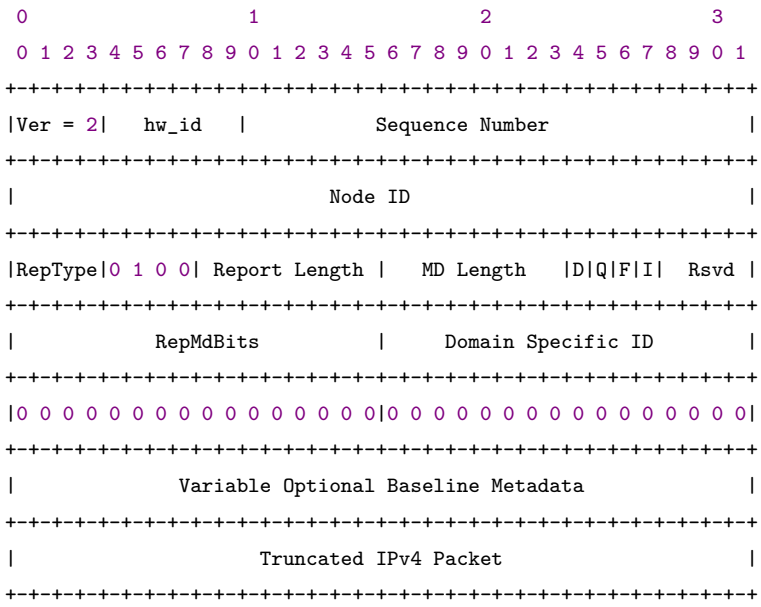
Domain Specific Extension Data
Domain Specific Extension Data, whose format can be determined from the *Domain Specific ID* specified in the *Telemetry Report Contents* and the *TLV Data Template*. For *RepType* codepoint 0 *INT*, this is additional domain specific data, not associated with *DSMdBits*. Presence of this field is indicated by *TLVType* codepoint 0.

4. Example

This section shows examples of Telemetry Report

4.1. Example of Telemetry Report with Baseline Metadata and Truncated IPv4.

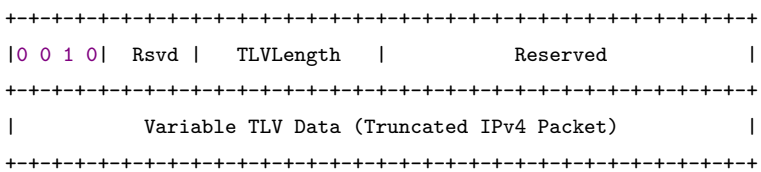
InType codepoint of 4 for Truncated IPv4.



4.2. Example of Telemetry Report with Baseline Metadata, Domain Specific

Metadata, DS Extension Data & Truncated IPv4

InType codepoint of 1 for TLV, *TLVType* of 0 for *Domain Specific Extension Data* and *TLVType* of 2 for Truncated IPv4 Packet.



4.3. Flow Identification

There is no explicit metadata defined for flow identification. The expectation is that either:

- a truncated packet fragment including packet headers will be included in the telemetry report, allowing the distributed telemetry monitoring system to categorize and identify flows in any manner that it desires, or
- domain specific flow identification metadata will be included.

4.4. Embedded Telemetry Metadata

There may still be further telemetry metadata embedded within a truncated packet fragment. For example, this is typically the case when there is telemetry metadata from hops prior to the node generating the report. The telemetry metadata will typically be encoded using a defined data plane format such as INT-MD or IOAM.

A node generating a telemetry report may include its local telemetry metadata in any of the following:

- the embedded telemetry metadata either in a truncated packet fragment or in domain specific extension data,
- the *Telemetry Report Contents* in the same Individual Report Header that contains the embedded telemetry metadata from previous hops in either a truncated packet fragment or in domain specific extension data, or
- the *Telemetry Report Contents* in a separate report from the embedded telemetry metadata from previous hops. Note that in this case the ingress timestamp will be the same in both telemetry reports.

If the Tracked Flow Association bit is set to 0, then there will not be any embedded telemetry metadata in the report.

If the Tracked Flow Association bit is set to 1, there may or may not be any embedded telemetry metadata in the report. See Section 4.5 for parsing considerations.

4.5. Parsing Considerations

When a telemetry report is received by the distributed telemetry monitoring system, it must parse the packet to retrieve the telemetry metadata and to identify the flow. Figure 4 shows which headers will be present at the beginning of the packet, assuming a simple Ethernet/IP transport of the telemetry report packet.

The packet format after this point can vary depending on the format of the original packet, and whether embedded telemetry metadata is present. The following figures show a few examples of the remaining packet format. These examples are not intended to be complete or exclusive.

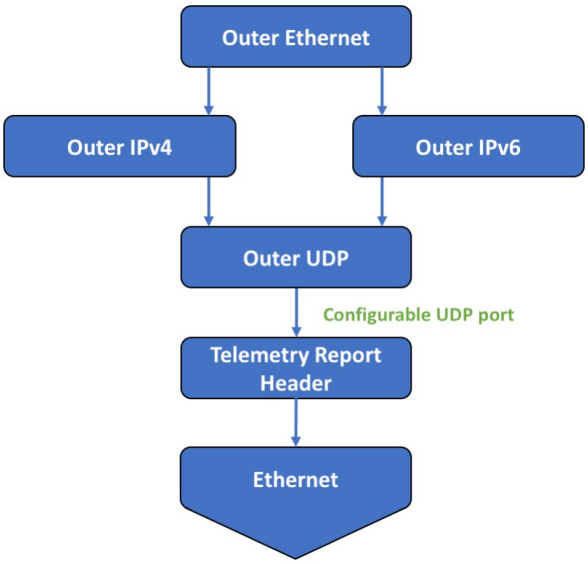


Figure 4. Telemetry Report Outer Encapsulation Format

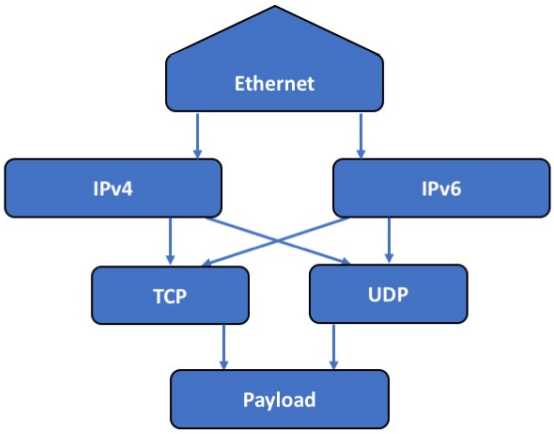


Figure 5. Remaining Packet Format - Flat Packet

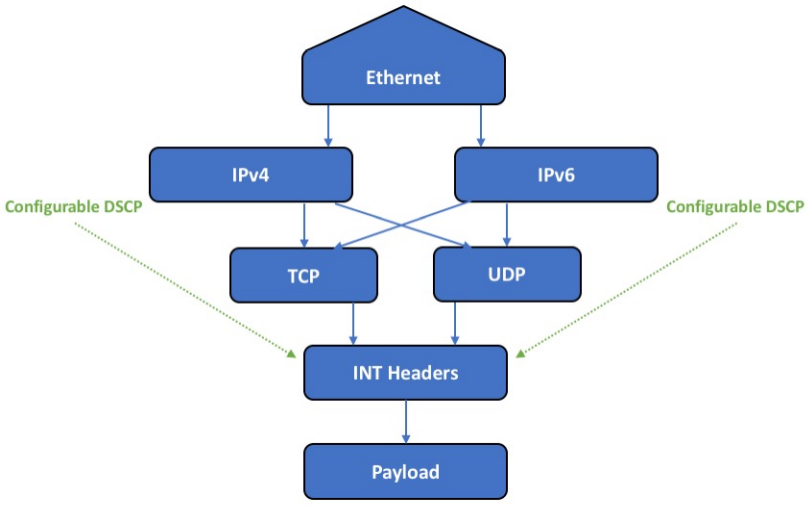


Figure 6. Remaining Packet Format - Flat Packet with INT-MD over TCP/UDP

Figure 5 shows the remaining packet format when the original packet is a simple flat packet and there is no embedded telemetry metadata.

Figure 6 shows the remaining packet format when the original packet is a simple flat packet and there is embedded INT-MD over TCP/UDP telemetry metadata.

Even when using INT over TCP/UDP, the original packet may be an encapsulated packet such as a VXLAN packet. When processing a telemetry report for an encapsulated packet, the distributed telemetry monitoring system may desire to categorize flows based on inner headers. In this case, it should parse the truncated packet fragment all the way down past any embedded telemetry metadata (if present), even when the Telemetry Report Header includes optional metadata such as drop reason. It may also want to process the embedded telemetry metadata, for example to recognize the case where a path change directs traffic to a congested node where packets are being dropped.

Figure 7 shows the remaining packet format when the original packet is a VXLAN packet and there is embedded INT-MD over TCP/UDP telemetry metadata.

Figure 8 shows the remaining packet format when the original packet is a VXLAN packet and there is embedded IOAM Trace telemetry metadata. See IOAM drafts [37] for further details.

A. Acknowledgements

We thank the following individuals for their contributions to this specification.

- Gordon Brebner
- Mukesh Hira
- Jeongkeun Lee
- Randy Levensalor

[3]Data Fields for In-situ OAM, draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-data-05, March 2020.

[7]VXLAN-GPE Encapsulation for In-situ OAM Data, draft-brockners-ioam-vxlan-gpe-00, November 2019.

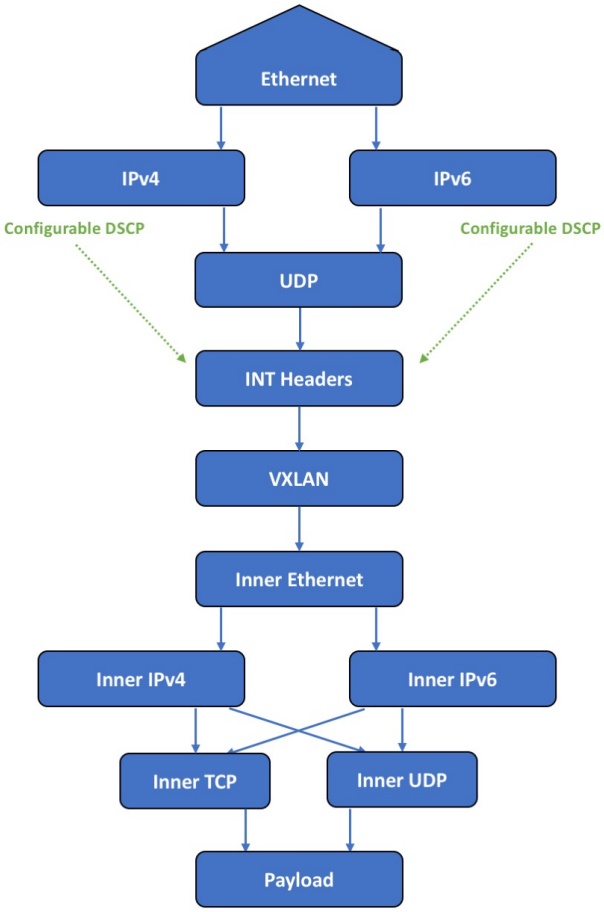


Figure 7. Remaining Packet Format - VXLAN Packet with INT-MD over TCP/UDP

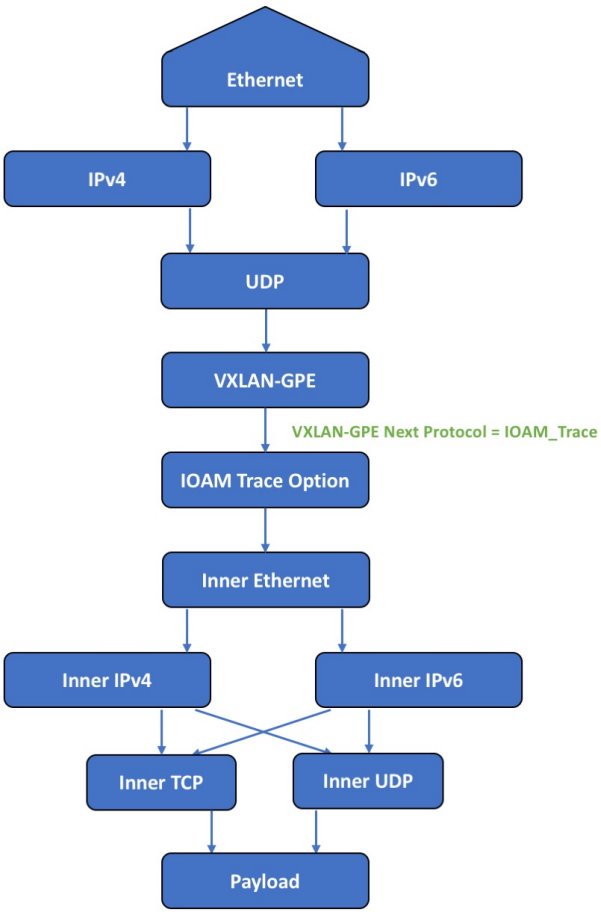


Figure 8. Remaining Packet Format - VXLAN Packet with IOAM Trace

- Ramesh Sivakolundu
- Mickey Spiegel

B. Change log

- 2017-11-10
  - Initial release
- 2017-11-10
  - **Tag v0.5 spec**
- 2018-2-14
  - Promote *Switch id* to fixed portion of the Telemetry Report Header
    * The Switch id is always present.
  - Flexible format allowing for arbitrary combinations of optional telemetry metadata in the Telemetry Report Header
    * Replaces previous Telemetry Drop Header and Telemetry Switch Local Report Header
    * Adds a 4 bit length field indicating the Telemetry Report Header length in multiples of 4 octets
    * Adds a bitmap indicating which optional metadata is present in the Telemetry Report Header
    * Rearranges fields in the first 32 bits of the Telemetry Report Header in order to achieve proper alignment, and to place reserved bits between the report metadata bitmap and the association bits so that either one can expand as necessary
- 2018-04-03
  - Editorial changes for v1.0
- 2018-04-20
  - **Tag v1.0 spec**
- 2019-07-19
  - Added INT modes of operation and nomenclature: INT-XD/MX/MD
- 2020-04-06
  - Revised Telemetry Report header 2.0 format supporting:
    * coalescing of multiple reports in one packet
    * support for domain specific extensions
    * some new RepMdBits codepoints
    * Increased timestamp size to 8 bytes
  - Changed *Switch id* terminology to *Node ID*

- 2020-05-14
  - Separated the Telemetry Report Header description into separate sections for ‘Telemetry Reports Outer Header’ (first 8 octets that appear once in a packet, and ‘Individual Report Header’ that may be repeated, one per report in the packet
  - Reworded section on Embedded Telemetry Metadata to match v2.0 format, where truncated packet fragments reside within each Individual Report Header
  - Changed ‘switch’ and ‘device’ to ‘node’ where appropriate
  - Reserved Domain Specific ID value 0x0000 as default well known ID
  - **Tag v2.0 spec**