# Performance Measurement Using TWAMP Light for Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-11

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### Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- History of the Draft
- Summary
- Next Steps

#### Requirements and Scope

#### Requirements:

- Delay and Loss Performance Measurement (PM)
  - ✓ Links and End-to-end P2P/P2MP SR Paths
    - ✓ Links include physical, virtual, LAG (bundle), LAG member, numbered/unnumbered links
  - ✓ Applicable to SR-MPLS/SRv6 data planes
- No need to signal to PM parameters spirit of SR
  - ✓ Stateless on egress node spirit of SR
  - ✓ State is in the probe message
- Handle ECMP for SR Paths
- Support stand-alone direct-mode loss measurement

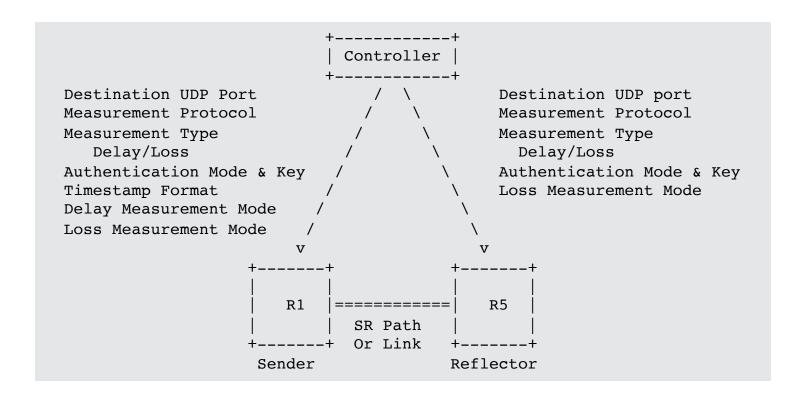
#### Scope:

- RFC 5357 (TWAMP Light) defined probe messages
- User-configured IP/UDP path for probe messages

#### History of the Draft

- Feb 2019
  - Draft was published draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-00
- Mar 2019
  - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-00 at IETF 104 Prague in SPRING WG
- July 2019
  - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-01 at IETF 105 Montreal in IPPM WG
    - Slide 9 Titled Applicability of STAMP
- Nov 2019
  - SPRING Chairs announced in the meeting the agreement with IPPM chairs to progress the draft in SPRING WG
  - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-04 at IETF 106 Singapore in SPRING WG
- Mar 2020
  - Moved STAMP support to draft-gandhi-spring-stamp-srpm-00
  - Keep TWAMP Light support as informational in draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-08
- Jul 2020
  - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-09 at IETF 109 in IPPM WG
- October 2020
  - Split draft into draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-11 and draft-gandhi-ippm-twamp-srpm-00

#### **Example Provisioning Model**



#### Probe Query for Links

- User-configured destination UDP port1 is used for DM probe messages and port2 is used for LM probe messages (unauthenticated mode).
- Applicable to physical, virtual, LAG, LAG member, numbered/unnumbered links probe messages pre-routed over the links

```
IP Header
  Source IP Address = Sender IPv4 or IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Reflector IPv4 or IPv6 Address
  Protocol = UDP
 UDP Header
  Source Port = As chosen by Sender
  Destination Port = User-configured Port
Payload = DM Message as specified in Section 4.2.1 of RFC 5357
. Payload = DM Message as specified in Section 4.1.2 of RFC 5357.
. Payload = LM Message as specified in this document
                  Figure: Probe Query Message
```

## Probe Query for SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policy

For performance delay/loss measurement of **end**to-end SR Policy, the probe guery message is sent on the SR Policy with:

- MPLS label stack of SR-MPLS Policy
- SRv6 SRH [RFC 8754] with Segment List of SRv6 Policy

Same user-configured destination UDP **port1** is used for DM probe messages and port2 is used for LM probe messages (unauthenticated mode) – same as Links.

```
DM or LM Ouery Message including IP/UDP Header
```

Figure: Example Probe Query Message for SR-MPLS Policy

```
67890123456789012345678901
  Source IP Address = Sender IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Destination IPv6 Address
 SRH as specified in RFC 8754
  <Segment List>
 IP Header (as needed)
  Source IP Address = Sender IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Reflector IPv6 Address
 UDP Header
. Source Port = As chosen by Sender
  Destination Port = User-configured Port
  Payload = DM or LM Query Message
```

### Probe Response Message

- The probe response message is sent using the IP/UDP information from the probe query message.
- Based on Control Code from the probe query message

```
| IP Header
  Source IP Address = Reflector IPv4 or IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Source IP Address from Ouery
 Protocol = UDP
UDP Header
 Source Port = As chosen by Reflector
 Destination Port = Source Port from Ouery
| Payload = DM Message specified in Section 4.2.1 of RFC 5357 | |
. Payload = LM Message specified in this document
                 Figure: Probe Response Message
```

#### ECMP Support for SR Path

- SR Path can have ECMP between the ingress and transit nodes, between transit nodes and between transit and egress nodes.
- Sending probe queries that can take advantage of the hashing function in forwarding plane.
- Existing forwarding mechanisms are applicable to probe messages. Examples are:
  - For IPv4
    - Sweeping destination address in IPv4 header (e.g. 127/8)
  - For IPv6
    - Sweeping flow label in IPv6 header

#### Performance Measurement Modes

- One-way Measurement Mode
  - Reply sent "out of band" on IP/UDP path default
- Two-way Measurement Mode
  - Reply sent "in-band" on reverse SR path
    - Based on Control Code from the probe query message
- Loopback Measurement Mode
  - Probe message carries the return path in the header of the packet

#### Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Implementation exists
- Request SPRING WG adoption

## Thank you