Performance Measurement Using STAMP for Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-spring-stamp-srpm-01

*(*previously *draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-07)*

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Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- History of the Draft
- Updates Since IETF-106
- Summary
- Next Steps

Requirements and Scope

Requirements:

- Delay and Loss Performance Measurement (PM)
  - ✓ Links and End-to-end P2P/P2MP SR Paths
  - ✓ Applicable to SR-MPLS/SRv6 data planes
- Handle ECMP for SR Paths
- Support stand-alone direct-mode loss measurement

Scope:

- STAMP [RFC 8762]
- STAMP TLVs [draft-ietf-ippm-stamp-option-tlv]

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
- May 2019
  - Added STAMP TLV for Return Path
- 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*

Updates Since IETF-106 (Version-04)

Updates:

1. Defined Control Code for “In-band Response Requested” for STAMP
   - ✓ Updated Two-way mode procedure using the Control Code
2. Defined Destination Address in STAMP Node Address TLV to identify the intended Destination node
3. Added Return Address Sub-TLV in the STAMP Return Path TLV to send response to a specific node
4. Updated IANA registry action
5. Various editorial changes

Open Items:

- None

STAMP Control Code Field

In a Query: Sender Control Code

0x0: Out-of-band Response Requested. This is also the default behavior.

0x1: In-band Response Requested. Indicates that this query has been sent over a bidirectional path and the probe response is required over the same path in reverse direction.

0x2: No Response Requested.

Also applicable to non-SR paths.

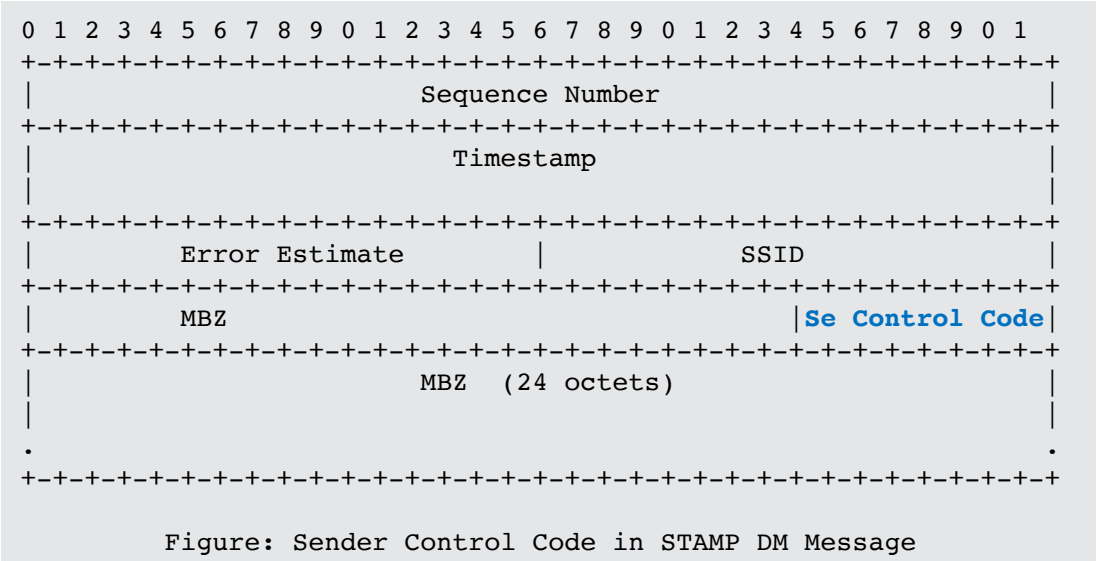


Figure: Sender Control Code in STAMP DM Message

Performance Measurement Modes

- One-way Measurement Mode
  - Reply sent “out of band” on IP/UDP path by default
- Two-way Measurement Mode
  - Reply sent “in-band” on reverse SR path
    - Based on Control Code from the probe query message
  - Use Return Path TLV for STAMP from the probe query message

Destination Address in STAMP Node Address TLV

Destination Node Address (value TBA1):

- Indicates the address of the intended recipient node of the query message.
- The reflector node MUST NOT send response if it is not the intended destination node of the query.
- Useful when query is sent with 127/8 destination address.

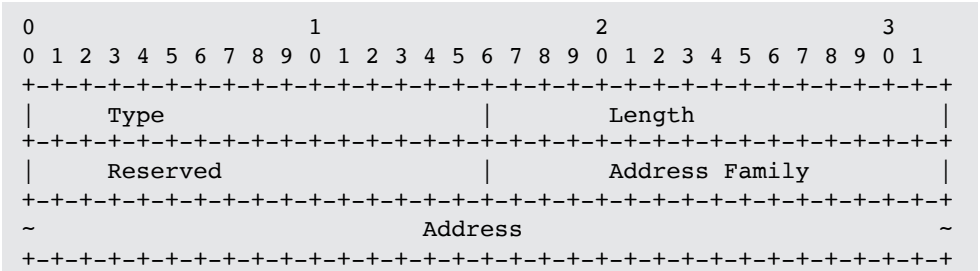


Figure: Node Address TLV Format

Return Address in STAMP Return Path TLV

Return Path (value TBA2):

Sub-TLVs Types:

- Type (value 0): Return Address. Target node address of the response; different than the Source Address in the query
- Type (value 1): SR-MPLS Label Stack of the Reverse SR Path
- Type (value 2): SR-MPLS Binding SID [draft-ietf-pce-binding-label-sid] of the Reverse SR Policy
- Type (value 3): SRv6 Segment List of the Reverse SR Path
- Type (value 4): SRv6 Binding SID [draft-ietf-pce-binding-label-sid] of the Reverse SR Policy

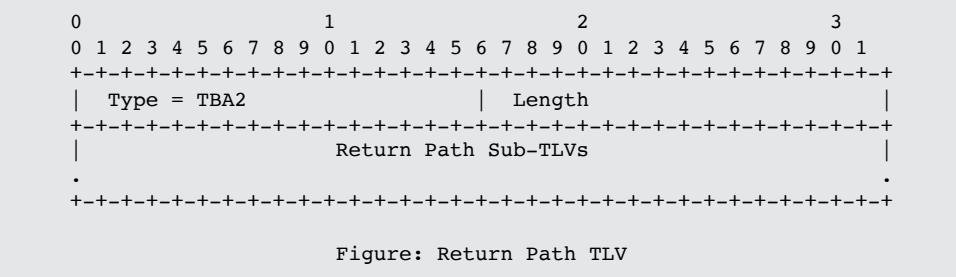


Figure: Return Path TLV

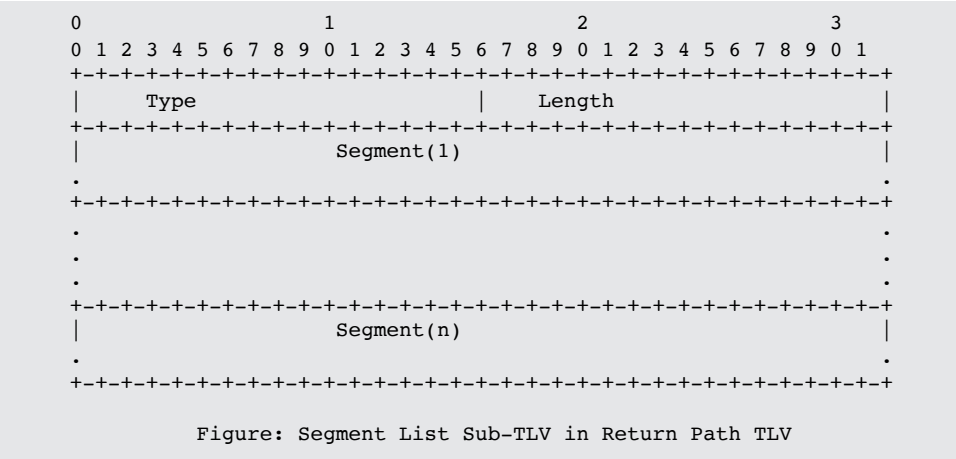
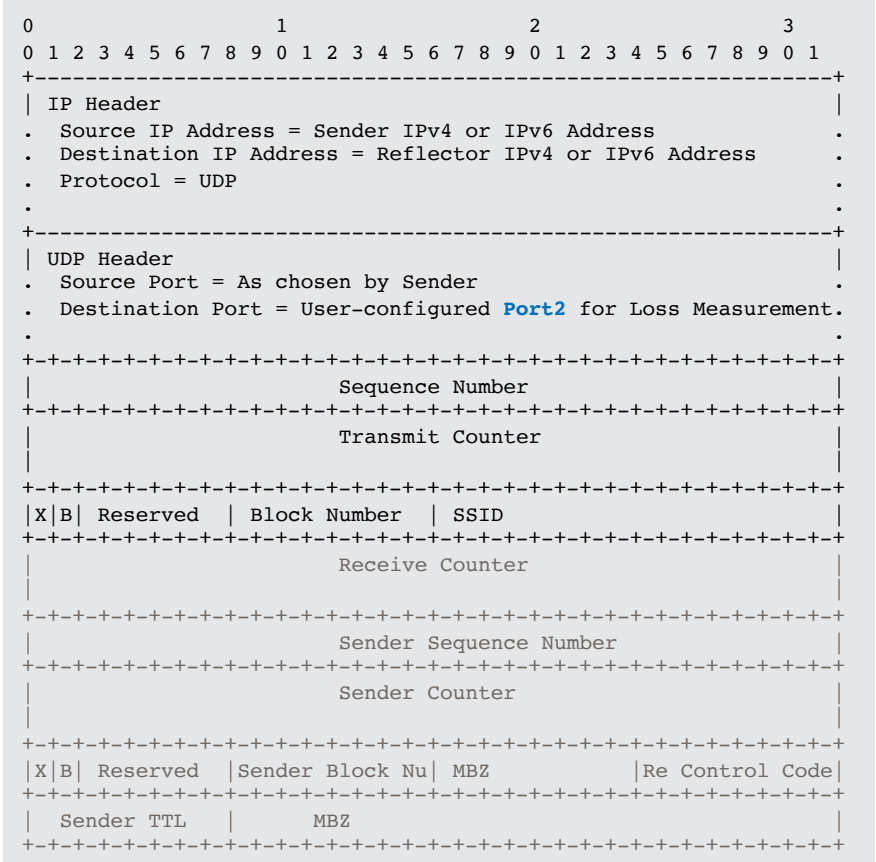


Figure: Segment List Sub-TLV in Return Path TLV

Stand-alone LM Message Format for STAMP

- Loss Measurement (LM) message defined
  - Hardware efficient counter-stamping
    - Well-known locations for transmit and receive traffic counters
  - Stand-alone LM message, not tied to DM
- LM message format is also defined for authenticated mode
- User-configured destination UDP **Port2** is used for identifying LM probe packets
- Does not modify existing STAMP (which is for DM) procedure as different destination UDP is used for LM



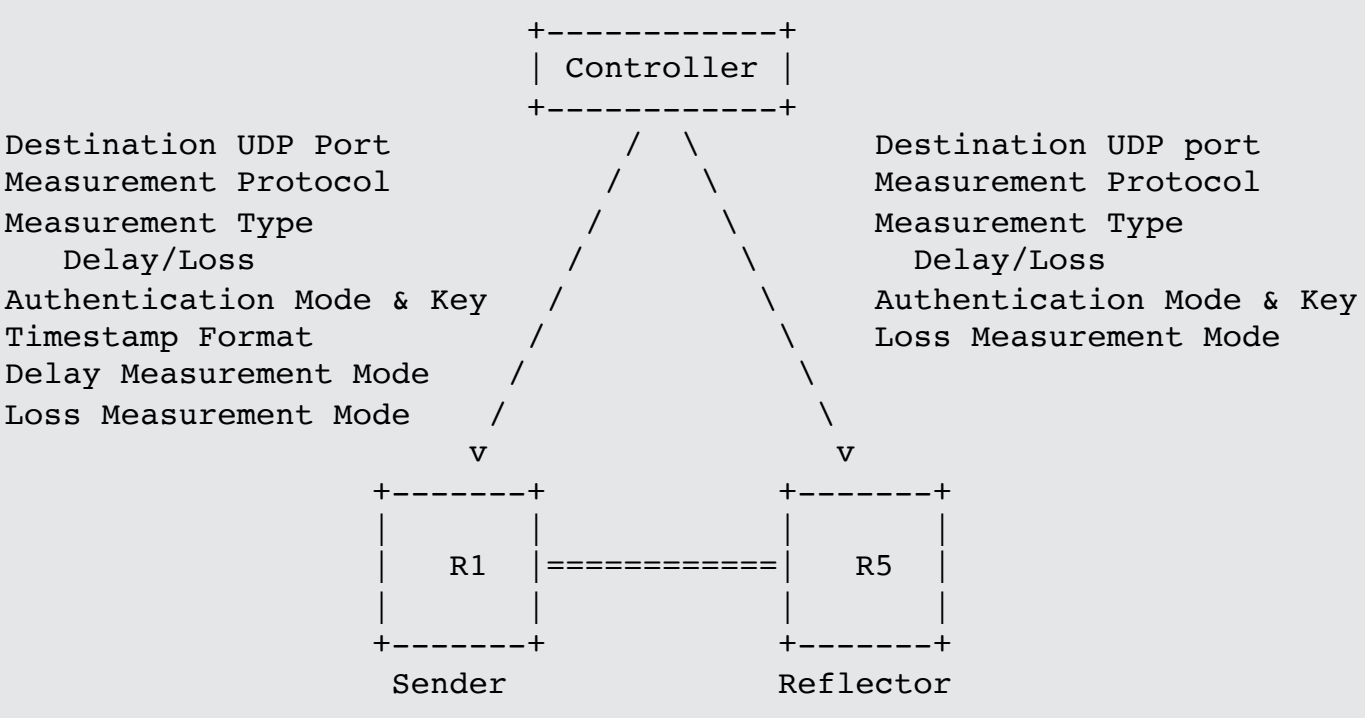
Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Implementation exists
- In WG adoption (SPRING WG) queue
- Keep IPPM WG in the loop about the milestones

Thank you

Backup

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).

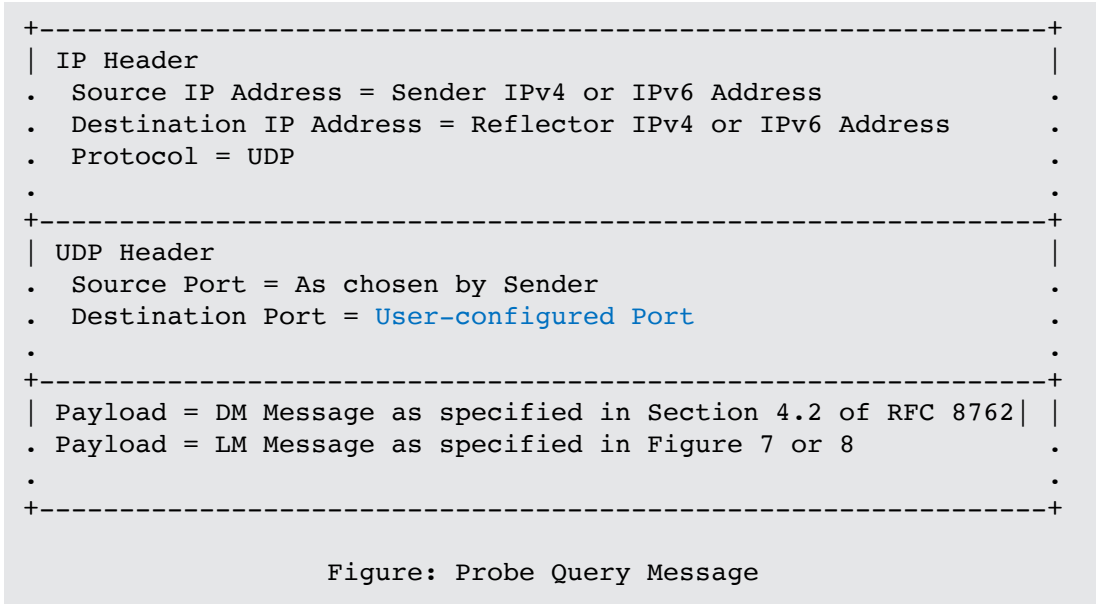


Figure: Probe Query Message

Probe Query for SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policy

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

1. MPLS label stack for SR-MPLS Policy
2. SRv6 SRH [RFC 8754] with Segment List for SRv6 Policy

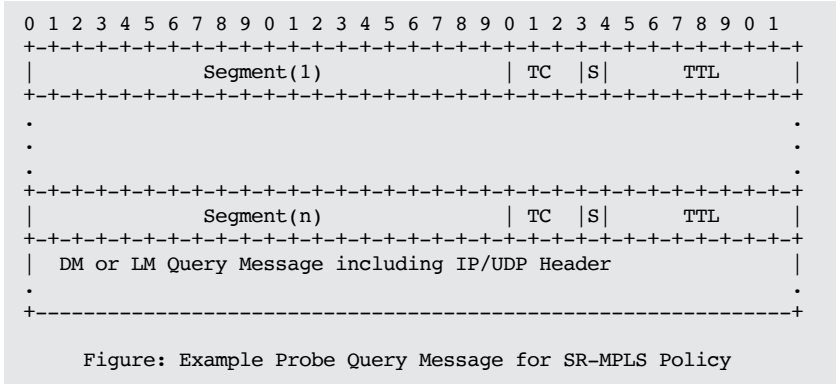


Figure: Example Probe Query Message for SR-MPLS Policy

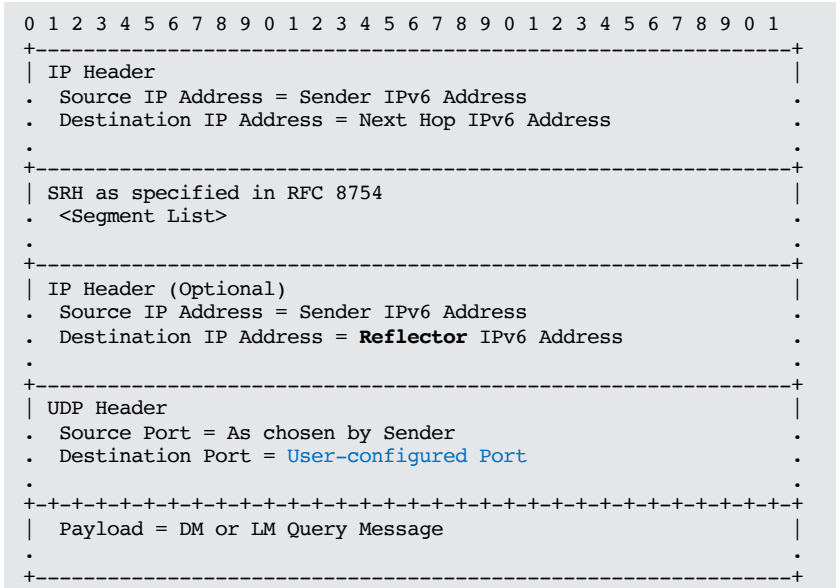


Figure: Example Probe Query Message for SRv6 Policy

Probe Response Message

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

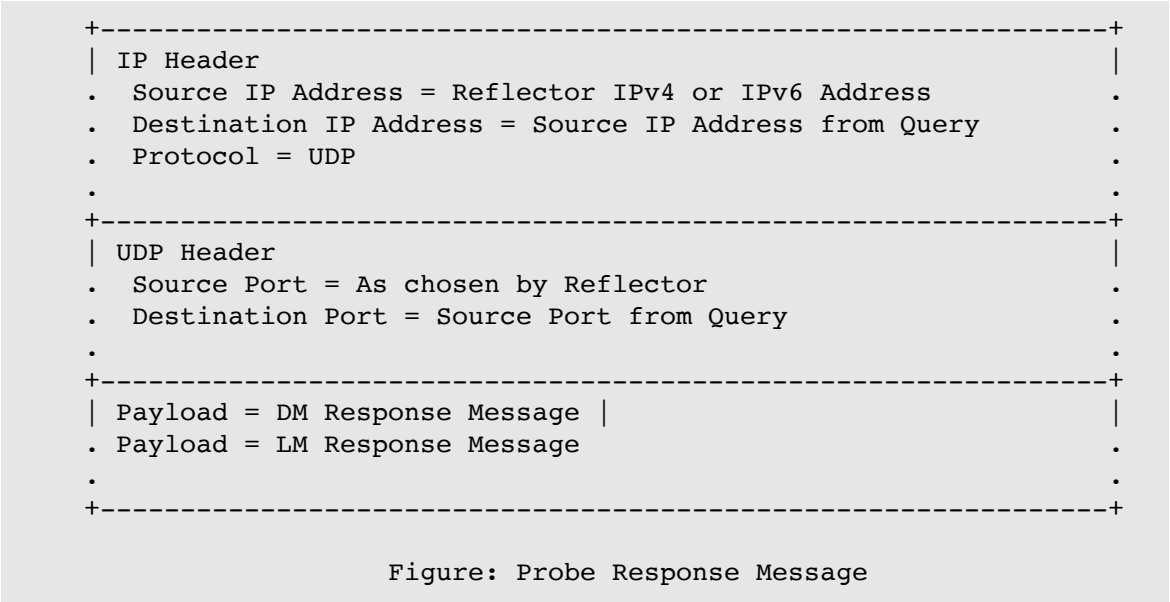


Figure: Probe Response Message

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 PM probe queries that can take advantage of the hashing function in forwarding plane.
- Existing forwarding mechanisms are applicable to PM probe messages. Examples are:
  - For IPv4
    - Sweeping destination address in IPv4 header (e.g. 127/8)
  - For IPv6
    - Sweeping flow label in IPv6 header

Backup

STAMP DM Message with Direct Measurement TLV (DM+LM Combined Probe Message)

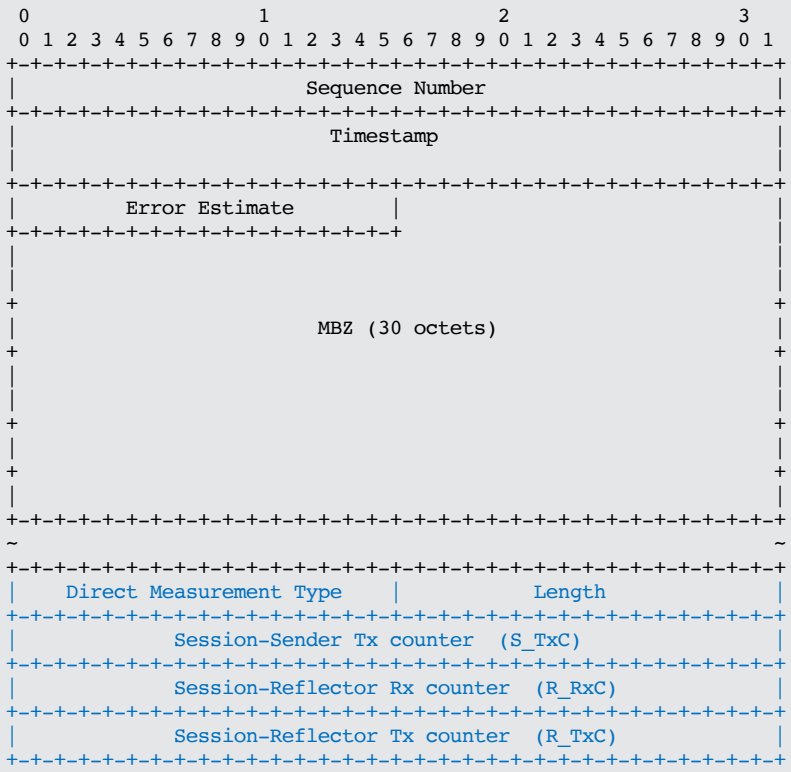


Figure: Sender Message Format

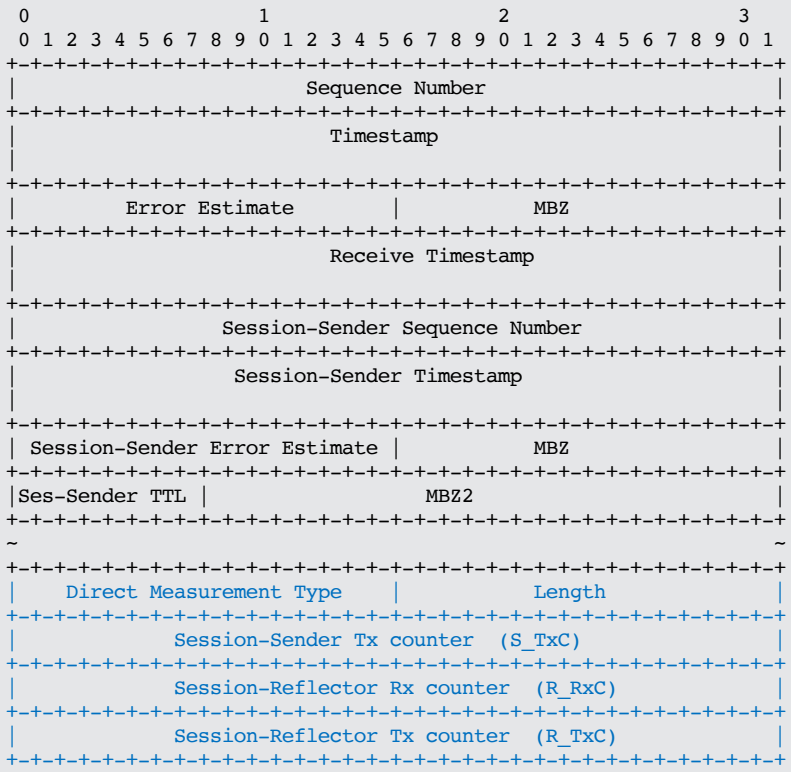


Figure: Reflector Message Format

Thank you