Performance Measurement Using RFC 6374 with UDP Path for Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-spring-rfc6374-srpm-udp-04

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Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- History of the Draft
- Updates Since IETF-104
- 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
- No need to negotiate UDP port to bootstrap PM session spirit of SR
 - ✓ Stateless on egress node spirit of SR
- Handle ECMP for SR Paths

Scope:

- Use RFC 6374 defined probe message formats
- Use RFC 7876 (IP/UDP OOB return path) defined probe response messages
- User defined IP/UDP path for PM probe messages

History of the Draft

- Mar 2018
 - Draft was published draft-gandhi-spring-udp-pm-00
- July 2018
 - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-udp-pm-01 at IETF 102 Montreal in SPRING WG
- Nov 2018
 - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-udp-pm-02 at IETF 103 Bangkok in SPRING and IPPM WGs
- Feb 14, 2019
 - Draft was renamed to draft-gandhi-spring-rfc6374-srpm-udp-00
- Mar 2019
 - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-rfc6374-srpm-udp-00 at IETF 104 Prague in SPRING WG

Updates Since IETF-104 (Revision-00)

Updates:

- ✓ Add loopback measurement mode
- ✓ Reference for message processing rules
 - ✓ TTL value, UDP Checksum and Router Alert
- ✓ Reference for example provisioning model
- ✓ Align with draft-gandhi-mpls-rfc6374-sr
 - ✓ Return Path TLVs for SR
- √ Various editorial changes to address review comments

Open Items:

None

Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Like to request for WG adoption

Thank you

Backup

Probe Query Messages

- IP/UDP path is defined for PM probe query messages for delay and loss measurements for SR links and endto-end P2P and P2MP SR Paths.
- Payload contains [RFC6374] defined message for DM or LM.
- User-configured UDP port TBA1 is used for identifying DM probe packets.
- User-configured UDP port TBD2 is used for identifying LM probe packets.

Probe Query for SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policy

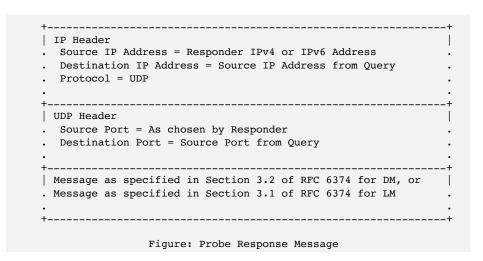
For **end-to-end** performance delay/loss measurement of SR Policy, the probe query messages are sent on the SR Policy path with:

- MPLS label stack for SR-MPLS Policy
- SRv6 SRH [RFC 8754] with SID list for SRv6 Policy

```
Message for DM or LM Query with IP/UDP Header
   Figure: Example Probe Query Message for SR-MPLS Policy
IP Header
 Source IP Address = Ouerier IPv6 Address
 Destination TP Address = Destination TPv6 Address
 <SID List>
IP Header
 Source IP Address = Ouerier IPv6 Address
 Destination IP Address = Responder IPv6 Address
UDP Header
 Source Port = As chosen by Ouerier
 Destination Port = User-configured Port
  Message for DM or LM Query
```

Probe Response Messages

- Probe response messages can be sent in-band (two-way measurement) or out-of-band (one-way measurement) for SR links and SR Policies.
- Use the information from the UDP Return Object (URO) TLV [RFC7876] from the received Probe query message payload, otherwise use the IP/UDP information (Source IP Address and Source UDP port) from the received Probe query message header.



Return Path TLV for Two-way Measurement

Sub-TLV Types:

- Type (value TBA1): SRv6 Segment List of the Reverse SR Path
- Type (value TBA2): SRv6 Binding SID [draft-ietf-pce-binding-label-sid] of the Reverse SR Policy

 TLV is mandatory when used and if responder does not support, it MUST return Error 0x17: Unsupported Mandatory TLV Object

```
Length
   Return Path Sub-TLVs
Figure: Return Path TLV
   Segment(1)
   Segment(n)
```

Figure: Segment List Sub-TLV in Return Path TLV

Authenticated Mode

- Define Sequence Number TLV for Probe Query and Response messages.
- Useful when some probe query messages are lost, or they arrive out of order.
- Used for authentication of probe messages.

```
Type TBA3
          Length
 Sequence Number
  Figure: Sequence Number TLV - Unauthenticated Mode
 Type TBA4
          Length
Sequence Number
HMAC (16 octets)
  Figure: Sequence Number TLV - Authenticated Mode
```

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

Thank you