Performance Measurement Using TWAMP Light for Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-09

```
Rakesh Gandhi - Cisco Systems (<u>rgandhi@cisco.com</u>) - Presenter
Clarence Filsfils - Cisco Systems (<u>cfilsfil@cisco.com</u>)
Daniel Voyer - Bell Canada (<u>daniel.voyer@bell.ca</u>)
Mach(Guoyi) Chen - Huawei (<u>mach.chen@huawei.com</u>)
Bart Janssens - Colt (<u>Bart.Janssens@colt.net</u>)
```

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
 - ✓ Links include physical, virtual, LAG (bundles) and LAG member links
 - ✓ 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
- 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

Updates Since IETF-106 (Version-04)

Updates:

- 1. Defined Control Code for "In-band Response Requested" for TWAMP Light
 - ✓ Updated Two-way mode procedure using the Control Code
- 2. Moved STAMP support to a new draft draft-gandhi-spring-stamp-srpm-00
- Informational draft as TWAMP Light is informational, see Appendix I in RFC 5357 and Appendix A RFC 8545
- 4. Various editorial changes

Open Items:

None

TWAMP Light Control Code Field

In a Query: Sender Control Code

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

Ox1: 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 the reverse direction.

0x2: No Response Requested.

Also applicable to non-SR paths.

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
               Sequence Number
Timestamp
      Error Estimate
MBZ
                             Se Control Code
                Padding
      Figure: Control Code in TWAMP Light Query Message
```

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

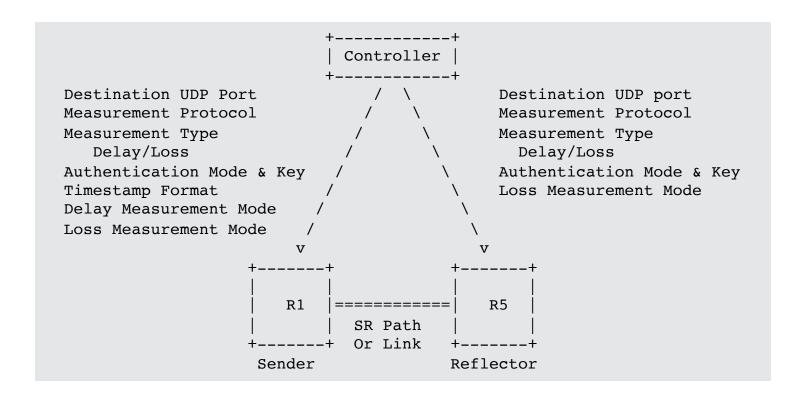
Next Steps

- 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, both in unauthenticated mode.
- Applicable to physical, virtual, LAG and LAG member 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 Path including SR Policy, the probe query message is sent on the SR Path including SR Policy with:

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

```
7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
IP Header
 Source IP Address = Sender IPv6 Address
 Destination IP Address = Destination IPv6 Address
SRH as specified in RFC 8754
 <Segment List>
IP Header
 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
```

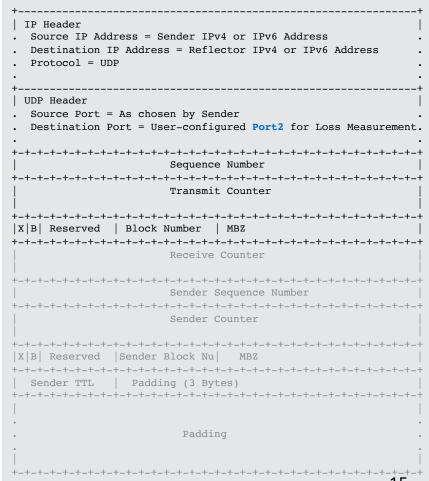
Probe Response Message

- 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
```

Stand-alone LM Message Format for TWAMP Light

- 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 TWAMP Light (which is for DM) procedure as different destination UDP is used for LM



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