

Simple TWAMP (STAMP) Extensions for Direct Measurement

draft-gandhi-ippm-stamp-direct-00

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Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- Summary of Extensions
- Next Steps

Requirements and Scope

Requirements:

- Support stand-alone Direct Measurement for Data Packet Loss
- Very high scale for number of sessions and faster detection interval
 - Support hardware implementation

Goals:

- Avoid per session provisioning on Session-Reflector
- Avoid control-channel signaling for sessions

Scope:

- STAMP [RFC 8762]
- STAMP Extensions [RFC8972]

Stand-alone Direct Measurement Test Packet for Packet Loss

- Stand-alone Direct Measurement test packet defined
 - Hardware efficient counter-stamping
 - Well-known locations for transmit and receive traffic counters
 - Block number of the counters for alternate marking method [RFC 8321]
 - Traffic class of the counters for per class packet loss
- Direct Measurement test packet is also defined for authenticated mode
- User-configured destination UDP **Port2** is used for identifying direct measurement test packets
- Does not modify the existing STAMP procedure as different destination UDP port is used for direct measurement test packets
 - Other than Timestamp vs. Counter in the test packet, the protocol is same as STAMP
- Sequence Numbers allow to detect test packet loss, and connectivity loss
- Flags
 - X set to 1 for 64-Bit Counter, set to 0 for 32-Bit Counter
 - B set to 1 for Byte Counter, set to 0 for Packet Counter
 - T set to 1 for Sender-DSCP scoped Counter

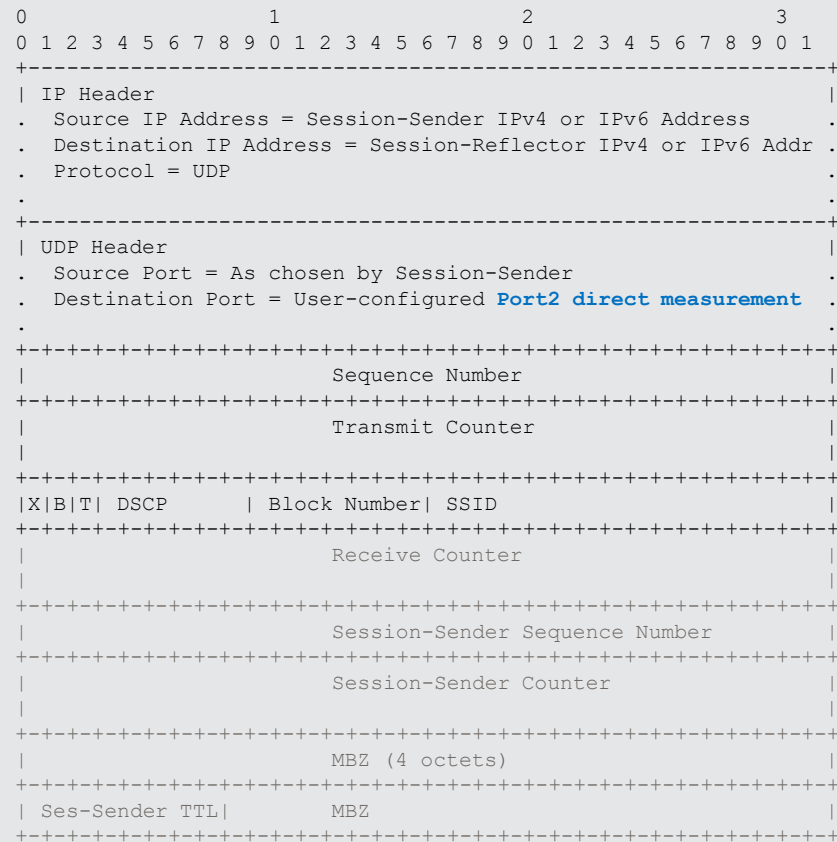


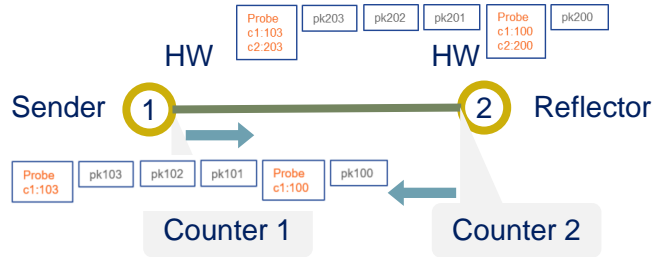
Figure: Session-Reflector Direct Measurement Test Packet

Direct Measurement TLV vs. Direct Measurement Test Packet

	Direct Measurement TLV	Direct Measurement Test Packet
TLV processing for each received packet on session-reflector in hardware	Yes	No
Need to write timestamp	Yes	No
Minimum bytes to load in write-able memory	114 (Eth 18, IPv6 40, UDP 8, STAMP 44, TLV Type 4, Total = 114 Byte)	70 (Eth 18, IPv6 40, UDP 8, Seq 4, Total = 70 Byte)
Counters at fixed location in the test packet for hardware counter-stamping	No (TLV-based)	Yes
Reply test packets with counters at the fixed location for hardware counter-stamping	No	Yes
Byte counters	No	Yes
64-bit packet and byte counters	No	Yes
Alternate-marking method packet loss - using block number for counters (out-of-order data packet support)	No	Yes
Per Traffic Class Counters	No	Yes

Link Loss Direct Measurement (P2P Circuits)

- Inline Counter-stamping in Hardware



- Advertise extended TE metrics – link loss percentage
 - RFC 8570 (IS-IS)
 - RFC 7471 (OSPF)
 - RFC 8571 (BGP-LS)

- One Way Packet Loss %

$$= 100 * \left(\frac{(C1(t) - C1(t-1)) - (C2(t) - C2(t-1))}{(C1(t) - C1(t-1))} \right)$$

$$= 100 * \left(\frac{(103 - 100) - (203 - 200)}{(103 - 100)} \right)$$

$$= 0$$
- Traffic Counters – counter-stamping in hardware

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								
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Alternate Marking Method for Packet Loss

- RFC 8321 - Alternate-Marking Method for Passive and Hybrid Performance Monitoring
- RFC 8957 - Synonymous Flow Label Framework
- Control plane-based packet loss with distributed forwarding LCs, using block number of the counters

A: packet with A coloring

B: packet with B coloring

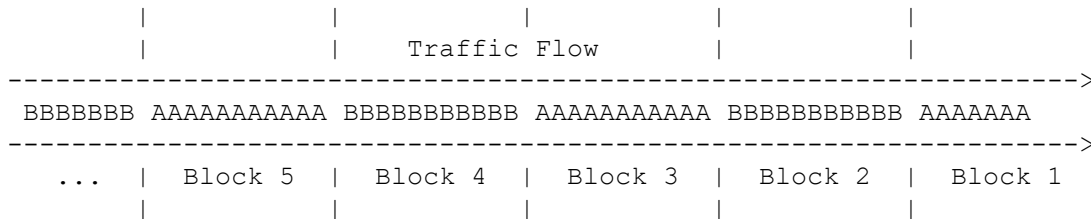
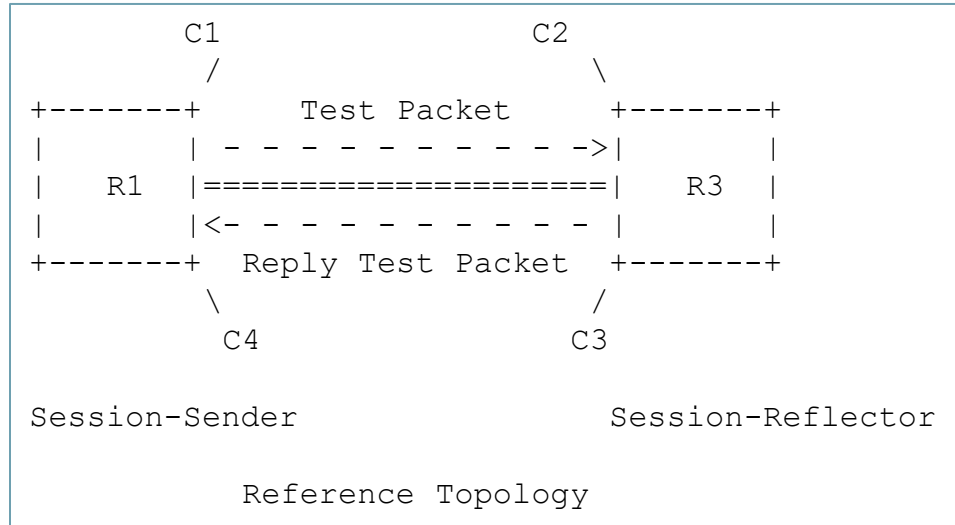


Figure 2: Traffic Coloring

Packet Loss Calculation



- Using the Counters C1, C2, C3 and C4 as per reference topology, from the n^{th} and $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ direct measurement test packets.
- One-way receive packet loss $[n-1, n] = (C2[n] - C2[n-1]) - (C1[n] - C1[n-1])$
- Two-way receive packet loss $[n-1, n] = (C4[n] - C4[n-1]) - (C3[n] - C3[n-1]) + (C2[n] - C2[n-1]) - (C1[n] - C1[n-1])$

Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Requesting WG adoption

Thank you

STAMP Test Packet with Direct Measurement TLV

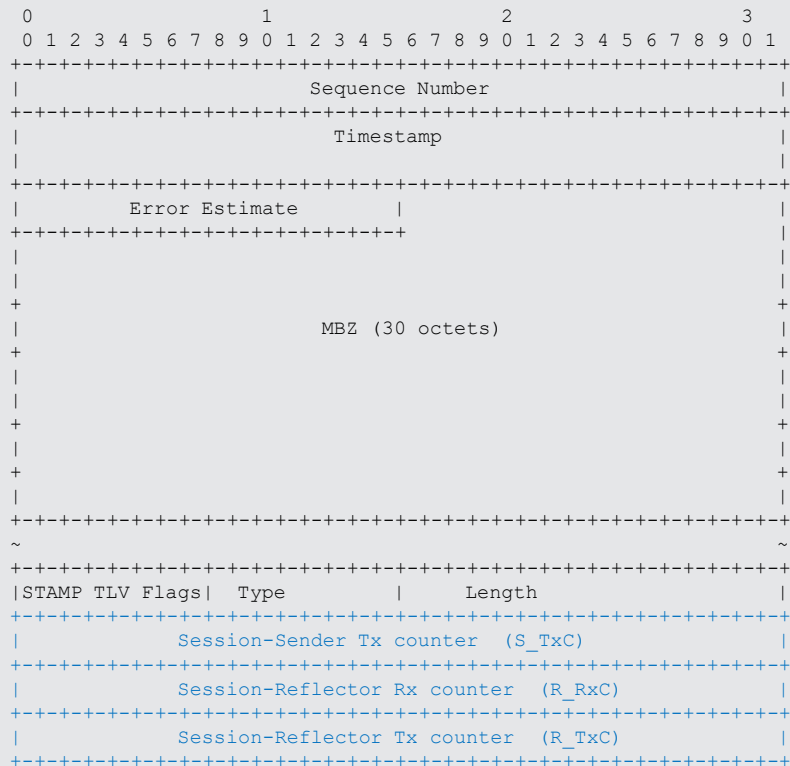


Figure: Session-Sender Test Packet Format

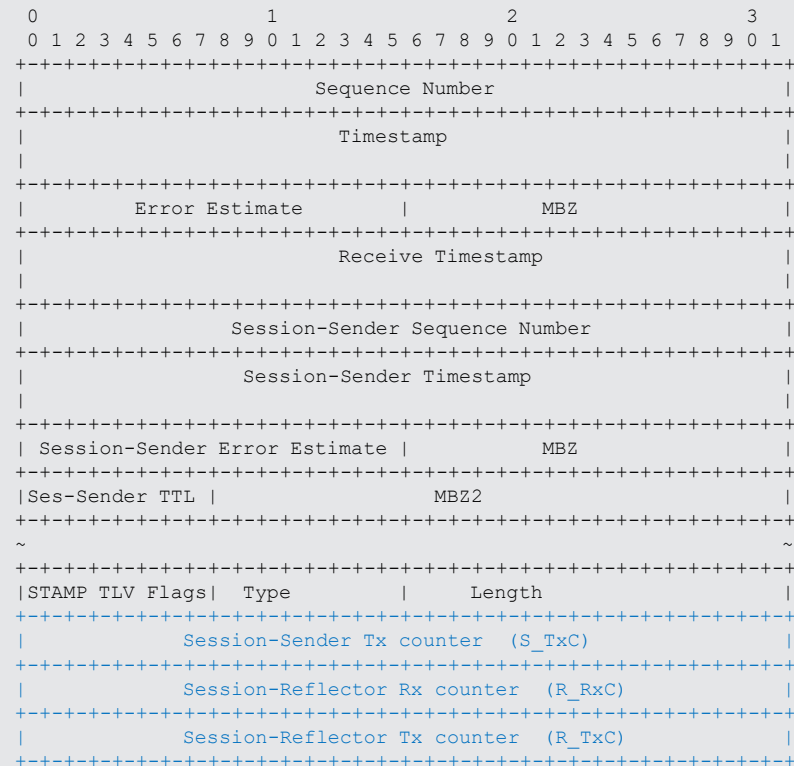


Figure: Session-Reflector Test Packet Format