Simple TWAMP (STAMP) Extensions for Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-ippm-stamp-srpm-01

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Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- Summary of Extensions
- Next Steps

Requirements and Scope

Requirements:

- Support in-band Delay Measurement
- Support stand-alone direct-mode Loss Measurement
- Support links and SR paths

Goals:

- Eliminate per session provisioning on Session-Reflector
- No control-channel signaling for sessions
- Support hardware implementation very high scale for number of sessions and faster detection interval

Scope:

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

Review Comments

- Draft status:
 - a) Draft defines extensions for RFC 8762 STAMP
 - Updates RFC 8762 due to new field (control code) in the message
- 2. Extensions specific to SR?
- 3. Editorial
 - a) Define Abbreviations (BSID, SRH, HMAC-SHA)
 - b) Use Test packet, Session-Sender, Session-Reflector terms
 - c) Show entire test packet with session-sender control code field
 - d) Indicate new packet loss message is for direct-mode loss
 - e) Move Receive Counter and other Reply message fields to Section 4.1 from 3.2
 - Explain how the counters and sequence numbers are used to do loss measurement

STAMP - Session-Sender Control Code Field

Session-Sender Control Code

0x0: Out-of-band Reply Requested. This is the existing behavior.

Ox1: In-band Reply Requested.
Indicates that this test packet has been sent over a bidirectional path and the reply is required over the same path in the reverse direction.

0x2: No Reply Requested.

```
Sequence Number
    Timestamp
    Error Estimate
                      SSID
Control Code
              (24 octets)
      Session-Sender Control Code in Test Packet
```

STAMP - Session-Sender Control Code Field

- Two-way measurement mode
 - Reflector needs to send reply on the same link (in-band) (symmetric delay on forward and reverse link)
- No way of knowing if one-way or two-way mode from the received STAMP test packet
- Not scalable to configure for each (session id, source-address) on session-reflector (can have an order of 1K links)
 - Cannot always send reply on the same incoming interface as the STAMP test packet reply may need to be IP routed

STAMP - Return Path TLV

Return Path TLV (value TBA2):

Sub-TLVs Types:

- Type (value 1): Return Address. Target node address for the reply; different than the Source Address in the test packet
- Type (value 2): SR-MPLS Label Stack of the Reverse SR Path
- Type (value 3): SR-MPLS Binding SID [draft-ietf-pce-binding-label-sid] of the Reverse SR Policy
- Type (value 4): SRv6 Segment List of the Reverse SR Path
- Type (value 5): SRv6 Binding SID [draft-ietf-pce-binding-label-sid] of the Reverse SR Policy

STAMP - Return Path TLV

- For Bidir SR Policy, reply test packet needs to be sent (in-band) on the reverse SR Policy
- Bidir SR Path (forward and reverse) dynamically computed using CSPF by the head-end node
 - Path can change often based on topology change, link/node failure in the network, etc.
- No signaling in SR, possible to use PCE
- Need per session state on session-reflector node to store reverse paths (each session-id, source-address) – order of 10Ks SR Policy (that can have active and standby candidate-paths and each can have multiple segment-lists)
- In SR, state is in the packet

STAMP - Destination Node Address TLV

Destination Node Address TLV (value TBA1):

- Indicates the address of the intended recipient node of the test packet message.
- The Session-Reflector node MUST NOT send reply if it is not the intended destination node of the test packet.
- Useful when test packet is sent with 127/8 destination address (e.g. sweeping ECMP paths).

STAMP - Stand-alone Directmode LM Test Packet Format

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

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IP Header
  Source IP Address = Session-Sender IPv4 or IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Session-Reflector IPv4 or IPv6 Addr
  Protocol = UDP
 UDP Header
 Source Port = As chosen by Session-Sender
  Destination Port = User-configured Port2 for Loss Measurement.
  Sequence Number
         Transmit Counter
            Block Number
Receive Counter
                 Session-Sender Sequence Number
                 Session-Sender Counter
   Reserved | Sender Block Nu | MBZ
  session-sender TTL
Figure: Session-Reflector Direct-mode Loss Measurement Test Packet
```

STAMP - Stand-alone Direct-mode LM Test Packet Format

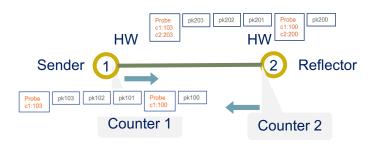
Session-Sender:

- Hardware needs to load the test packet in write-able memory which is limited
 - With LM TLV, counter may not be at fixed location
 - With LM TLV, counter also deeper into the test packet at location (Eth 18, IPv6 40, UDP 8, STAMP 44, TLV Type 4, Total = 114 Byte)
 - Also need to include other Encaps / headers in location
- Hardware also not capable to write both TS and Counter in the same test packet
- Hardware also not capable to recompute UDP checksum

Session-Reflector:

- Some test packets received from one session-sender with base test packet and some with LM TLV (along with other TLVs), hence need to parse EVERY received test packet to check if direct-mode loss TLV is present before punting the packet
- Hardware needs to punt with receive TS or receive Counter
- Hardware also not capable to punt with both TS and Counter for the same test packet
- Separate UDP port + LM message format eliminate the complexity in Hardware
 - Counter at fixed location (Eth 18, IPv6 40, UDP 8, Seq 4, Total = 70 Byte)

Link Direct-mode Loss Measurement - 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* ((C1(t) C1(t-1)) (C2(t) C2(t-1)) / (C1(t) C1(t-1))
 = 100* (((103 100) (203 200)) / (103 100))
 = 0
- · Traffic Counters counter-stamping in hardware

Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Requesting WG adoption

Thank you

STAMP DM Message with Direct Measurement TLV

```
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 (30 octets)
STAMP TLV Flags Type
            Length
Session-Sender Tx counter (S TxC)
Session-Reflector Rx counter (R RxC)
Session-Reflector Tx counter (R TxC)
Figure: Sender Message Format
```

```
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
Receive Timestamp
Session-Sender Sequence Number
Session-Sender Timestamp
Session-Sender Error Estimate
|Ses-Sender TTL |
STAMP TLV Flags Type
Session-Sender Tx counter (S TxC)
Session-Reflector Rx counter (R RxC)
    Session-Reflector Tx counter (R TxC)
Figure: Reflector Message Format
```