# Enhanced Performance and Liveness Monitoring in Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-spring-sr-enhanced-plm-04

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## Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- History and Summary of Updates
- Review of the Procedure
- Next Steps

## Requirements and Scope

#### Requirements:

- Performance & Liveness Monitoring in SR networks
  - ✓ End-to-end SR paths
  - ✓ Applicable to SR-MPLS/SRv6 data planes
- Running single protocol in SR networks
  - ✓ Simplify implementations and reduce development cost
  - ✓ Simplify deployment and reduce operational complexity
- No Session-Reflector dependency
  - ✓ Session-Reflector unaware of the monitoring protocol
    - ✓ State is in the test packet spirit of SR
  - ✓ Higher scale and faster detection interval

#### Scope:

Leverage RFC 8762 (Simple TWAMP (STAMP)) Implementation in Hardware

# History of the Draft

- March 2020
  - Draft was published
- April 2020
  - Presented version 00 in IETF 107 Virtual MPLS WG Meeting
- July 2020
  - Presented version 02 in IETF 108 Online SPRING WG meeting
- September 2020
  - Presented version 02 in MPLS WG Interim meeting

# Updates Since IETF-108 (Version-02)

#### **Updates:**

- ✓ Updated terminology test packets, consistent terms for MPLS Timestamp Label and SRv6 Timestamp Endpoint
- ✓ Added authentication mode
- ✓ Added section on SRv6 Timestamp Endpoint function assignment and Node Capability
- ✓ Added synthetic packet loss
- ✓ Updated IANA section
- ✓ Various editorial changes

#### Open Items:

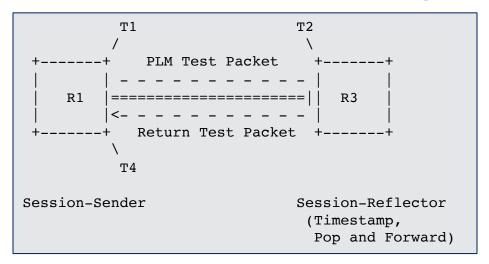
None

### Loopback Mode for SR Policy

```
T1
              PLM Test Packet
                                      R3
     R1
             Return Test Packet
           Т4
Session-Sender
                               Session-Reflector
                               (Simply Forward)
              Figure: PLM Loopback Mode
```

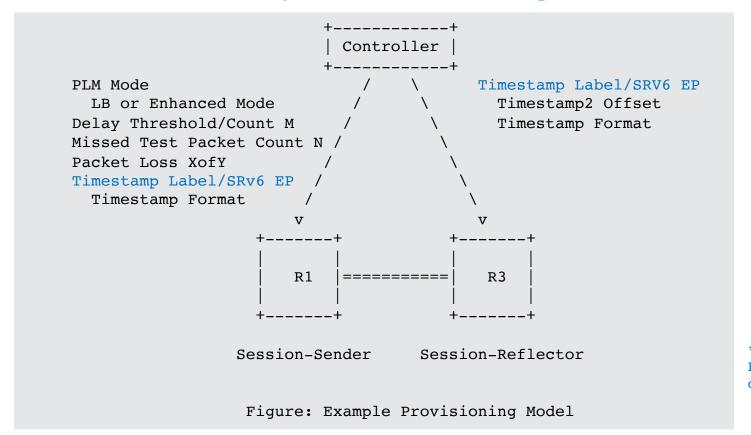
- PLM test packets in Loopback Mode
- PLM test packets are sent using Segment List(s) of the SR Policy Candidate Path(s)
- PLM test packets are not punted on the Session-Reflector node out of fast-path in forwarding
- Session-Reflector is agnostic to the performance monitoring protocol
- Round-trip delay = (T4 T1)

#### Loopback Mode Enabled with Network Programming Function



- PLM test packets sent in loopback mode enabled with network programming function
  - The network programming function optimizes the "operations of punt and inject the test packet" on the Session-Reflector
  - As PLM test packets are forwarded in fast-path, higher session scale with faster failure detection interval is possible
- Session-Reflector adds receive timestamp at a specific location in the payload of the received test packet in fast-path
  - Only adds the receive timestamp if the source address or destination address in the test packet matches the local node address
  - Ensure loopback PLM test packets return from the intended Session-Reflector node
- One-way delay = (T2 T1)

### **Example Provisioning Model**



<sup>\*</sup> Provisioned, Flooded/Signaled or TANA Allocated

#### PLM Test Packet Formats

- Leverage existing STAMP implementations in hardware
- Session-Sender adds Transmit Timestamp (T1)
- Session-Reflector adds Receive Timestamp (T2) at offset-byte location in payload
  - offset-byte 16 from the start of the payload in unauthenticated mode, or
  - locally provisioned location (consistently in the network)

| +- |
|--|
| Sequence Number                          |
| +- |
| Transmit Timestamp (T1)                  |
| +- |
| Transmit Error Estimate   SSID           |
| +- |
| Receive Timestamp (T2)                   |
| +- |
| Receive Error Estimate   MBZ             |
| +- |
| MBZ (16 Octets)                          |
| +- |

| +-      |
|---|
| Sequence Number                               |
| +-      |
| MBZ (12 octets)                               |
| +-      |
| Transmit Timestamp (T1)                       |
| <u>+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-</u> |
| Transmit Error Estimate SSID                  |
| +-      |
| MBZ (4 octets)                                |
| +-      |
| Receive Timestamp (T2)                        |
| +-      |
| Receive Error Estimate MBZ                    |
| +-      |
| MBZ (4 Octets)                                |
| (   |
| +-      |
|   |
| MBZ (48 octets)                               |
| 122 (10 00000)                                |
|   |
|   |
|   |
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|   |
|   |
|   |
|   |
| +-      |

## SR-MPLS with Timestamp Label

```
Label(1)
Extension Label (15)
Timestamp Label (TBA1)
IP Header
 Source IP Address = Session-Reflector IPv4 or IPv6 Address
 Destination IP Address = Session-Sender IPv4 or IPv6 Address
 UDP Header
 Source Port = As chosen by Session-Sender
 Destination Port = As chosen by Session-Sender
 Payload
 Example PLM Test Packet with Timestamp Label for SR-MPLS
```

- Timestamp label (TBA1) is defined for Timestamp, Pop and Forward function
- Reverse Path can be IP or SR-MPLS
- Source and Destination Addresses are swapped that represent the Reverse direction path

## SRv6 with Timestamp Endpoint Function

```
IP Header
   Source TP Address = Session-Sender TPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Destination IPv6 Address
  SRH as specified in RFC 8754
  <Segment List>
  End.TSF (TBA3) with Session-Reflector SID
  IP Header
  Source TP Address = Session-Reflector TPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Session-Sender IPv6 Address
  UDP Header
  Source Port = As chosen by Session-Sender
  Destination Port = As chosen by Session-Sender
 Pavload
Example PLM Test Packet with Timestamp Endpoint Function for SRv6
```

- Timestamp Endpoint Function End.TSF (TBA3) is defined for Timestamp and Forward and is carried with the Session-Reflector node SID
- Reverse path can be IP
  - Session-Reflector node removes SRH
- Reverse path can be SR
  - Reverse direction SR path Segmentlist carried in SRH
  - Session-Reflector node does not remove the SRH
- Source and Destination Addresses are swapped that represent the Reverse direction path in the inner IPv6 header

### Performance Metric Notifications

- Delay metrics are notified as an example, when consecutive M number of PLM test packets have delay values exceed the configured thresholds (absolute/percentage)
- Liveness failure (connectivity loss loss of heart beats) is notified when consecutive N number of PLM return test packets are not received at the Session-Sender node
- Liveness success (connectivity Up success of heart beats) initially is notified as soon as one or more PLM return test packets are received at the Session-Sender node
- Synthetic packet loss is notified when X number of PLM return test packets not received at the Session-Sender node out of last Y PLM test packets sent

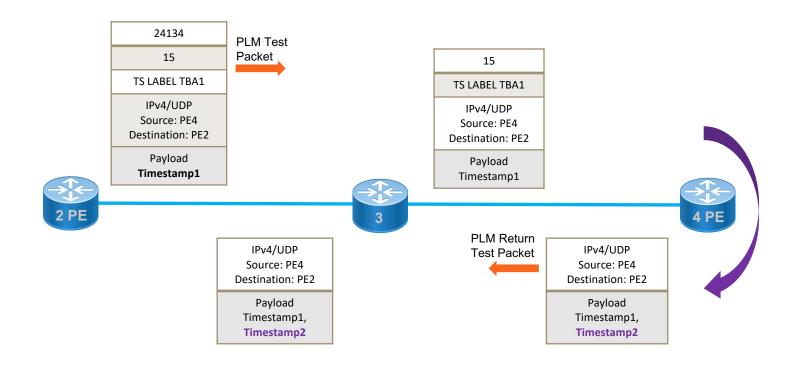
### Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Requesting SPRING WG adoption

# Thank you

# Backup

#### Loopback Mode with Timestamp and Forward for SR-MPLS Policy



# Thank you