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 probe 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 end-to-end P2P and P2MP SR Paths.
- Payload contains [RFC6374] defined message for DM or LM or Combined LM/DM.
- User-configured UDP port TBA1 is used for identifying DM probe packets.
- User-configured UDP port TBD2 is used for identifying LM probe packets.
- User-configured UDP port TBD3 is used for identifying Combined LM/DM 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 or LM/DM 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 or LM/DM 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.

```
| IP Header | Source IP Address = Responder IPv4 or IPv6 Address | Destination IP Address = URO.Address | Protocol = UDP | UDP Header | Source Port = As chosen by Responder | Destination Port = URO.UDP-Destination-Port | UROsage as specified in Section 3.2 of RFC 6374 for DM, or Message as specified in Section 3.1 of RFC 6374 for LM, or Message as specified in Section 3.3 of RFC 6374 for LM/DM | Figure: Probe Response Message Using URO from Probe Query
```

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

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 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