

# Simple TWAMP (STAMP) Extensions for Direct Measurement

*draft-gandhi-ippm-stamp-direct-00*

*Rakesh Gandhi - Cisco Systems ([rgandhi@cisco.com](mailto:rgandhi@cisco.com)) - Presenter*

*Clarence Filsfils - Cisco Systems ([cfilsfil@cisco.com](mailto:cfilsfil@cisco.com))*

*Daniel Voyer - Bell Canada ([daniel.voyer@bell.ca](mailto:daniel.voyer@bell.ca))*

*Mach(Guoyi) Chen - Huawei ([mach.chen@huawei.com](mailto:mach.chen@huawei.com))*

*Bart Janssens - Colt ([Bart.Janssens@colt.net](mailto:Bart.Janssens@colt.net))*

# Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- Summary of Extensions
- Next Steps

# Requirements and Scope

## Requirements:

- Support stand-alone Direct Measurement for accurate 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 protocol for test 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



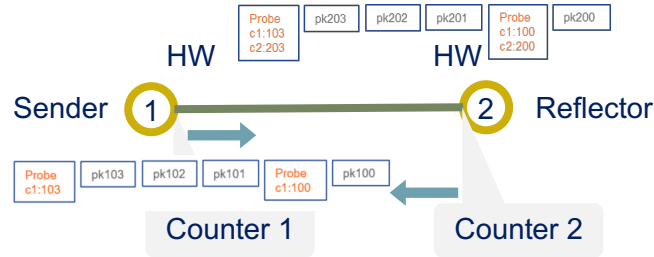
Figure: Session-Reflector Direct Measurement Test Packet

# 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 (clock sync needed for one-way delay)	Yes	N/A
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)

- TX 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

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

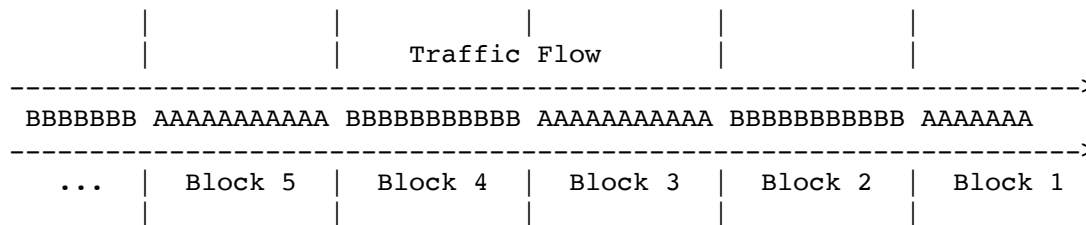
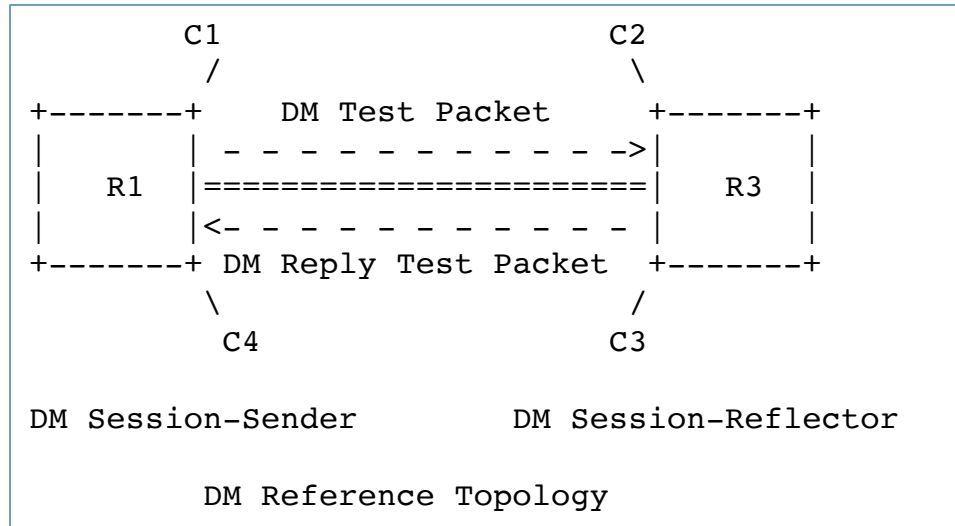


Figure 2: Traffic Coloring

# Packet Loss Calculation



- Using the Counters C1, C2, C3 and C4 as per reference topology, from the  $n^{\text{th}}$  and  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  direct measurement test packets.
- Transmit Loss  $\text{TxL}[n-1, n] = (C1[n] - C1[n-1]) - (C2[n] - C2[n-1])$
- Receive Loss  $\text{RxL}[n-1, n] = (C3[n] - C3[n-1]) - (C4[n] - C4[n-1])$



# Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Requesting WG adoption

# Thank you

# STAMP Test Packet with Direct Measurement TLV

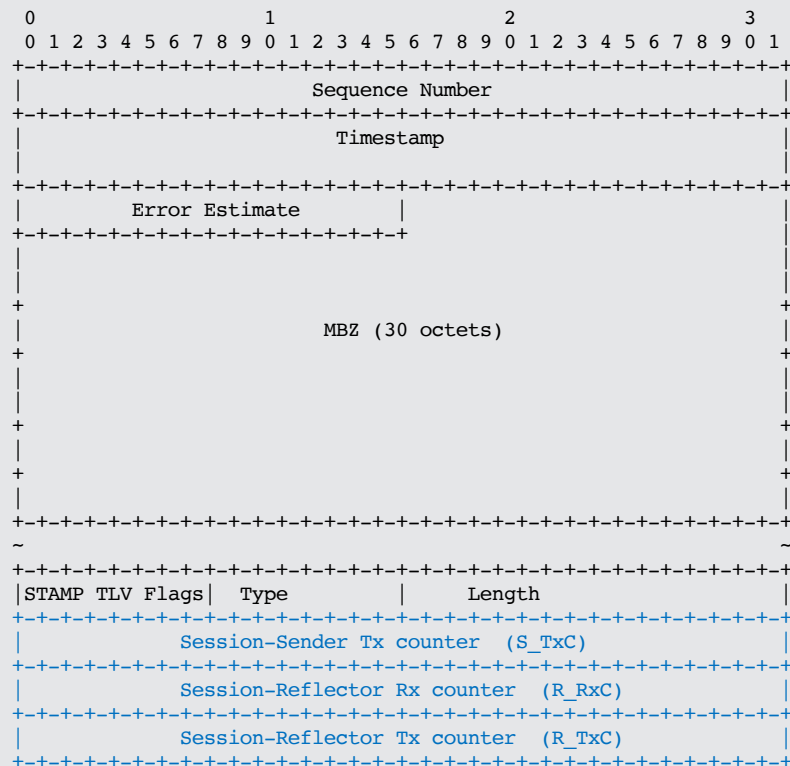


Figure: Session-Sender Test Packet Format

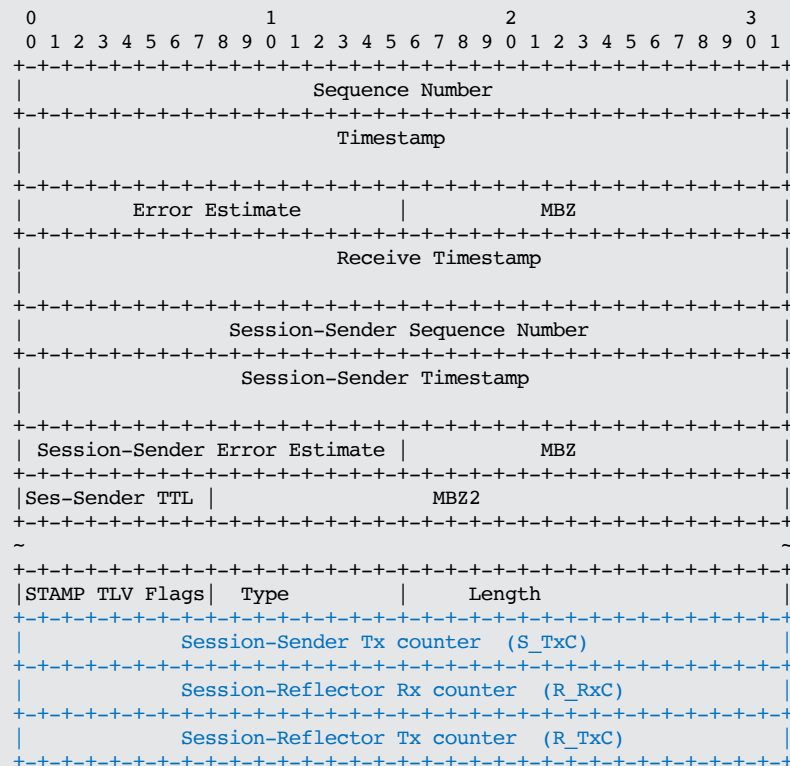


Figure: Session-Reflector Test Packet Format