Performance Measurement Using TWAMP Light for Segment Routing Networks

draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-09

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Rakesh Gandhi - Cisco Systems (<u>rgandhi@cisco.com</u>) - Presenter
Clarence Filsfils - Cisco Systems (<u>cfilsfil@cisco.com</u>)
Daniel Voyer - Bell Canada (<u>daniel.voyer@bell.ca</u>)
Mach(Guoyi) Chen - Huawei (<u>mach.chen@huawei.com</u>)
Bart Janssens - Colt (<u>Bart.Janssens@colt.net</u>)
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Agenda

- Requirements and Scope
- History of the Draft
- Updates Since IETF-106
- 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
- Support stand-alone direct-mode loss measurement

Scope:

- RFC 5357 (TWAMP Light) defined probe messages
- User-configured IP/UDP path for probe messages

History of the Draft

- Feb 2019
 - Draft was published draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-00
- Mar 2019
 - Presented draft-qandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-00 at IETF 104 Prague in SPRING WG
- May 2019
 - Added STAMP TLV for Return Path
- July 2019
 - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-01 at IETF 105 Montreal in IPPM WG
 - Slide 9 Titled Applicability of STAMP STAMP is supported
- Aug 2019
 - draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-02 included stand-alone LM messages
- Nov 2019
 - SPRING Chairs announced in the meeting the agreement with IPPM chairs to progress the draft in SPRING WG
 - Presented draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-04 at IETF 106 Singapore in SPRING WG
- Mar 2020
 - Moved STAMP support to draft-gandhi--spring-stamp-srpm-00
 - Keep TWAMP Light support as informational in draft-gandhi-spring-twamp-srpm-08

Updates Since IETF-106 (Version-04)

Updates:

- 1. Defined Control Code for "In-band Response Requested" for TWAMP Light
 - ✓ Updated Two-way mode procedure using the Control Code
- 2. Moved STAMP support to a new draft draft-gandhi-spring-stamp-srpm-00
- 3. Informational draft as TWAMP Light is informational, see Appendix I in RFC 5357 and Appendix A RFC 8545
- 4. Moved Loopback mode to a new draft draft-gandhi-spring-sr-enhanced-plm-00
- 5. Various editorial changes

Open Items:

None

TWAMP Light Control Code Field

For a Query: Sender Control Code

0x0: Out-of-band Response Requested.

This is also the default behavior.

0x1: In-band Response Requested.

Indicates that this query has been sent over a bidirectional path and the probe response is required over the same path in the reverse direction.

Also applicable to non-SR path.

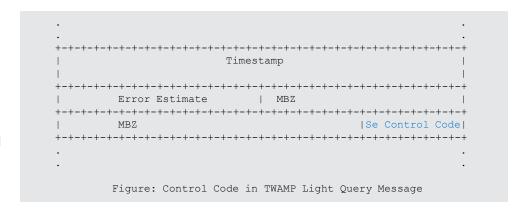
For a Response: Reflector Control Code

0x1: Error - Invalid Message.

Indicates that the operation failed because the received

query message could not be processed.

0xN: Additional Error will be defined in future



Performance Measurement Modes

- One-way Measurement Mode
 - Reply sent "out of band" on IP/UDP path default
- Two-way Measurement Mode
 - Reply sent "in-band" on reverse SR path
 - Based on Control Code from the probe query message

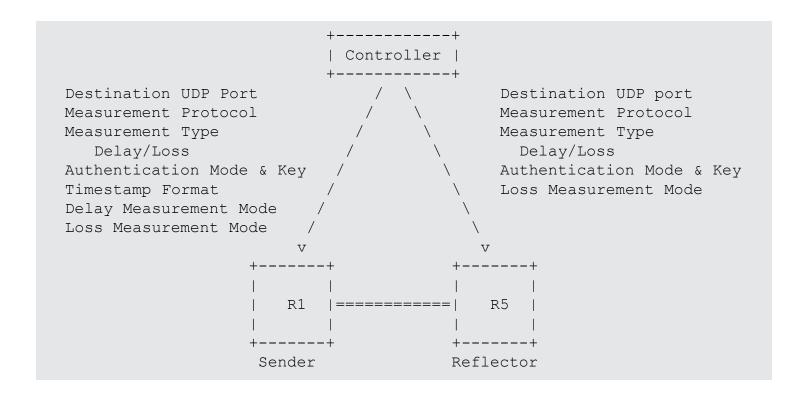
Next Steps

- Welcome your comments and suggestions
- Implementation exists
- In WG adoption (SPRING WG) queue
- Keep IPPM WG in the loop about the milestones

Thank you

Backup

Example Provisioning Model



Probe Query for Links

 User-configured destination UDP port1 is used for DM probe messages and port2 is used for LM probe messages, both in unauthenticated mode.

```
| IP Header
. Source IP Address = Sender IPv4 or IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Reflector IPv4 or IPv6 Address
\cdot Protocol = UDP
| UDP Header
. Source Port = As chosen by Sender
. Destination Port = User-configured Port
| Payload = DM Message as specified in Section 4.2.1 of RFC 5357|
. Payload = DM Message as specified in Section 4.1.2 of RFC 5357.
. Payload = LM Message as specified in this document
                   Figure: Probe Query Message
```

Probe Query for SR-MPLS and SRv6 Policy

For **end-to-end** performance delay/loss measurement of SR Policy, the probe query message is sent on the SR Policy with:

- MPLS label stack for SR-MPLS Policy
- SRv6 SRH [RFC 8754] with Segment List for SRv6 Policy

```
. Source IP Address = Sender IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Next Hop IPv6 Address
| SRH as specified in RFC 8754
. <Segment List>
| IP Header (Optional)
  Source IP Address = Sender IPv6 Address
  Destination IP Address = Reflector IPv6 Address
 UDP Header
. Source Port = As chosen by Sender
. Destination Port = User-configured Port
Payload = DM or LM Query Message
```

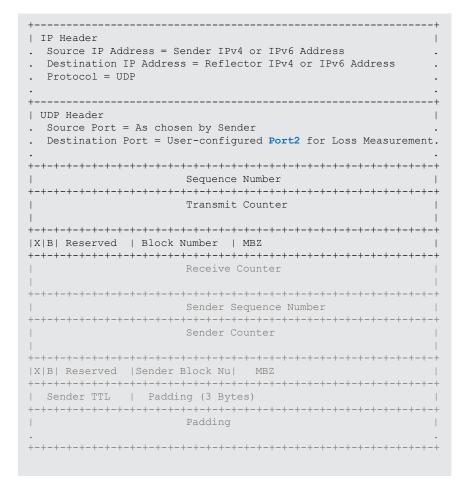
Probe Response Message

• The probe response message is sent using the IP/UDP information from the probe query message.

```
| IP Header
. Source IP Address = Reflector IPv4 or IPv6 Address
. Destination IP Address = Source IP Address from Query
. Protocol = UDP
| UDP Header
. Source Port = As chosen by Reflector
. Destination Port = Source Port from Query
| Payload = DM Message specified in Section 4.2.1 of RFC 5357 | |
. Payload = LM Message specified in this document
                  Figure: Probe Response Message
```

Stand-alone LM Message Format for TWAMP Light

- Loss Measurement (LM) message defined
 - Hardware efficient counter-stamping
 - Well-known locations for transmit and receive traffic counters
 - Stand-alone LM message, not tied to DM
- LM message format is also defined for authenticated mode
- User-configured destination UDP Port2 is used for identifying LM probe packets
- Does not modify existing TWAMP Light (which is for DM) procedure as different UDP destination Port2 is used for LM



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 PM 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