

IPPM Working Group  
Internet-Draft  
Intended status: Standards Track  
Expires: September 4, 2014

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March 3, 2014

Passive Performance Metrics Sub-Registry  
draft-akhter-ippm-registry-passive-01.txt

Abstract

This memo defines the Passive Performance Metrics sub-registry of the Performance Metric Registry. This sub-registry will contain Passive Performance Metrics, especially those defined in RFCs prepared in the IP Performance Metrics (IPPM) Working Group of the IETF, and possibly applicable to other IETF metrics.

IPPM Passive metric registration is meant to allow wider adoption of common metrics in an inter-operable way. There are challenges with metric interoperability and adoption (to name a few) due to flexible input parameters, confusion between many similar metrics, and varying output formats.

This memo proposes a way to organize registry entries into columns that are well-defined, permitting consistent development of entries over time (a column may be marked NA if it is not applicable for that metric). The design is intended to foster development of registry entries based on existing reference RFCs, whilst each column serves as a check-list item to avoid omissions during the registration process. Every entry in the registry, before IANA action, requires Expert review as defined by concurrent IETF work in progress "Registry for Performance Metrics" (draft-manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry).

The document contains example entries for the Passive Performance Metrics sub-registry: a registry entry for a passive metric based on octetTotalCount as defined in RFC5102 and a protocol specific passive metric based on RTP packets lost as defined in RFC3550. The examples are for Informational purposes and do not create any entry in the IANA registry.

Requirements Language

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [RFC2119].

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## 1. Introduction

The IETF has been specifying and continues to specify Performance Metrics. While IP Performance Metrics (IPPM) is the working group (WG) primarily focusing on Performance Metrics definition at the IETF, other working groups, have also specified Performance Metrics:

The "Metric Blocks for use with RTCP's Extended Report Framework" [XRBLOCK] WG recently specified many Performance Metrics related to "RTP Control Protocol Extended Reports (RTCP XR)" [RFC3611], which establishes a framework to allow new information to be conveyed in RTCP, supplementing the original report blocks defined

in "RTP: A Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications", [RFC3550].

The Benchmarking Methodology" [BMWG] WG proposed some Performance Metrics as part of the benchmarking methodology.

The IP Flow Information eXport WG (IPFIX) [IPFIX] has existing and proposed Information Elements related to performance metrics.

The Performance Metrics for Other Layers (PMOL) [PMOL], a concluded working group, defined some Performance Metrics related to Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) voice quality [RFC6035], as well as guidelines for defining performance metrics [RFC6390]

It is expected that more and more Performance Metrics will be defined in the future, not only IP based metrics, but also protocol-specific ones and application-specific ones.

However, there is currently no Performance Metrics registry in IANA. "Registry for Performance Metrics" [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry] defines a common registry for metrics. The registry proposes the creation of two sub-registries, one for active metrics and another for passive measurements.

There is a sister document for the active metric sub-registry in "Active Performance Metric Sub-Registry" [I-D.mornuley-ippm-registry-active].

This document defines the Passive Performance Measurements Sub-Registry of the Performance Metric Registry. This sub-registry will contain passive performance metrics that meet the criteria set by the IETF and review of the Performance Metric Experts. It is expected that the majority of the metrics will have been defined elsewhere within the IETF working groups such as IPPM, BMWG, IPFIX, etc.

This sub-registry is part of the Performance Metric Registry [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry] which specifies that all sub-registries must contain at least the following common fields: the identifier, the name, the status, the requester, the revision, the revision date, the description for each entry, and the reference specifications used as the foundation for the Registered Performance Metric (see [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]). In addition to these common fields the passive metrics sub-registry has additional fields that provide the necessary background for interoperability and adoption.

## 2. Background and Motivation:

(from draft-mornuley-ippm-registry-active):

One clear motivation for having such a registry is to allow a controller to request a measurement agent to perform a measurement using a specific metric (see [I-D.ietf-lmap-framework]). Such a request can be performed using any control protocol that refers to the value assigned to the specific metric in the registry. Similarly, the measurement agent can report the results of the measurement and by referring to the metric value it can unequivocally identify the metric that the results correspond to.

There are several side benefits of having a registry with well-chosen entries. First, the registry could serve as an inventory of useful and used metrics that are normally supported by different implementations of measurement agents. Second, the results of the metrics would be comparable even if they are performed by different implementations and in different networks, as the metric and method is unambiguously defined.

## 3. Scope

[I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry] defines the overall structure for a Performance Metric Registry and provides guidance for defining a sub registry.

This document defines the Passive Performance Metrics Sub-registry; passive metrics are those where the measurements are based the observation of on user traffic. Specifically, this traffic has not been generated for the purpose of measurement.

A row in the registry corresponds to one Registered Performance Metric, with entries in the various columns specifying the metric. Section 4 defines the additional columns for a Registered Passive Performance Metric.

As discussed in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], each entry (row) must be tightly defined; the definition must leave open only a few parameters that do not change the fundamental nature of the measurement (such as source and destination addresses), and so promotes comparable results across independent implementations. Also, each registered entry must be based on existing reference RFCs (or other standards) for performance metrics, and must be operationally useful and have significant industry interest. This is ensured by expert review for every entry before IANA action.

#### 4. Passive Registry Categories and Columns

This section defines the categories and columns of the registry. Below, categories are described at the 4.x heading level, and columns are at the 4.x.y heading level. There are three categories, divided into common information (from [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]), metric definition and an open Comments section.

##### 4.1. Common Registry Indexes and Information

This category has multiple indexes to each registry entry. It is defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]:

###### 4.1.1. Identifier

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]. Definition text to be copied once source is stable.

###### 4.1.2. Name

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as above.

###### 4.1.3. Status

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as above.

###### 4.1.4. Requester

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as above.

###### 4.1.5. Revision

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as above.

###### 4.1.6. Revision Date

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as above.

###### 4.1.7. Description

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as the above.

#### 4.1.8. Reference Specification(s)

Defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry], same comment as the above.

#### 4.2. Metric Definition

This category includes columns to prompt all necessary details related to the metric definition, including the RFC reference and values of input factors, called fixed parameters, which are left open in the origin definition but have a particular value defined by the performance metric.

##### 4.2.1. Reference Definition

This entry provides references to relevant sections of the RFC(s) defining the metric, as well as any supplemental information needed to ensure an unambiguous definition for implementations.

##### 4.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Fixed Parameters are input factors whose value must be specified in the Registry. The measurement system uses these values.

Where referenced metrics supply a list of Parameters as part of their descriptive template, a sub-set of the Parameters will be designated as Fixed Parameters. For example, for RTP packet loss calculation relies on the validation of a packet as RTP which is a multi-packet validation controlled by MIN\_SEQUENTIAL as defined by [RFC3550]. Varying MIN\_SEQUENTIAL values can alter the loss report and this value could be set as a fixed parameter.

A Parameter which is Fixed for one Registry entry may be designated as a Run-time Parameter for another Registry entry.

#### 4.3. Method of Measurement

This category includes columns for references to relevant sections of the RFC(s) and any supplemental information needed to ensure an unambiguous method for implementations.

##### 4.3.1. Reference Implementation

This entry provides references to relevant sections of the RFC(s) describing the method of measurement, as well as any supplemental information needed to ensure unambiguous interpretation for implementations referring to the RFC text.



Specifically, this section should include pointers to pseudocode or actual code that could be used for an unambiguous implementation.

#### 4.3.2. Traffic Filter Criteria

The filter specifies the traffic constraints that the passive measurement method used is valid (or invalid) for. This includes valid packet sampling ranges, width of valid traffic matches (eg. all traffic on interface, UDP packets in a flow (eg. same RTP session)).

It is possible that the measurement method may not have a specific limitation. However, this specific registry entry with its combination of fixed parameters implies restrictions. These restrictions would be listed in this field.

#### 4.3.3. Measurement Timing

Measurement timing defines the behavior of the measurement method with respect to timing.

Is the measurement continuous?

If the measurement is sampled, what is the format of sampling? (eg random packet, random time, etc.)

How long is the measurement interval?

#### 4.3.4. Output Type(s) and Data Format

For entries which involve a stream and many singleton measurements, a statistic may be specified in this column to summarize the results to a single value. If the complete set of measured singletons is output, this will be specified here.

Some metrics embed one specific statistic in the reference metric definition, while others allow several output types or statistics.

Each entry in the output type column contains the following information:

- o Value: The name of the output type
- o Data Format: provided to simplify the communication with collection systems and implementation of measurement devices.
- o Reference: the specification where the output type is defined

The output type defines the type of result that the metric produces. It can be the raw result(s) or it can be some form of statistic. The specification of the output type must define the format of the output. In some systems, format specifications will simplify both measurement implementation and collection/storage tasks. Note that if two different statistics are required from a single measurement (for example, both "Xth percentile mean" and "Raw"), then a new output type must be defined ("Xth percentile mean AND Raw").

#### 4.3.5. Metric Units

The measured results must be expressed using some standard dimension or units of measure. This column provides the units.

When a sample of singletons (see [RFC2330] for definitions of these terms) is collected, this entry will specify the units for each measured value.

#### 4.3.6. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

Run-Time Parameters are input factors that must be determined, configured into the measurement system, and reported with the results for the context to be complete. However, the values of these parameters is not specified in the Registry, rather these parameters are listed as an aid to the measurement system implementor or user (they must be left as variables, and supplied on execution).

Where metrics supply a list of Parameters as part of their descriptive template, a sub-set of the Parameters will be designated as Run-Time Parameters.

The Data Format of each Run-time Parameter SHALL be specified in this column, to simplify the control and implementation of measurement devices.

Examples of Run-time Parameters include IP addresses, measurement point designations, start times and end times for measurement, and other information essential to the method of measurement.

#### 4.4. Comments and Remarks

Besides providing additional details which do not appear in other categories, this open Category (single column) allows for unforeseen issues to be addressed by simply updating this Informational entry.

## 5. Example Generalized Passive Octet Count Entry

tbd

This section is Informational.

This section gives an example registry entry for a generalized the passive metric octetDeltaCount described in [RFC5102].

### 5.1. Registry Indexes

This category includes multiple indexes to the registry entries, the element ID and metric name.

#### 5.1.1. Element Identifier

An integer having enough digits to uniquely identify each entry in the Registry.

TBD by IANA.

#### 5.1.2. Metric Name

A metric naming convention is TBD.

One possibility based on the proposal in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]:

Pas\_IP-Octet-Delta-General

#### 5.1.3. Status

Current

#### 5.1.4. Requester

TBD

#### 5.1.5. Revision

0

#### 5.1.6. Revision Date

TBD

#### 5.1.7. Metric Description

A delta count of the number of octets observed.

#### 5.1.8. Reference Specification(s)

octetDeltaCount described in section 5.10.1 of [RFC5102]

#### 5.2. Metric Definition

This category includes columns to prompt the entry of all necessary details related to the metric definition, including the RFC reference and values of input factors, called fixed parameters.

##### 5.2.1. Reference Definition

octetDeltaCount described in section 5.10.1 of [RFC5102]

##### 5.2.2. Fixed Parameters

As this is the generalised version of the IP delta count metric, there are no fixed parameters.

#### 5.3. Method of Measurement

##### 5.3.1. Reference Implementation

For <metric>.

<section reference>

##### 5.3.2. Traffic Filter Criteria

This measurement only covers IP packets and the IP payload (including the IP header) of these packets. Non-IP packets (BPDUs, ISIS) will not be accounted. Layer 2 overhead (Ethernet headers, MPLS, QinQ, etc.) will also not be represented in the measurement.

##### 5.3.3. Measurement Timing

This is a continuous measurement of the IP octets seen in the traffic selection scope (run-time parameter).

The measurement interval is a run time parameter.

There is no sampling.

#### 5.3.4. Output Type(s) and Data Format

It is possible that multiple observation intervals are reported in a single report. In such a case concatenation of the interval reports (deltaOctetCount, start-time, end-time) is allowed.

The delta octet count metric reports a observation start time and end time.

- o Value: observation-start-time and observation-end-time
- o Data Format: 64-bit NTP Time-stamp Format
- o Reference: section 6 of [RFC5905]

#### 5.3.5. Metric Units

The measured results are expressed in octets with a data format of unsigned64 as described in [RFC5102]

#### 5.3.6. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

Run-time Parameters are input factors that must be determined, configured into the measurement system, and reported with the results for the context to be complete.

- o samplingTimeInterval, length of time a single report covers. unsigned32 microseconds [RFC5477]
- o observationInterface, ifindex of interface to monitor. -1 represents all interfaces. -2 representings WAN facing and -3 represnets LAN facing. unsigned32.
- o observation direction, unsigned8 where 0 represents incoming traffic on interface, 1 outgoing and 2 represents both incoming and outgoing.

#### 5.4. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

#### 6. Example 5min Passive Egress Octet Count Entry on WAN Interface

tbd

This section is Informational.

This section gives an example registry entry for accounting of outgoing WAN IP traffic the passive metric in terms of octetDeltaCount, as described in [RFC5102].

#### 6.1. Registry Indexes

This category includes multiple indexes to the registry entries, the element ID and metric name.

##### 6.1.1. Element Identifier

An integer having enough digits to uniquely identify each entry in the Registry.

TBD by IANA.

##### 6.1.2. Metric Name

A metric naming convention is TBD.

One possibility based on the proposal in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]:

Pas\_IP-Octet-Delta-WAN-egress

##### 6.1.3. Status

Current

##### 6.1.4. Requester

TBD

##### 6.1.5. Revision

0

##### 6.1.6. Revision Date

TBD

##### 6.1.7. Metric Description

A delta count of the number of octets observed outgoing on WAN interface.

#### 6.1.8. Reference Specification(s)

octetDeltaCount described in section 5.10.1 of [RFC5102]

#### 6.2. Metric Definition

This category includes columns to prompt the entry of all necessary details related to the metric definition, including the RFC reference and values of input factors, called fixed parameters.

##### 6.2.1. Reference Definition

octetDeltaCount described in section 5.10.1 of [RFC5102]

##### 6.2.2. Fixed Parameters

As this is a specific version of Pas\_IP-Octet-Delta-General that performs metering of all outgoing WAN traffic.

- o samplingTimeInterval= 300000000, length of time a single report covers. unsigned32 microseconds [RFC5477]
- o observationInterface= -2, ifindex of interface to monitor. -1 represents all interfaces. -2 representings WAN facing and -3 represnets LAN facing. unsigned32.
- o observation direction= 1, unsigned8 where 0 represents incoming traffic on interface, 1 outgoing and 2 represents both incoming and outgoing.

#### 6.3. Method of Measurement

##### 6.3.1. Reference Implementation

For <metric>.

<section reference>

##### 6.3.2. Traffic Filter Criteria

This measurement only covers IP packets observed in the WAN outgoing direction. The bytes counted are the IP payload (including the IP header) of these packets. Non-IP packets (BPDUs, ISIS) will not be accounted. Layer 2 overhead (Ethernet headers, MPLS, QinQ, etc.) will also not be represented in the measurement.

#### 6.3.3. Measurement Timing

This is a continuous measurement of the IP octets seen in the traffic selection scope (run-time parameter), each of a 5 minute duration.

There is no sampling.

#### 6.3.4. Output Type(s) and Data Format

It is possible that multiple observation intervals are reported in a single report. In such a case concatenation of the interval reports (deltaOctetCount, start-time, end-time) is allowed.

The delta octet count metric reports a observation start time and end time.

- o Value: observation-start-time and observation-end-time
- o Data Format: 64-bit NTP Time-stamp Format
- o Reference: section 6 of [RFC5905]

#### 6.3.5. Metric Units

The measured results are expressed in octets with a data format of unsigned64 as described in [RFC5102]

#### 6.3.6. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

There are no run-time parameters for this registry entry.

#### 6.4. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

#### 7. Example Passive RTP Lost Packet Count

tbd

#### 8. Example BLANK Registry Entry

This section is Informational. (?)

This section gives an example registry entry for the <type of metric and specification reference> .



## 8.1. Registry Indexes

This category includes multiple indexes to the registry entries, the element ID and metric name.

### 8.1.1. Element Identifier

An integer having enough digits to uniquely identify each entry in the Registry.

### 8.1.2. Metric Name

A metric naming convention is TBD.

### 8.1.3. Status

Current

### 8.1.4. Requester

TBD

### 8.1.5. Revision

0

### 8.1.6. Revision Date

TBD

### 8.1.7. Metric Description

A metric Description is TBD.

### 8.1.8. Reference Specification(s)

Section YY, RFCXXXX

## 8.2. Metric Definition

### 8.2.1. Reference Definition

< possible section reference >

### 8.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Fixed Parameters are input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed. The values of these parameters is specified in the Registry.

<list fixed parameters>

### 8.3. Method of Measurement

#### 8.3.1. Reference Implementation

For <metric>.

<section reference>

#### 8.3.2. Traffic Filter Criteria

<list filter criteria limitations and allowances >

#### 8.3.3. Measurement Timing

< list timing requirements and limitations >

#### 8.3.4. Output Type(s) and Data Format

The output types define the type of result that the metric produces.

- o Value:
- o Data Format: (There may be some precedent to follow here, but otherwise use 64-bit NTP Time-stamp Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]).
- o Reference: <section reference>

#### 8.3.5. Metric Units

The measured results are expressed in <units>.

<section reference>.

#### 8.3.6. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

Run-time Parameters are input factors that must be determined, configured into the measurement system, and reported with the results for the context to be complete.

<list of run-time parameters>

<reference(s)>.

#### 8.4. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

#### 9. Security Considerations

This registry has no known implications on Internet Security.

#### 10. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to create The Passive Performance Metric Sub-registry within the Performance Metric Registry defined in [I-D.manyfolks-ippm-metric-registry]. The Sub-registry will contain the following categories and (bullet) columns, (as defined in section 3 above):

Common Registry Indexes and Info

- o Identifier
- o Name
- o Status
- o Requester
- o Revision
- o Revision Date
- o Description
- o Reference Specification(s)

Metric Definition

- o Reference Definition
- o Fixed Parameters

Method of Measurement

- o Reference Implementation

- o Traffic Filter Criteria
- o Measurement Timing
- o Output Type(s) and Data format
- o Metric Units
- o Run-time Parameters

Comments and Remarks

## 11. Acknowledgements

The authors thank the prior work of Al Morton, Marcelo Bagnulo and Phil Eardley in "draft-mornuley-ippm-registry-active" which was used both as a template for this document and source of text.

## 12. References

### 12.1. Normative References

- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, March 1997.

### 12.2. Informative References

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