

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: July 4, 2012

T. Dreibholz
University of Duisburg-Essen
January 01, 2012

An IPv4 Flowlabel Option
draft-dreibholz-ipv4-flowlabel-15.txt

Abstract

This draft defines an IPv4 option containing a flowlabel that is compatible to IPv6. It is required for simplified usage of IntServ and interoperability with IPv6.

Status of this Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of [BCP 78](#) and [BCP 79](#).

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at <http://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/>.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on July 4, 2012.

Copyright Notice

Copyright (c) 2012 IETF Trust and the persons identified as the document authors. All rights reserved.

This document is subject to [BCP 78](#) and the IETF Trust's Legal Provisions Relating to IETF Documents (<http://trustee.ietf.org/license-info>) in effect on the date of publication of this document. Please review these documents carefully, as they describe your rights and restrictions with respect to this document. Code Components extracted from this document must include Simplified BSD License text as described in Section 4.e of the Trust Legal Provisions and are provided without warranty as described in the Simplified BSD License.

This document may contain material from IETF Documents or IETF

Internet-Draft

An IPv4 Flowlabel Option

January 2012

Contributions published or made publicly available before November 10, 2008. The person(s) controlling the copyright in some of this material may not have granted the IETF Trust the right to allow modifications of such material outside the IETF Standards Process. Without obtaining an adequate license from the person(s) controlling the copyright in such materials, this document may not be modified outside the IETF Standards Process, and derivative works of it may not be created outside the IETF Standards Process, except to format it for publication as an RFC or to translate it into languages other than English.

Table of Contents

1.	Introduction	3
1.1.	Terminology	3
1.2.	Abbreviations	3
1.3.	Conventions	3
2.	A Flow Label Option for IPv4	3
2.1.	Motivation	3
2.1.1.	The Flow Label Field of IPv6	3
2.1.2.	The Limitations of IntServ via IPv4	5
2.2.	Definition of the Flow Label Option	6
3.	Translation between IPv6 and IPv4	6
4.	Security Considerations	7
5.	IANA Considerations	7
6.	References	7
6.1.	Normative References	7
6.2.	Informative References	8
	Author's Address	8

1. Introduction

1.1. Terminology

This document uses the following terms:

- o IntServ (Integrated Services): Reservation of network resources (bandwidth) on a per-flow basis. See [[RFC1633](#)], [[RFC2205](#)], [[RFC2208](#)], [[RFC2209](#)], [[RFC2210](#)], [[RFC2211](#)] and [[RFC2212](#)] for details.
- o Flow: An IntServ reservation between two endpoints.
- o Flow Label: The Flow Label field of the IPv6 header and the IPv4 option header defined in this draft. It is used for marking a packet to use a specific IntServ reservation. See [[RFC1809](#)] for a detailed description.

1.2. Abbreviations

- o RSVP: ReSource Reservation Protocol
- o SCTP: Stream Control Transmission Protocol
- o TCP: Transmission Control Protocol
- o QoS: Quality of Service
- o UDP: User Datagram Protocol

1.3. Conventions

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 [[RFC2119](#)].

[2.](#) A Flow Label Option for IPv4

[2.1.](#) Motivation

This section describes the motivation to add a flow label option to the IPv4 protocol.

[2.1.1.](#) The Flow Label Field of IPv6

The Flow Label field of the IPv6 header (see [[RFC2460](#)] and [[RFC1809](#)]) is a 20-bit pseudo-random number. All packets from the same source

address having the same flow label MUST contain the same destination address. Therefore, the flow label combined with the source address is a network-unique identification for a specific packet flow. The idea behind the flow label is marking specific flows for IntServ. That is, the routers on the path from source to destination keep e.g. reservation states for the flows. The flow label provides easy identification and utilizes efficient lookup, e.g. using a hash function on the 3-tuple (source address, destination address, flow label).

Using the IPv6 flow label, packets can be mapped easily to specific flows, with the following features:

- o Transport Layer Protocol Independence: Since the mapping is directly specified in the IP header, all possible layer 4 protocols are supported, even protocols to be specified in a far future.
- o Support for Network Layer Encryption: The mapping is independent of payload encryption (e.g. by IPsec).
- o Support for Fragmentation: If fragmentation of a large IP packet is necessary, all fragments contain the same flow label. Therefore, fragmentation does not cause any flow-marking problem.
- o Flow Sharing: By marking packets with a flow label, it is possible to share a single flow (IntServ reservation) with several communication associations from host A to host B. For example, a video stream via UDP and a HTTP download via TCP could share a

single reservation. For the user, flow sharing has the advantage that if one of its communication associations temporarily requires lower bandwidth than expected, other associations sharing the same flow may use the remaining bandwidth. That is, his possibly expensive reservation is fully utilized. Flow sharing also helps keeping the total number of reservations a router has to handle small, reducing their CPU and memory requirements and therefore cost.

- o Multi-Flow Connections: One communication association can divide up its packets to several flows, simply by marking packets with different flow labels. This technique can be used for layered transmission. That is, a stream (e.g. a video) is divided up into several parts (called layers). For example, the first layer (base layer) of a video contains a low-quality version, the second (1st enhancement layer) the data to generate a higher-quality version, etc.. Now, the first layer can be mapped to a high-quality reservation (guaranteed bandwidth, low loss rate) at higher cost, but the following layers can be mapped to lower-quality

reservations (e.g. higher loss rate) or even best effort at lower cost. Research shows that the total transmission cost can be highly reduced using layered transmission (see [[Dre2001](#)] for details).

[2.1.2.](#) The Limitations of IntServ via IPv4

Using IntServ with IPv4, there are several problems that can only be solved with high management effort:

- o No Transport Layer Protocol Independence: It is necessary to mark the packets within the layer 4 protocol header. For example, the TCP, UDP or SCTP port numbers can be used to mark flows (with limitations, see below). But for new protocols (e.g. experimental, new standards, proprietary), software updates for **all** IntServ routers are necessary to recognize the packet flow!
- o No Support for Network Layer Encryption: Since it is necessary to read fields of the layer 4 protocol header, it may not be encrypted. Therefore, e.g. the usage of IPsec is impossible.
- o Support for Fragmentation: Only the first fragment of a large

packet contains the layer 4 header necessary to map the packet to a flow. Mapping other fragments would require the hops to remember packet identities and try to map fragments to packet identities. Due to the management effort and memory requirements, this is not realistic for high-bandwidth backbone routers; especially when packet reordering must be considered. Furthermore, load sharing or traffic distribution would be impossible.

- o No Flow Sharing: It is usually impossible for two different communication associations to share the same flow, e.g. if TCP flows are recognized using port numbers. This makes it necessary to reserve an IntServ flow for each communication association. This implies an increased number of flow states for routers to keep and maintain. Furthermore, if one association temporarily uses a lower bandwidth, the free bandwidth of its flow cannot easily be borrowed to another association.
- o No Multi-Flow Connections: To use layered transmission, e.g. a video via UDP, the transmission of every layer would require own port numbers. In the case of connection-oriented transmission protocols (e.g. TCP, SCTP), every layer would even require its own connection setup and management. Depending on the transport protocol, the number of communication associations and the number of flows, much more work is necessary compared to IPv6 using flow labels.

All in all, using IntServ flows with IPv4 requires much more work compared to IPv6, where simply the flow label can be used. It is therefore useful to add such a field to IPv4, too. An appropriate place to add such a field is an IPv4 option header.

[2.2.](#) Definition of the Flow Label Option

IPv4 (see [[RFC0791](#)]) already defines an option header for a 16-bit SATNET stream identifier. Since this identifier would be incompatible to the 20-bit IPv6 flow label, reuse of this existing option header is inappropriate. Therefore, a new one is defined as follows.

Flow Label Option

0										1										2										3									
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								
Type										Length										Flow Label																			

- o Type: 143
- o Length: 8 octets
- o Flow Label: The 20-bit flow label. All definitions of [\[RFC1809\]](#) and [\[RFC2460\]](#) for the IPv6 flow label are also valid for this field. A value of zero denotes that no flow label is used. In this case, the flow label option is in fact unnecessary.

The Flow Label option SHOULD be copied on fragmentation. It MUST be the first option of the IP header and therefore MUST NOT appear more than once per IPv4 packet. The Router Alert option SHOULD NOT be used to mark the necessity for routers to examine the options. Placing the Flow Label option as first option allows for easy processing in hardware.

3. Translation between IPv6 and IPv4

Since the new IPv4 flow label is fully compatible to the IPv6 flow label, the field MAY be translated in the other protocol's one during protocol translation. That is, a router can translate an IPv6 packet set from an IPv6-only host to an IPv4-mapped address of an IPv4-only host and the flow label may simply be copied. The same may also be applied in the backwards direction.

Note, that copying the flow label during protocol translation is not mandatory. There may be IntServ reservation reasons for not copying but setting the flow label to zero. But a router **MUST NOT** set the flow label to another value than the copy or 0, since the source is responsible to ensure that the source address combined with the flow label is network-unique

[4.](#) Security Considerations

Security considerations are similar to the IPv6 flow label, see [\[RFC2460\]](#).

[5.](#) IANA Considerations

This document introduces no additional considerations for IANA.

[6.](#) References

[6.1.](#) Normative References

- [RFC0791] Postel, J., "Internet Protocol", STD 5, [RFC 791](#), September 1981.
- [RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", [BCP 14](#), [RFC 2119](#), March 1997.
- [RFC2205] Braden, B., Zhang, L., Berson, S., Herzog, S., and S. Jamin, "Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) -- Version 1 Functional Specification", [RFC 2205](#), September 1997.
- [RFC2210] Wroclawski, J., "The Use of RSVP with IETF Integrated Services", [RFC 2210](#), September 1997.
- [RFC2211] Wroclawski, J., "Specification of the Controlled-Load Network Element Service", [RFC 2211](#), September 1997.
- [RFC2212] Shenker, S., Partridge, C., and R. Guerin, "Specification of Guaranteed Quality of Service", [RFC 2212](#), September 1997.
- [RFC2460] Deering, S. and R. Hinden, "Internet Protocol, Version 6 (IPv6) Specification", [RFC 2460](#), December 1998.

[6.2.](#) Informative References

- [Dre2001] Dreibholz, T., "Management of Layered Variable Bitrate Multimedia Streams over DiffServ with Apriori Knowledge", February 2001.
- [RFC1633] Braden, B., Clark, D., and S. Shenker, "Integrated Services in the Internet Architecture: an Overview", [RFC 1633](#), June 1994.
- [RFC1809] Partridge, C., "Using the Flow Label Field in IPv6", [RFC 1809](#), June 1995.
- [RFC2208] Mankin, A., Baker, F., Braden, B., Bradner, S., O'Dell, M., Romanow, A., Weinrib, A., and L. Zhang, "Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) Version 1 Applicability Statement Some Guidelines on Deployment", [RFC 2208](#), September 1997.
- [RFC2209] Braden, B. and L. Zhang, "Resource ReSerVation Protocol (RSVP) -- Version 1 Message Processing Rules", [RFC 2209](#), September 1997.

Author's Address

Thomas Dreibholz
University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute for Experimental Mathematics
Ellernstrasse 29
45326 Essen, Nordrhein-Westfalen
Germany

Phone: +49-201-1837637
Fax: +49-201-1837673
Email: dreibh@iem.uni-due.de
URI: <http://www.iem.uni-due.de/~dreibh/>