IPPM
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: August 9, 2020

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February 6, 2020

In-situ OAM Direct Exporting
draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export-00

Abstract

In-situ Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (IOAM) is used for recording and collecting operational and telemetry information. Specifically, IOAM allows telemetry data to be pushed into data packets while they traverse the network. This document introduces a new IOAM option type called the Direct Export (DEX) option, which is used as a trigger for IOAM data to be directly exported without being pushed into in-flight data packets.

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1. Introduction

IOAM [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data] is used for monitoring traffic in the network, and for incorporating IOAM data fields into in-flight data packets.

IOAM makes use of four possible IOAM options, defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]: Pre-allocated Trace Option, Incremental Trace Option, Proof of Transit (POT) Option, and Edge-to-Edge Option.

This document defines a new IOAM option type (also known as an IOAM type) called the Direct Export (DEX) option. This option is used as a trigger for IOAM nodes to export IOAM data to a receiving entity

(or entities). A "receiving entity" in this context can be, for example, an external collector, analyzer, controller, decapsulating node, or a software module in one of the IOAM nodes.

This draft has evolved from combining some of the concepts of PBT-I from [I-D.song-ippm-postcard-based-telemetry] with immediate exporting from [I-D.mizrahi-ippm-ioam-flags].

2. Conventions

2.1. Requirement 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 [RFC2119].

2.2. Terminology

Abbreviations used in this document:

IOAM: In-situ Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

OAM: Operations, Administration, and Maintenance

DEX: Direct EXporting

3. The Direct Exporting (DEX) IOAM Option Type

3.1. Overview

The DEX option is used as a trigger for exporting telemetry data to a receiving entity (or entities).

This option is incorporated into data packets by an IOAM encapsulating node, and removed by an IOAM decapsulating node, as illustrated in Figure 1. The option can be read but not modified by transit nodes. Note: the terms IOAM encapsulating, decapsulating and transit nodes are as defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

```
                              ^
                              |Exported IOAM data
                              |
                              |
                              |
             +--------------+------+-------+--------------+
             |              |              |              |
             |              |              |              |
 User      +---+----+     +---+----+     +---+----+     +---+----+
 packets   |Encapsu-|     | Transit|     | Transit|     |Decapsu-|
 --------->|lating  |====>| Node   |====>| Node   |====>|lating  |---->
           |Node    |     | A      |     | B      |     |Node    |
           +--------+     +--------+     +--------+     +--------+
           Insert DEX      Export         Export        Remove DEX
           option and     IOAM data      IOAM data      option and
           export data                                  export data
```

Figure 1: DEX Architecture

The DEX option is used as a trigger to export IOAM data. The trigger applies to transit nodes, the decapsulating node, and the encapsulating node:

o An IOAM encapsulating node configured to incorporate the DEX option encapsulates the packet with the DEX option, and MAY export the requested IOAM data immediately. The IOAM encapsulating node is the only type of node allowed to push the DEX option.

o A transit node that processes a packet with the DEX option MAY export the requested IOAM data.

o An IOAM decapsulating node that processes a packet with the DEX option MAY export the requested IOAM data, and MUST decapsulate the IOAM header.

As in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data], the DEX option may be incorporated into all or a subset of the traffic that is forwarded by the encapsulating node. Moreover, IOAM nodes MAY export data for all traversing packets that carry the DEX option, or MAY selectively export data only for a subset of these packets.

The DEX option specifies which data fields should be exported, as specified in Section 3.2. The format and encapsulation of the packet that contains the exported data is not within the scope of the current document. For example, the export format can be based on [I-D.spiegel-ippm-ioam-rawexport].

A transit IOAM node that does not support the DEX option SHOULD ignore it. A decapsulating node that does not support the DEX option MUST remove it, along with any other IOAM options carried in the packet if such exist.

3.2. The DEX Option Format

The format of the DEX option is depicted in Figure 2. The length of the DEX option is either 8 octets or 16 octets, as the Flow ID and the Sequence Number fields (summing up to 8 octets) are optional. It is assumed that the lower layer protocol indicates the length of the DEX option, thus indicating whether the two optional fields are present.

```
 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
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|        Namespace-ID           |            Flags              |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|               IOAM-Trace-Type                 |   Reserved    |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                         Flow ID (optional)                    |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                     Sequence Number  (Optional)               |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 2: DEX Option Format

Namespace-ID A 16-bit identifier of the IOAM namespace, as defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

Flags A 16-bit field, comprised of 16 one-bit subfields. Flags are allocated by IANA, as defined in Section 4.2.

IOAM-Trace-Type A 24-bit identifier which specifies which data fields should be exported. The format of this field is as defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. Specifically, bit 23, which corresponds to the Checksum Complement data field, should be assigned to be zero by the IOAM encapsulating node, and ignored by transit and decapsulating nodes. The reason for this is that the Checksum Complement is intended for in-flight packet modifications and is not relevant for direct exporting.

Reserved This field SHOULD be ignored by the receiver.

Flow ID A 32-bit flow identifier. If the actual Flow ID is shorter than 32 bits, it is zero padded in its most significant bits. The field is set at the encapsulating node. The Flow ID can be uniformly assigned by a central controller or algorithmically generated by the encapsulating node. The latter approach cannot guarantee the uniqueness of Flow ID, yet the conflict probability is small due to the large Flow ID space. The Flow ID can be used to correlate the exported data of the same flow from multiple nodes and from multiple packets.

Sequence Number A 32-bit sequence number starting from 0 and increasing by 1 for each following monitored packet from the same flow at the encapsulating node. The Sequence Number, when combined with the Flow ID, provides a convenient approach to correlate the exported data from the same user packet.

4. IANA Considerations

4.1. IOAM Type

The "IOAM Type Registry" was defined in Section 7.2 of [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. IANA is requested to allocate the following code point from the "IOAM Type Registry" as follows:

TBD-type IOAM Direct Export (DEX) Option Type

If possible, IANA is requested to allocate code point 4 (TBD-type).

4.2. IOAM DEX Flags

IANA is requested to define an "IOAM DEX Flags" registry. This registry includes 16 flag bits. Allocation should be performed based on the "RFC Required" procedure, as defined in [RFC8126].

5. Performance Considerations

The DEX option triggers exported packets to be exported to a receiving entity (or entities). In some cases this may impact the receiving entity's performance, or the performance along the paths leading to it.

Therefore, rate limiting may be enabled so as to ensure that direct exporting is used at a rate that does not significantly affect the

network bandwidth, and does not overload the receiving entity (or the source node in the case of loopback). It should be possible to use each DEX on a subset of the data traffic, and to load balance the exported data among multiple receiving entities.

6. Security Considerations

The security considerations of IOAM in general are discussed in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. Specifically, an attacker may try to use the functionality that is defined in this document to attack the network.

An attacker may attempt to overload network devices by injecting synthetic packets that include the DEX option. Similarly, an on-path attacker may maliciously incorporate the DEX option into transit packets, or maliciously remove it from packets in which it is incorporated.

Forcing DEX, either in synthetic packets or in transit packets may overload the receiving entity (or entities). Since this mechanism affects multiple devices along the network path, it potentially amplifies the effect on the network bandwidth and on the receiving entity's load.

In order to mitigate the attacks described above, it should be possible for IOAM-enabled devices to limit the exported IOAM data to a configurable rate.

IOAM is assumed to be deployed in a restricted administrative domain, thus limiting the scope of the threats above and their affect. This is a fundamental assumption with respect to the security aspects of IOAM, as further discussed in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

7. Topics for Further Discussion

o Hop Limit / Hop Count: in order to help correlate and order the exported packets, it is possible to include a 1-octet Hop Count field in the DEX header (presumably by claiming some space from the Flags field). Its value starts from 0 at the encapsulating node and is incremented by each IOAM transit node that supports the DEX option. The Hop Count field value is also included in the exported packet. An alternative approach is to use the Hop_Lim/Node_ID data field; if the IOAM-Trace-Type [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data] has the Hop_Lim/Node_ID bit set, then exported packets include the Hop_Lim/Node_ID data field, which contains the TTL/Hop Limit value from a lower layer protocol. The main advantage of the Hop_Lim/Node_ID approach is that it provides information about the current hop count without requiring each

transit node to modify the DEX option, thus simplifying the data plane functionality of Direct Exporting. The main advantage of the Hop Count approach is that it counts the number of IOAM-capable nodes without relying on the lower layer TTL, especially when the lower layer cannot prvide the accurate TTL information, e.g., Layer 2 Ethernet or hierarchical VPN. It also explicitly allows to detect a case where an IOAM-capable node fails to export packets. In order to facilitate the Hop Count approach it is possible to use a flag to indicate an optional Hop Count field, which enables to control the tradeoff. On one hand it addresses the use cases that the Hop_Lim/Node_ID cannot cover, and on the other hand it does not require transit switches to update the option if it is not supported or disabled. Further discussion is required about the tradeoff between the two alternatives.

8. References

8.1. Normative References

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