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Export of On-Path Delay in IPFIX

Abstract

This document introduces new IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX) information elements to expose the On-Path Telemetry measured delay on the IOAM transit and decapsulation nodes.

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Table of Contents

1.	Introduction
2.	Terminology
3.	Performance Metrics
3.1.	IP One-Way Delay Hybrid Type I Passive Performance Metrics
3.1.1.	Summary
3.1.2.	Description
3.1.3.	Change Controller
3.1.4.	Version of Registry Format
3.2.	Metric Definition
3.2.1.	Reference Definition
3.2.2.	Fixed Parameters
3.3.	Method of Measurement
3.3.1.	Reference Methods
3.3.2.	Packet Stream Generation
3.3.3.	Traffic Filtering (Observation) Details
3.3.4.	Sampling Distribution
3.3.5.	Runtime Parameters and Data Format
3.3.6.	Roles
3.4.	Output
3.4.1.	Type
3.4.2.	Reference Definition
3.4.3.	Administrative Items
3.4.4.	Comments and Remarks
4.	IPFIX Information Elements
5.	Use Cases
6.	IANA Considerations
6.1.	Performance Metrics
6.2.	IPFIX Entities
6.2.1.	PathDelayMeanDeltaMicroseconds
6.2.2.	PathDelayMinDeltaMicroseconds
6.2.3.	PathDelayMaxDeltaMicroseconds
6.2.4.	PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds
7.	Operational Considerations
7.1.	Time Accuracy
7.2.	Mean Delay
7.3.	Reduced-size encoding
7.4.	IOAM Application
8.	Security Considerations
9.	Acknowledgements
10.	References
10.1.	Normative References
10.2.	Informative References
	Authors' Addresses

1. Introduction

Network operators want a statistical delay view of their networks. They want to understand where in the network, for which customer traffic, how much and why delay is being accumulated. In order to answer why and where, delay needs to be reported into device and control-plane context. In order to understand which customer traffic is affected, delay needs to be reported into customer data-plane context. That enables network operators to quickly identify when the control-plane updates the current path with a different next-hop and therefore the forwarding path changes to different nodes and interfaces, how the path delay changes for which customer traffic.

With On-Path Telemetry, described in the [Network Telemetry Framework \[RFC9232\]](#) and applied in [In-situ OAM \[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-deployment\]](#), [Path Tracing \[I-D.filsfils-spring-path-tracing\]](#) and [In-situ Flow Information Telemetry \[I-D.song-opsawg-ifat-framework\]](#), the path delay between two endpoints is measured by inserting a timestamp in the packet.

On-Path Telemetry can be distinguished between two modes. Passport mode, [\[RFC9197\]](#), where only the last hop in the forwarding path of the On-Path Telemetry domain exposes all the metrics, and postcard mode, [\[I-D.song-ippm-postcard-based-telemetry\]](#), where the metrics are also exposed in the transit nodes. In both modes the forwarding path exposes performance metrics allowing to determine how much delay has been accumulated on which hop.

This document defines four new IPFIX Information Elements (IEs), exposing the On-Path delay on IOAM transit and decapsulation nodes, following the postcard mode principles. Since these IPFIX IEs are performance metrics [\[RFC8911\]](#), they must be registered in the ["IANA Performance Metric Registry \[IANA-PERF-METRIC\]](#).

Following the guidelines for Registered Performance Metric requesters and reviewers [\[RFC8911\]](#), the different characteristics of the performance metrics (Identifier, Name, URI, Status, Requester, Revision, Revision Date, Description, etc) must be clearly specified in the ["IANA Performance Metric Registry \[IANA-PERF-METRIC\]](#) in order for the results of measurements using the Performance Metrics to be comparable even if they are performed by different implementations and in different networks. These characteristics start by selecting a meaningful name, following the "MetricType_Method_SubTypeMethod_... Spec_Units_Output" naming convention (See Section 7.1.2 of [\[RFC8911\]](#)).

Performance Metric	IPFIX Information Element
OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_I P_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Mean (TBD1)	PathDelayMeanDeltaMicroseconds (TBD5)
OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_I P_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Min (TBD2)	PathDelayMinDeltaMicroseconds (TBD6)
OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_I P_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Max (TBD3)	PathDelayMaxDeltaMicroseconds (TBD7)
OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_I P_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Sum (TBD4)	PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds (TBD8)

Table 1: Correspondance between IPFIX IE and Performance Metric

The delay is measured by calculating the difference between the timestamp imposed with On-Path Telemetry in the packet at the IOAM encapsulation node and the timestamp exported in the IPFIX flow record from the IOAM transit and decapsulation nodes. The lowest, highest, mean, and/or the sum of measured path delay can be exported, thanks to the different IPFIX IE specifications.

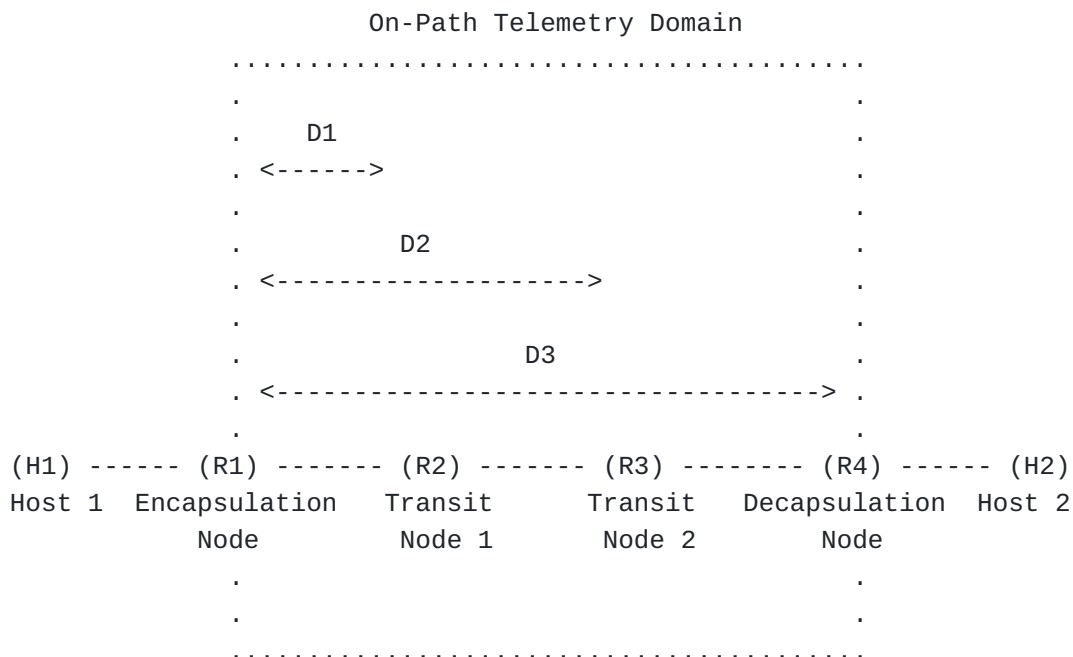


Figure 1: Delay use case. Packets flow from host 1 to host 2.

On the usecase showed in [Figure 1](#) using On-path Telemetry to export the delay metrics, the node R2 exports the delay D1, the node R3 exports the delay D2 and the decapsulation node R4 exports the total delay D3 using IPFIX.

2. Terminology

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [[RFC2119](#)] [[RFC8174](#)] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

This document makes use of the terms defined in [[RFC7011](#)] and [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-deployment](#)].

The following terms are used as defined in [[RFC7011](#)].

- *IPFIX

- *IPFIX Information Elements (IEs)

- *Flow Record

- *Exporter

The following terms are used as defined in [[RFC8911](#)].

- *Performance Metric

- *Registered Performance Metric

- *Performance Metrics Registry

The following terms are used as defined in [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-deployment](#)].

- *IOAM encapsulation node

- *IOAM transit node

- *IOAM decapsulation node

3. Performance Metrics

This section defines and describes the new performance metrics by applying the template defined in Section 11 of [[RFC8911](#)].

3.1. IP One-Way Delay Hybrid Type I Passive Performance Metrics

This section specifies four performance metrics for the Hybrid Type I Passive assessment of IP One-Way Delay, to be registered in the ["IANA Performance Metric Registry" \[IANA-PERF-METRIC\]](#).

All column entries besides the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same; thus, this section defines four closely related performance metrics. As a result, IANA has assigned corresponding URLs to each of the four registered performance metrics.

3.1.1. Summary

This category includes multiple indexes of the registered performance metrics: the element ID and Metric Name.

3.1.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert a numeric Identifier, an integer, TBD>

3.1.1.2. Name

IANA has allocated the numeric Identifiers TBD1-4 for the four Named Metric Entries in this section

3.1.1.3. Name

TBD1: OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Mean

TBD2: OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Min

TBD3: OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Max

TBD4: OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Sum

3.1.1.4. URI

URL: [https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC\[RFC-to-be\]_Seconds_Mean](https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Mean)

URL: [https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC\[RFC-to-be\]_Seconds_Min](https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Min)

URL: [https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC\[RFC-to-be\]_Seconds_Max](https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Max)

URL: [https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC\[RFC-to-be\]_Seconds_Sum](https://www.iana.org/assignments/performance-metrics/OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Sum)

3.1.2. Description

This metric assesses the one-way delay of IP packets constituting a single connection between two hosts. We consider the measurement of one-way delay based on a single Observation Point (OP) [[RFC7011](#)] somewhere in the network. The output is the one-way delay for all successfully forwarded packets expressed as the <statistic> of their conditional delay distribution, where <statistic> is one of:

*Mean

*Min

*Max

*Sum

3.1.3. Change Controller

IETF

3.1.4. Version of Registry Format

1.0

3.2. Metric Definition

This category includes columns to prompt the entry of all necessary details related to the metric definition, including the immutable document reference and values of input factors, called "Fixed Parameters".

3.2.1. Reference Definition

Almes, G., Kalidindi, S., Zekauskas, M., and A. Morton, Ed., "A One-Way Delay Metric for IP Performance Metrics (IPPM)", STD 81, RFC 7679, DOI 10.17487/RFC7679, January 2016, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7679>>. [[RFC7679](#)]

Morton, A. and E. Stephan, "Spatial Composition of Metrics", RFC 6049, DOI 10.17487/RFC6049, January 2011, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6049>>. [[RFC6049](#)]

Section 3.4 of [[RFC7679](#)] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) one-way delay metric. Section 4.4 of [[RFC7679](#)] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-value sample. Note that terms such as "singleton" and "sample" are defined in section 2 of [[RFC2330](#)].

With the OP [[RFC7011](#)] typically located between the hosts participating in the IP connection, the one-way delay metric requires one individual measurement between the OP and sourcing host, such that the Spatial Composition [[RFC6049](#)] of the measurements yields a one-way delay singleton.

3.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Traffic Filters:

IPv4 header values:

DSCP: Set to 0

IPv6 header values:

DSCP: Set to 0

Hop Count: Set to 255

Flow Label: Set to 0

Extension Headers: None

3.3. 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.

3.3.1. Reference Methods

The foundational methodology for this metric is defined in section 4 of [[RFC7323](#)] using the Timestamps option with modifications that allow application at a mid-path OP [[RFC7011](#)].

3.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

N/A

3.3.3. Traffic Filtering (Observation) Details

The Fixed Parameters above give a portion of the Traffic Filter. Other aspects will be supplied as Runtime Parameters (below).

3.3.4. Sampling Distribution

This metric requires a partial sample of all packets that qualify according to the Traffic Filter criteria.

3.3.5. Runtime Parameters and Data Format

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

The hybrid type I metering parameters must must be reported to provide the complete measurement context. As an example, if the IPFIX metering process is used, then the IPFIX metering process parameters (IPFIX template record used, potential traffic filters, and potential sampling method and parameters) that generates the flow records must be reported to provide the complete measurement context.

Src: The IP address of the host in the host A Role (format ipv4-address-no-zone value for IPv4 or ipv6-address-no-zone value for IPv6; see section 4 of [[RFC6991](#)]).

Dst: The IP address of the host in the host B Role (format ipv4-address-no-zone value for IPv4 or ipv6-address-no-zone value for IPv6; see section 4 of [[RFC6991](#)]).

TTL or Hop Limit: Set at desired value.

DSCP: Set at desired value.

IPv6 Flow Label: Set at desired value.

Timestamp: The timestamp when the packet is being received at IOAM encapsulation node. Format depends on On-Path Telemetry implementation. For IOAM, Section 4.4.1 of [[RFC9197](#)] describes what kind of timestamps are supported. Section 4.4.2.3 and 4.4.2.4 describe where the timestamp is being inserted. For Path Tracing, Section 4.1 of [[I-D.filsfils-spring-path-tracing](#)] describes what kind of timestamps are supported. Section 9.2 describe the SRH path tracing TLV where the timestamp is being inserted.

3.3.6. Roles

host A: Launches the IP packet to open the connection. The Role of "host A" is synonymous with the IP address used at host A.

host B: Receives the IP packet to open the connection. The Role of "host B" is synonymous with the IP address used at host B.

Encapsulation Node: Receives the IP packet to open the connection and encapsulates the timestamp into the packet. The Role of

"Encapsulation Node" is synonymous with the timestamp inserted in the packet.

Transit Node: Receives the IP packet to open the connection and measures the delay between the timestamp in the packet and the timestamp when the packet was received.

Decapsulation Node: Receives the IP packet to open the connection and measures the delay between the timestamp in the packet and the timestamp when the packet was received and removes the IOAM header from the packet.

3.4. Output

This category specifies all details of the output of measurements using the metric.

3.4.1. Type

OWDelay Types are discussed in the subsections below.

3.4.2. Reference Definition

For all output types:

OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP: The one-trip delay of one IP packet is a Singleton

For each <statistic> Singleton one of the following subsections applies.

3.4.2.1. Mean

The mean SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite value of one-way delay (undefined delays are excluded) -- a single value, as follows:

See section 4.1 of [[RFC3393](#)] for details on the conditional distribution to exclude undefined values of delay, and see section 5 of [[RFC6703](#)] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.2.2 of [[RFC6049](#)] for details on calculating this statistic; see also section 4.2.3 of [[RFC6049](#)].

Mean: The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 9 (see section 9.3 of [[RFC6020](#)]) with a resolution of 0.000000001 seconds (1.0 ns), and with lossless conversion to/from the 64-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [[RFC5905](#)].

3.4.2.2. Min

The minimum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite value of one-way delay (undefined delays are excluded) -- a single value, as follows:

See section 4.1 of [[RFC3393](#)] for details on the conditional distribution to exclude undefined values of delay, and see section 5 of [[RFC6703](#)] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3.2 of [[RFC6049](#)] for details on calculating this statistic; see also section 4.3.3 of [[RFC6049](#)].

Min: The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 9 (see section 9.3 of [[RFC6020](#)]) with a resolution of 0.000000001 seconds (1.0 ns), and with lossless conversion to/from the 64-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [[RFC5905](#)].

3.4.2.3. Max

The maximum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite value of one-way delay (undefined delays are excluded) -- a single value, as follows:

See section 4.1 of [[RFC3393](#)] for details on the conditional distribution to exclude undefined values of delay, and see section 5 of [[RFC6703](#)] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3.2 of [[RFC6049](#)] for a closely related method for calculating this statistic; see also section 4.3.3 of [[RFC6049](#)]. The formula is as follows:

Max = (FiniteDelay[j])
such that for some index, j, where $1 \leq j \leq N$
FiniteDelay[j] >= FiniteDelay[n] for all n

where all packets n = 1 through N have finite singleton delays.

Max: The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 9 (see section 9.3 of [[RFC6020](#)]) with a resolution of 0.000000001 seconds (1.0 ns), and with lossless conversion to/from the 64-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [[RFC5905](#)].

3.4.2.4. Sum

The sum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite value of one-way delay (undefined delays are excluded) -- a single value, as follows:

See section 4.1 of [[RFC3393](#)] for details on the conditional distribution to exclude undefined values of delay, and see section 5 of [[RFC6703](#)] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3.5 of [[RFC6049](#)] for details on calculating this statistic. However in this case FiniteDelay or MaxDelay MAY be used.

Sum: The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 9 (see section 9.3 of [[RFC6020](#)]) with a resolution of 0.000000001 seconds (1.0 ns), and with lossless conversion to/from the 64-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [[RFC5905](#)].

3.4.2.5. Metric Units

The <statistic> of one-way delay is expressed in seconds, where <statistic> is one of:

*Mean

*Min

*Max

*Sum

The one-way delay of the IP connection singleton is expressed in seconds.

3.4.2.6. Calibration

Passive Measurements at an OP could be calibrated against an Active Measurement at host A where the Active Measurement represents the ground truth.

3.4.3. Administrative Items

3.4.3.1. Status

Current

3.4.3.2. Requester

This RFC

3.4.3.3. Revision

1.0

3.4.3.4. Revision Date

RFC Date

3.4.4. Comments and Remarks

none

4. IPFIX Information Elements

This section defines and describes the new IPFIX IEs.

PathDelayMeanDeltaMicroseconds

16-bit unsigned integer that identifies the mean path delay in microseconds, between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node).

PathDelayMinDeltaMicroseconds

16-bit unsigned integer that identifies the lowest path delay in microseconds, between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node).

PathDelayMaxDeltaMicroseconds

16-bit unsigned integer that identifies the highest path delay in microseconds, between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node).

PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds

32-bit unsigned integer that identifies the sum of the path delay in microseconds, between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node).

5. Use Cases

The measured On-Path delay can be aggregated with Flow Aggregation as defined in [[RFC7015](#)] to the following device and control-plane dimensions to determine:

*With node id and egressInterface(IE14), on which node which logical egress interfaces have been contributing to how much delay.

*With node id and egressPhysicalInterface(253), on which node which physical egress interfaces have been contributing to how much delay.

*With ipNextHopIPv4Address(IE15) or ipNextHopIPv6Address(IE62), the forwarding path to which next-hop IP contributed to how much delay.

*With mplsTopLabelIPv4Address(IE47) or srhActiveSegmentIPv6 from [\[I-D.tgraf-opsawg-ipfix-srv6-srh\]](#), the forwarding path to which MPLS top label IPv4 address or SRv6 active segment contributed to how much delay.

*BGP communities are often used for setting a path priority or service selection. With bgpDestinationExtendedCommunityList(488) or bgpDestinationCommunityList(485) or bgpDestinationLargeCommunityList(491) which group of prefixes accumulated at which node how much delay.

*With destinationIPv4Address(13), destinationTransportPort(11), protocolIdentifier (4) and sourceIPv4Address(IE8), the forwarding path delay on each node from each IPv4 source address to a specific application in the network.

Taking figure 1 from section 1 as topology example. Below example table shows the aggregated delay per each node, egressInterface and srhActiveSegmentIPv6.

Path Delay	Node	egressInterface	srhActiveSegmentIPv6
0 ns	R1	276	2001:db8::4
3122 ns	R2	312	2001:db8::4
4432 ns	R3	27	2001:db8::4
7237 ns	R4	854	2001:db8::4

Table 2: Example table of measured delay. Ascending by delay.

6. IANA Considerations

6.1. Performance Metrics

This document requests IANA to create new performance metrics under the "Performance Metrics" registry [\[RFC8911\]](#) with the values defined in section 2.

6.2. IPFIX Entities

This document requests IANA to create new IPFIX IEs (see table 3) under the "IPFIX Information Elements" registry [\[RFC7012\]](#) available

at ["IANA Performance Metric Registry" \[IANA-PERF-METRIC\]](#) and assign the following initial code points.

Element	Name
ID	
TBD5	PathDelayMeanDeltaMicroseconds
TBD6	PathDelayMinDeltaMicroseconds
TBD7	PathDelayMaxDeltaMicroseconds
TBD8	PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds

Table 3: Creates IPFIX IEs in the "IPFIX Information Elements" register

Note to the RFC-Editor:

*Please replace TBD5 - TBD8 with the values allocated by IANA

*Please replace the [RFC-to-be] with the RFC number assigned to this document

6.2.1. PathDelayMeanDeltaMicroseconds

Name: PathDelayMeanDeltaMicroseconds

ElementID: TBD5

Description: This Information Element identifies the mean path delay between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node) in microseconds, according to OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Mean in the IANA Performance Metric Registry

Abstract Data Type: unsigned32

Data Type Semantics: deltaCounter

Reference: [RFC-to-be], OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Mean in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

6.2.2. PathDelayMinDeltaMicroseconds

Name:

PathDelayMinDeltaMicroseconds

ElementID: TBD6

Description: This Information Element identifies the lowest path delay between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node) in microseconds, according to the OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Min in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

Abstract Data Type: unsigned32

Data Type Semantics: deltaCounter

Reference: [RFC-to-be], OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Min in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

6.2.3. PathDelayMaxDeltaMicroseconds

Name: PathDelayMaxDeltaMicroseconds

ElementID: TBD7

Description: This Information Element identifies the highest path delay between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node) in microseconds, according to OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Max in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

Abstract Data Type: unsigned32

Data Type Semantics: deltaCounter

Reference: [RFC-to-be], OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Max in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

6.2.4. PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds

Name: PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds

ElementID: TBD8

Description: This Information Element identifies the sum of the path delay between the IOAM encapsulation node and the local node with the IOAM domain (either an IOAM transit node or an IOAM decapsulation node) in microseconds, according to

OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Sum in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

Abstract Data Type: unsigned64

Data Type Semantics: deltaCounter

Reference: [RFC-to-be], OWDelay_HybridType1_Passive_IP_RFC[RFC-to-be]_Seconds_Sum in the IANA Performance Metric Registry.

7. Operational Considerations

7.1. Time Accuracy

The same recommendation as defined in section 4.5 of [[RFC5153](#)] for IPFIX applies in terms of clock precision to this document as well.

7.2. Mean Delay

The mean (average) path delay can be calculated by dividing the PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds(TBD5) by the packetDeltaCount(2) at the IPFIX data collection in order to offload the IPFIX Exporter from calculating the mean for every Flow at export time.

7.3. Reduced-size encoding

Unsigned64 has been chosen as type for PathDelaySumDeltaMicroseconds to support cases with large delay numbers and where many packets are being accounted. As an example, a specific flow record with path delay of 100 microseconds can not observe more than 42949 packets without overflowing the unsigned32 counter. The procedure described in Section 6.2 of [[RFC7011](#)] could be applied to reduce network bandwidth between the IPFIX Exporter and Collector if unsigned32 would be large enough without wrapping around.

7.4. IOAM Application

This document is applicable in IOAM to the Edge-to-Edge and Direct Exporting Option-Type.

In case of Edge-to-Edge Option-Type, as described in Section 4.6 of [[RFC9197](#)], by setting bits 2 and 3, timestamps can be encoded as defined in Section 4.4.2.3 and 4.4.2.4 of [[RFC9197](#)].

In case of Direct Exporting Option-Type, as described in Section 2 of [[I-D.ahuang-ippm-dex-timestamp-ext](#)], by setting Extension-Flags 2 and 3, timestamps can be encoded as defined in Section 4.4.2.3 and 4.4.2.4 of [[RFC9197](#)].

For Path Tracing, Section 4.1 of [[I-D.filsfils-spring-path-tracing](#)] describes what kind of timestamps are supported. Section 9.2 describe the SRH path tracing TLV where the timestamp is being inserted.

8. Security Considerations

There are no significant extra security considerations regarding the allocation of these new IPFIX IEs compared to [[RFC7012](#)].

9. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Al Morton and Greg Mirsky for their review and valuable comments.

10. References

10.1. Normative References

- [[RFC7012](#)] Claise, B., Ed. and B. Trammell, Ed., "Information Model for IP Flow Information Export (IPFIX)", RFC 7012, DOI 10.17487/RFC7012, September 2013, <<https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7012>>.
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10.2. Informative References

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