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Initial Performance Metric Registry Entries
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Abstract

This memo defines the Initial Entries for the Performance Metrics Registry.

Version 04 * All section 4 parameters reference YANG types for alternate data formats. * Discussion has concluded that usecase(s) for machine parse-able registry columns are not needed.

Still need: * suggestion of standard naming format for parameters. * revisions that follow section 4 changes in other proposed metrics.

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].

Status of This Memo

This Internet-Draft is submitted in full conformance with the provisions of BCP 78 and BCP 79.

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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 August 24, 2016.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Note: Efforts to synchronize structure and terminology with [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] will likely be incomplete until both drafts are stable.

This memo proposes an initial set of entries for the Performance Metric Registry. It uses terms and definitions from the IPPM literature, primarily [RFC2330]. Proponents of Passive Performance Metrics are encouraged to develop a similar document.

Although there are several standard templates for organizing specifications of performance metrics (see [RFC2679] for an example of the traditional IPPM template, based to large extent on the Benchmarking Methodology Working Group's traditional template in [RFC1242], and see [RFC6390] for a similar template), none of these templates were intended to become the basis for the columns of an IETF-wide registry of metrics. While examinating aspects of metric specifications which need to be registered, it became clear that none of the existing metric templates fully satisfies the particular needs of a registry.

Therefore, [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] defines the overall format for a Performance Metric Registry. Section 5 of [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] also gives guidelines for those requesting registration of a Metric, that is the creation of entry(s) in the Performance Metric Registry: "In essence, there needs to be evidence that a candidate Registered Performance Metric has significant industry interest, or has seen deployment, and there is agreement that the candidate Registered Performance Metric serves its intended purpose." The process in [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] also requires that new entries are administered by IANA through Expert Review, which will ensure that the metrics are tightly defined.

2. Scope

This document defines the initial set of Performance Metrics Registry entries, for which IETF approval (following development in the IP Performance Metrics (IPPM) Working Group) will satisfy the requirement for Expert Review. Note that all are Active Performance Metrics, which are based on RFCs prepared in the IPPM working group of the IETF, according to their framework [RFC2330] and its updates.

3. Registry Categories and Columns

This section provides the categories and columns of the registry, for easy reference. An entry (row) therefore gives a complete description of a Registered Metric.

Registry Categories and Columns, shown as

```
                                          Category
                                          ------------------
                                          Column |  Column |
```

```
Summary
--------------------------------
ID | Name | URIs | Description |
```

```
Metric Definition
-----------------------------------------
Reference Definition | Fixed Parameters |
```

```
Method of Measurement
-------------------------------------------------------------------
Reference | Packet     | Traffic | Sampling | Run-time | Role |
Method    | Generation | Filter  | dist.    | Param    |      |
          | Stream     |
```

```
Output
----------------------------
 Type | Reference  | Units |
      | Definition |       |
```

```
 Administrative information
 ---------------------------------
 Status |Request | Rev | Rev.Date |
```

```
                Comments and Remarks
                --------------------
```

4. UDP Round-trip Latency Registry Entry

This section gives an initial registry entry for the UDP Round-trip Latency.

Note: Each Registry entry only produces a "raw" output or a statistical summary. To describe both "raw" and one or more statistics efficiently, the Identifier, Name, and Output Categories can be split and this section can become two or more closely-related metrics. See Section 7 for an example specifying multiple Registry entries with many common columns.

4.1. Summary

This category includes multiple indexes to the registry entry: the element ID and metric name.

4.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert a numeric identifier, an integer, TBD>

4.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

Act_IP_UDP_Round-trip_Delay_Poisson_95th-percentile

4.1.3. URIs

URN: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric...<name>

URL: http://<TBD by IANA>/<name>

4.1.4. Description

This metric assesses the delay of a stream of packets exchanged between two hosts (which are the two measurement points), and the Output is the Round-trip delay for all successfully exchanged packets expressed as the 95th percentile of their conditional delay distribution.

4.2. 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.

4.2.1. Reference Definition

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

Almes, G., Kalidindi, S., and M. Zekauskas, "A Round-trip Delay Metric for IPPM", RFC 2681, September 1999.

[RFC2681]

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

Section 2.4 of [RFC2681] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) Round-trip delay metric. Section 3.4 of [RFC2681] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-value sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

Note that although the definition of "Round-trip-Delay between Src and Dst" is directionally ambiguous in the text, this metric tightens the definition further to recognize that the host in the "Src" role will send the first packet to "Dst", and ultimately receive the corresponding return packet from "Dst" (when neither are lost).

Finally, note that the variable "dT" is used in [RFC2681] to refer to the value of Round-trip delay in metric definitions and methods. The variable "dT" has been re-used in other IPPM literature to refer to different quantities, and cannot be used as a global variable name.

4.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

Type-P:

- IPv4 header values:
  - DSCP: set to 0
  - TTL: set to 255
  - Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)
- IPv6 header values:
  - DSCP: set to 0
  - Hop Count: set to 255
  - Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)
- UDP header values:
  - Checksum: the checksum MUST be calculated

- UDP Payload
  - total of 9 bytes

Other measurement parameters:

- Tmax: a loss threshold waiting time
  - 3.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 5 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) and with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms), with lossless conversion to/from the 32-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [RFC5905].

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 methods for implementations.

4.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

The methodology for this metric is defined as Type-P-Round-trip-Delay-Poisson-Stream in section 2.6 of RFC 2681 [RFC2681] and section 3.6 of RFC 2681 [RFC2681] using the Type-P and Tmax defined under Fixed Parameters.

The reference method distinguishes between long-delayed packets and lost packets by implementing a maximum waiting time for packet arrival. Tmax is the waiting time used as the threshold to declare a packet lost. Lost packets SHALL be designated as having undefined delay.

The calculations on the delay (RTT) SHALL be performed on the conditional distribution, conditioned on successful packet arrival within Tmax. Also, when all packet delays are stored, the process which calculates the RTT value MAY enforce the Tmax threshold on stored values before calculations. See section 4.1 of [RFC3393] for details on the conditional distribution to exclude undefined values of delay, and Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

The reference method requires some way to distinguish between different packets in a stream to establish correspondence between sending times and receiving times for each successfully-arriving

packet. Sequence numbers or other send-order identification MUST be retained at the Src or included with each packet to dis-ambiguate packet reordering if it occurs.

If a standard measurement protocol is employed, then the measurement process will determine the sequence numbers or timestamps applied to test packets after the Fixed and Runtime parameters are passed to that process. The chosen measurement protocol will dictate the format of sequence numbers and time-stamps, if they are conveyed in the packet payload.

Refer to Section 4.4 of [RFC6673] for expanded discussion of the instruction to "send a Type-P packet back to the Src as quickly as possible" in Section 2.6 of RFC 2681 [RFC2681]. Section 8 of [RFC6673] presents additional requirements which MUST be included in the method of measurement for this metric.

4.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

This section gives the details of the packet traffic which is the basis for measurement. In IPPM metrics, this is called the Stream, and can easily be described by providing the list of stream parameters.

<section/specification references, and description of any new generation parameters, if needed>

Section 11.1.3 of [RFC2330] provides three methods to generate Poisson sampling intervals. the reciprocal of lambda is the average packet spacing, thus the Run-time Parameter is Reciprocal_lambda = 1/ lambda, in seconds.

>>> Check with Sam, most likely it is this...

Method 3 SHALL be used, where given a start time (Run-time Parameter), the subsequent send times are all computed prior to measurement by computing the pseudo-random distribution of inter-packet send times, (truncating the distribution as specified in the Run-time Parameter, Trunc), and the Src sends each packet at the computed times.

Note that Trunc is the upper limit on inter-packet times in the Poisson distribution. A random value greater than Trunc is set equal to Trunc instead.

4.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

The measured results based on a filtered version of the packets observed, and this section provides the filter details (when present).

<section reference>.

NA

4.3.4. Sampling Distribution

<insert time distribution details, or how this is diff from the filter>

NA

4.3.5. 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, and their data formats>

Src the IP address of the host in the Src 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 Dst Role (format ipv4-address-no-zone value for IPv4, or ipv6-address-no-zone value for IPv6, see section 4 of [RFC6991])

T0 a time, the start of a measurement interval, (format "date-and-time" as specified in Section 5.6 of [RFC3339], see also Section 3 of [RFC6991]). The UTC Time Zone is required by Section 6.1 of [RFC2330]. When T0 is "all-zeros", a start time is unspecified and Tf is to be interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval. The start time is controlled through other means.

Tf a time, the end of a measurement interval, (format "date-and-time" as specified in Section 5.6 of [RFC3339], see also Section 3 of [RFC6991]). The UTC Time Zone is required by Section 6.1 of [RFC2330]. When T0 is "all-zeros", a end time date is ignored and Tf is interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

Reciprocal_lambda average packet interval for Poisson Streams expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type

decimal64 with fraction digits = 5 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms), and with lossless conversion to/from the 32-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [RFC5905].

Trunc Upper limit on Poisson distribution expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 5 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms), and with lossless conversion to/from the 32-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of [RFC5905] (values above this limit will be clipped and set to the limit value). (if fixed, Trunc = 30.0000 seconds.)

>>> should Poisson run-time params be fixed instead? probably yes if modeling a specific version of MBA tests.

4.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

Src launches each packet and waits for return transmissions from Dst.

Dst waits for each packet from Src and sends a return packet to Src.

4.4. Output

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

4.4.1. Type

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

Percentile -- for the conditional distribution of all packets with a valid value of Round-trip delay (undefined delays are excluded), a single value corresponding to the 95th percentile, as follows:

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

The percentile = 95, meaning that the reported delay, "Percentile95", is the smallest value of Round-trip delay for which the Empirical Distribution Function (EDF), F(Percentile95) >= 95% of the singleton Round-trip delay values in the conditional distribution. See section 11.3 of [RFC2330] for the definition of the percentile statistic using the EDF.

4.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

For all outputs ---

T0 the start of a measurement interval, (format "date-and-time" as specified in Section 5.6 of [RFC3339], see also Section 3 of [RFC6991]). The UTC Time Zone is required by Section 6.1 of [RFC2330].

Tf the start of a measurement interval, (format "date-and-time" as specified in Section 5.6 of [RFC3339], see also Section 3 of [RFC6991]). The UTC Time Zone is required by Section 6.1 of [RFC2330].

Raw -- REMOVED IN VERSION 01

For Act_IP_UDP_Round-trip_Delay_Poisson_95th-percentile:

Percentile95 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 resolution of 0.000000001 seconds (1.0 ns), and with lossless conversion to/from the 64-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of RFC [RFC5905]

4.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

See the Data Format column for references.

4.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

The 95th Percentile of Round-trip Delay is expressed in seconds.

4.5. Administrative items

4.5.1. Status

<current or deprecated>

4.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

name or RFC, etc.

4.5.3. Revision

1.0

4.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

4.6. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

5. Packet Delay Variation Registry Entry

This section gives an initial registry entry for a Packet Delay Variation metric.

Note: If each Registry entry should only produce a "raw" output or a statistical summary, then the "Output" Category can be split and this section can become two closely-related metrics.

5.1. Summary

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

<skipping some Summary columns for now>

5.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer>

5.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

Act_IP-UDP-One-way-pdv-95th-percentile-Poisson

URL: ??

5.1.3. URI

URI: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric<add name>

5.1.4. Description

An assessment of packet delay variation with respect to the minimum delay observed on the stream.

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

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

Paxson, V., Almes, G., Mahdavi, J., and M. Mathis, "Framework for IP Performance Metrics", RFC 2330, May 1998. [RFC2330]

Demichelis, C. and P. Chimento, "IP Packet Delay Variation Metric for IP Performance Metrics (IPPM)", RFC 3393, November 2002. [RFC3393]

Morton, A. and B. Claise, "Packet Delay Variation Applicability Statement", RFC 5481, March 2009. [RFC5481]

Mills, D., Martin, J., Burbank, J., and W. Kasch, "Network Time Protocol Version 4: Protocol and Algorithms Specification", RFC 5905, June 2010.[RFC5905]

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

See sections 2.4 and 3.4 of [RFC3393]. Singleton delay differences measured are referred to by the variable name "ddT".

5.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

- F, a selection function defining unambiguously the packets from the stream selected for the metric. See section 4.2 of [RFC5481] for the PDV form.

- L, a packet length in bits. L = 200 bits.

- Tmax, a maximum waiting time for packets to arrive at Dst, set sufficiently long to disambiguate packets with long delays from packets that are discarded (lost). Tmax = 3 seconds.

- Type-P, as defined in [RFC2330], which includes any field that may affect a packet's treatment as it traverses the network. The packets are IP/UDP, with DSCP = 0 (BE).

5.3. 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 methods for implementations.

5.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

See section 2.6 and 3.6 of [RFC3393] for singleton elements.

5.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

<list of generation parameters and section/spec references if needed>

Poisson distributed as described in [RFC2330], with the following Parameters.

- lambda, a rate in reciprocal seconds (for Poisson Streams). lambda = 1 packet per second

- Upper limit on Poisson distribution (values above this limit will be clipped and set to the limit value). Upper limit = 30 seconds.

5.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

<insert the measured results based on a filtered version of the packets observed, and this section provides the filter details (when present), and section reference>.

NA

5.3.4. Sampling Distribution

<insert time distribution details, or how this is diff from the filter>

NA

5.3.5. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

<list of run-time parameters, and any reference(s)>.

- Src, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- Dst, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- T, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]). When T0 is "all-zeros", a start time is unspecified and Tf is to be interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]), interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

5.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

Src - the host that sends the stream of packets.

Dst - the host that receives the stream of packets.

5.4. Output

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

5.4.1. Type/Value (two diff terms used)

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

Raw -- for each packet sent, pairs of values.

Percentile -- for the conditional distribution of all packets with a valid value of one-way delay (undefined delays are excluded), a

single value corresponding to the 95th percentile of the singletons, ddT.

5.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

For all Output types

- T, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

Raw -

- T1, the wire time of the first packet in a pair, measured at MP(Src) as it leaves for Dst (64-bit NTP Timestamp Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]).

- T2, the wire time of the second packet in a pair, measured at MP(Src) as it leaves for Dst (64-bit NTP Timestamp Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]).

- I(i),I(i+1), i >=0, pairs of times which mark the beginning and ending of the intervals in which the packet stream from which the measurement is taken occurs. Here, I(0) = T0 and assuming that n is the largest index, I(n) = Tf (pairs of 64-bit NTP Timestamp Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]).

- When the one-way delay of a packet in the calculation pair for ddT is undefined, then ddT is undefined for that pair.

Percentile -- for the conditional distribution of all packets with a valid 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3 of [RFC3393] for details on the percentile statistic (where pdv should be substituted for "ipdv").

The percentile = 95.

Data format is a 32-bit signed floating point value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

5.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

see Data Format column.

5.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

See section 3.3 of [RFC3393] for singleton elements, ddT. The units are seconds, and the same units are used for 95th percentile.

[RFC2330] recommends that when a time is given, it will be expressed in UTC.

The timestamp format (for T, Tf, etc.) is the same as in [RFC5905] (64 bits) and is as follows: the first 32 bits represent the unsigned integer number of seconds elapsed since 0h on 1 January 1900; the next 32 bits represent the fractional part of a second that has elapsed since then.

5.5. Administrative items

5.5.1. Status

<current or depricated>

5.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

<name of individual or RFC, etc.>

5.5.3. Revision

1.0

5.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

5.6. Comments and Remarks

<Additional (Informational) details for this entry>

Lost packets represent a challenge for delay variation metrics. See section 4.1 of [RFC3393] and the delay variation applicability statement[RFC5481] for extensive analysis and comparison of PDV and an alternate metric, IPDV.

6. DNS Response Latency Registry Entry

This section gives an initial registry entry for DNS Response Latency. RFC 2681 [RFC2681] defines a Round-trip delay metric. We build on that metric by specifying several of the input parameters to precisely define a metric for measuring DNS latency.

6.1. Summary

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

<skipping some admin columns for now>

6.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer>

6.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

URL: ??

6.1.3. URI

URI: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric

6.1.4. Description

This metric assesses the response time, the interval from the query transmission to the response.

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

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

Mockapetris, P., "Domain names - implementation and specification", STD 13, RFC 1035, November 1987. (and updates)

[RFC1035]

Almes, G., Kalidindi, S., and M. Zekauskas, "A Round-trip Delay Metric for IPPM", RFC 2681, September 1999.

[RFC2681]

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

Section 2.4 of [RFC2681] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) Round-trip delay metric. Section 3.4 of [RFC2681] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-value sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

For DNS Response Latency, the entities in [RFC1035] must be mapped to [RFC2681]. The Local Host with its User Program and Resolver take the role of "Src", and the Foreign Name Server takes the role of "Dst".

Note that although the definition of "Round-trip-Delay between Src and Dst at T" is directionally ambiguous in the text, this metric tightens the definition further to recognize that the host in the "Src" role will send the first packet to "Dst", and ultimately receive the corresponding return packet from "Dst" (when neither are lost).

6.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

Type-P:

o IPv4 header values:

  * DSCP: set to 0

  * TTL set to 255

    * Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)

- UDP header values:

    * Source port: 53

    * Destination port: 53

    * Checksum: the checksum must be calculated

- Payload: The payload contains a DNS message as defined in RFC 1035 [RFC1035] with the following values:

    * The DNS header section contains:

        + QR: set to 0 (Query)

        + OPCODE: set to 0 (standard query)

        + AA: not set

        + TC: not set

        + RD: set to one (recursion desired)

        + RA: not set

        + RCODE: not set

        + QDCOUNT: set to one (only one entry)

        + ANCOUNT: not set

        + NSCOUNT: not set

        + ARCOUNT: not set

    * The Question section contains:

        + QNAME: the FQDN provided as input for the test

        + QTYPE: the query type provided as input for the test

        + QCLASS: set to IN

    * The other sections do not contain any Resource Records.

Observation: reply packets will contain a DNS response and may contain RRs.

Timeout: Tmax = 5 seconds (to help disambiguate queries)

6.3. 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 methods for implementations.

6.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

The methodology for this metric is defined as Type-P-Round-trip-Delay-Poisson-Stream in section 2.6 of RFC 2681 [RFC2681] and section 3.6 of RFC 2681 [RFC2681] using the Type-P and Timeout defined under Fixed Parameters.

The method requires sequence numbers or other send-order information to be retained at the Src or included with each packet to dis-ambiguate packet reordering if it occurs. Sequence number is part of the payload described under Fixed Parameters.

DNS Messages bearing Queries provide for random ID Numbers, so more than one query may be launched while a previous request is outstanding when the ID Number is used.

IF a DNS response does not arrive within Tmax, the result is undefined. The Message ID SHALL be used to disambiguate the successive queries.

>>> This would require support of ID generation and population in the Message. An alternative would be to use a random Source port on the Query Message, but we would choose ONE before proceding.

Refer to Section 4.4 of [RFC6673] for expanded discussion of the instruction to "send a Type-P packet back to the Src as quickly as possible" in Section 2.6 of RFC 2681 [RFC2681]. Section 8 of [RFC6673] presents additional requirements which shall be included in the method of measurement for this metric.

6.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

This section gives the details of the packet traffic which is the basis for measurement. In IPPM metrics, this is called the Stream, and can easily be dscribed by providing the list of stream parameters.

<list of generation parameters and section/spec references if needed>

Section 11.1.3 of RFC 2681 [RFC2330] provides three methods to generate Poisson sampling intervals. the reciprocal of lambda is the average packet rate, thus the Run-time Parameter is 1/lambda.

>>> Check with Sam, most likely it is this...

Method 3 is used, where given a start time (Run-time Parameter), the subsequent send times are all computed prior to measurement by computing the pseudo-random distribution of inter-packet send times, (truncating the distribution as specified in the Run-time Parameters), and the Src sends each packet at the computed times.

6.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

The measured results based on a filtered version of the packets observed, and this section provides the filter details (when present).

<section reference>.

NA

6.3.4. Sampling Distribution

<insert time distribution details, or how this is diff from the filter>

NA

6.3.5. 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, and their data formats>

- Src, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- Dst, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- T0, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]). When T0 is "all-zeros", a start time is unspecified and Tf is to be interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]), interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- 1/lambda, average packet rate (for Poisson Streams). (1/lambda = 0.1 packet per second, if fixed)

- Upper limit on Poisson distribution (values above this limit will be clipped and set to the limit value). (if fixed, Upper limit = 300 seconds.)

- ID, the 16-bit identifier assigned by the program that generates the query, and which must vary in successive queries, see Section 4.1.1 of [RFC1035]. This identifier is copied into the corresponding reply and can be used by the requester to match-up replies to outstanding queries.

The format for 1/lambda and Upper limit of Poisson Dist. are the short format in [RFC5905] (32 bits) and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

>>> should Poisson run-time params be fixed instead? probably yes if modeling a specific version of MBA tests.

6.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

Src - launches each packet and waits for return transmissions from Dst.

Dst - waits for each packet from Src and sends a return packet to Src.

6.4. Output

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

6.4.1. Type/Value (two diff terms used)

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

For all output types:

- T0, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

Raw -- for each packet sent, pairs of values.

>>> and the status of the response, only assigning values to successful query-response pairs.

Percentile -- for the conditional distribution of all packets with a valid value of Round-trip delay (undefined delays are excluded), a single value corresponding to the 95th percentile.

6.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

Raw -- for each packet sent, pairs of values as follows:

- T, the time when the packet was sent from Src, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

- dT, a value of Round-trip delay, format is *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

- dT is undefined when the packet is not received at Src in waiting time Tmxax seconds (need undefined code for no-response or un-successful response)

Percentile -- for the conditional distribution of all packets with a valid value of Round-trip 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3 of [RFC3393] for details on the percentile statistic (where Round-trip delay should be substituted for "ipdv").

The percentile = 95.

Data format is a 32-bit signed floating point value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

6.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

See the Data Format column for references.

6.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

Round-trip Delay, dT, is expressed in seconds.

The 95th Percentile of Round-trip Delay is expressed in seconds.

6.5. Administrative items

6.5.1. Status

<current or depricated>

6.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

name or RFC, etc.

6.5.3. Revision

1.0

6.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

6.6. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

7. UDP Poisson One-way Delay Registry Entries

This section gives an initial registry entry for the UDP Poisson One-way Delay.

Note: Each Registry "Name" below specifies a single registry entry, whose output format varies according to a component of the name that specifies one form of statistical summary.

IANA is asked to assign a different numeric identifiers to each Name. All column entries beside the Summary and Output categories are the same, thus this section proposes five closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URIs and URLs.

7.1. Summary

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

7.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer, one corresponding to each name below>

7.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

Act_IP_UDP_Poisson_UDP-Payload-250_One-way_Delay_<statistic>

Act_IP_UDP_Poisson_UDP-Payload-250_One-way_Delay_Percentile95

Act_IP_UDP_Poisson_UDP-Payload-250_One-way_Delay_Mean

Act_IP_UDP_Poisson_UDP-Payload-250_One-way_Delay_Min

Act_IP_UDP_Poisson_UDP-Payload-250_One-way_Delay_Max

Act_IP_UDP_Poisson_UDP-Payload-250_One-way_Delay_Std_Dev

7.1.3. URI and URL

URI: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric...<name>

URL: http:\\www.iana.org\ ... <name>

7.1.4. Description

This metric assesses the delay of a stream of packets exchanged between two hosts (or measurement points), and reports the <statistic> One-way delay for all successfully exchanged packets based on their conditional delay distribution.

7.2. 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.

7.2.1. Reference Definition

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

Almes, G., Kalidindi, S., and M. Zekauskas, "A One-way Delay Metric for IPPM", RFC 2679, September 1999.

[RFC2679]

Morton, A., and Stephan, E., "Spatial Composition of Metrics", RFC 6049, January 2011.

[RFC6049]

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

Section 3.4 of [RFC2679] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) One-way delay metric. Section 4.4 of [RFC2679] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-value sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

Only successful packet transfers with finite delay are included in the sample, as prescribed in section 4.1.2 of [RFC6049].

NOTE: RFC2679 will be replaced by 2679-bis on approval, see draft-ietf-ippm-2679-bis-01.

7.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

Type-P:

- IPv4 header values:
  - DSCP: set to 0
  - TTL set to 255
  - Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)
- UDP header values:
  - Checksum: the checksum must be calculated
- UDP Payload: TWAMP Test Packet Formats, Section 4.1.2 of [RFC5357]
  - Security features in use influence the number of Padding octets.
  - 250 octets total, including the TWAMP format

Timeout, Tmax: 3 seconds

7.3. 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 methods for implementations.

7.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

The methodology for this metric is defined as Type-P-One-way-Delay-Poisson-Stream in section 3.6 of [RFC2679] and section 4.6 of [RFC2679] using the Type-P and Timeout defined under Fixed Parameters.

The method requires sequence numbers or other send-order information to be retained at the Src or included with each packet to dis-ambiguate packet reordering if it occurs. Sequence number is part of the TWAMP payload described under Fixed Parameters.

7.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

This section gives the details of the packet traffic which is the basis for measurement. In IPPM metrics, this is called the Stream, and can easily be dscribed by providing the list of stream parameters.

<list of generation parameters and section/spec references if needed>

Section 11.1.3 of RFC 2681 [RFC2330] provides three methods to generate Poisson sampling intervals. The reciprocal of lambda is the average packet rate, thus the Run-time Parameter is 1/lambda.

Method 3 or equivalent SHALL used, where given a start time (Run-time Parameter), the subsequent send times are all computed prior to measurement by computing the pseudo-random distribution of inter-packet send times, (truncating the distribution as specified in the Run-time Parameters), and the Src sends each packet at the computed times.

7.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

NA

7.3.4. Sampling Distribution

NA

7.3.5. 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, and their data formats>

- Src, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- Dst, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- T0, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]). When T0 is "all-zeros", a start time is unspecified and Tf is to be interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]), interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- 1/lambda, average packet rate (for Poisson Streams). (1/lambda = 1 packet per second, if fixed)

- Upper limit on Poisson distribution (values above this limit will be clipped and set to the limit value). (if fixed, Upper limit = 30 seconds.)

The format for 1/lambda and Upper limit of Poisson Dist. are the short format in [RFC5905] (32 bits) and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

>>> should Poisson run-time params be fixed instead? probably yes if modeling a specific version of tests. Note in the NAME, i.e. Poisson3.3

7.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

Src - launches each packet and waits for return transmissions from Dst. This is the TWAMP Session-Sender.

Dst - waits for each packet from Src and sends a return packet to Src. This is the TWAMP Session-Reflector.

7.4. Output

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

7.4.1. Type/Value (two diff terms used)

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

See subsection titles below for Types.

7.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

For all output types ---

- T0, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

7.4.2.1. Percentile95

The 95th percentile 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3 of [RFC3393] for details on the percentile statistic (where Round-trip delay should be substituted for "ipdv").

The percentile = 95.

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

7.4.2.2. 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.2.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 4.2.3 of [RFC6049].

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

7.4.2.3. 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 4.3.3 of [RFC6049].

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

7.4.2.4. 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 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, and 4.3.3 of [RFC6049]. The formula is as follows:

```
Max = (FiniteDelay [j])

      such that for some index, j, where 1 <= j <= N
      FiniteDelay[j] >= FiniteDelay[n] for all n
```

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

7.4.2.5. Std_Dev

7.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

See the Data Format column for references.

7.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

The <statistic> of One-way Delay is expressed in seconds.

The 95th Percentile of One-way Delay is expressed in seconds.

7.5. Administrative items

7.5.1. Status

<current or depricated>

7.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

name or RFC, etc.

7.5.3. Revision

1.0

7.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

7.6. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

8. UDP Periodic One-way Delay Registry Entries

This section gives an initial registry entry for the UDP Periodic One-way Delay.

Note: Each Registry "Name" below specifies a single registry entry, whose output format varies according to a component of the name that specifies one form of statistical summary.

IANA is asked to assign a different numeric identifiers to each Name. All other column entries are the same, thus this section is proposes five closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URIs and URLs.

8.1. Summary

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

8.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer, one corresponding to each name below>

8.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

Act_IP_UDP_Periodic-var_UDP-Payload-142_One-way_Delay_<statistic>

Act_IP_UDP_Periodic-var_UDP-Payload-142_One-way_Delay_Percentile95

Act_IP_UDP_Periodic-var_UDP-Payload-142_One-way_Delay_Mean

Act_IP_UDP_Periodic-var_UDP-Payload-142_One-way_Delay_Min

Act_IP_UDP_Periodic-var_UDP-Payload-142_One-way_Delay_Max

Act_IP_UDP_Periodic-var_UDP-Payload-142_One-way_Delay_Std_Dev

8.1.3. URI and URL

URI: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric...<name>

URL: http:\\www.iana.org\ ... <name>

8.1.4. Description

This metric assesses the delay of a stream of packets exchanged between two hosts (or measurement points), and reports the <statistic> One-way delay for all successfully exchanged packets based on their conditional delay distribution.

8.2. 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.

8.2.1. Reference Definition

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

Almes, G., Kalidindi, S., and M. Zekauskas, "A One-way Delay Metric for IPPM", RFC 2679, September 1999.

[RFC2679]

Morton, A., and Stephan, E., "Spatial Composition of Metrics", RFC 6049, January 2011.

[RFC6049]

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

Section 3.4 of [RFC2679] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) One-way delay metric. Section 4.4 of [RFC2679] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-value sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

Only successful packet transfers with finite delay are included in the sample, as prescribed in section 4.1.2 of [RFC6049].

NOTE: RFC2679 will be replaced by 2679-bis on approval, see draft-ietf-ippm-2679-bis-01.

ANY other conditions, ...

8.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

Type-P:

- IPv4 header values:
  - DSCP: set to 0
  - TTL set to 255
  - Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)
- UDP header values:
  - Checksum: the checksum must be calculated
- UDP Payload: TWAMP Test Packet Formats, Section 4.1.2 of [RFC5357]
  - Security features in use influence the number of Padding octets.
  - 142 octets total, including the TWAMP format

Timeout, Tmax: 3 seconds

8.3. 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 methods for implementations.

8.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

The methodology for this metric is defined as Type-P-One-way-Delay-Poisson-Stream in section 3.6 of [RFC2679] and section 4.6 of [RFC2679] using the Type-P and Timeout defined under Fixed Parameters.

The method requires sequence numbers or other send-order information to be retained at the Src or included with each packet to dis-ambiguate packet reordering if it occurs. Sequence number is part of the TWAMP payload described under Fixed Parameters.

8.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

This section gives the details of the packet traffic which is the basis for measurement. In IPPM metrics, this is called the Stream, and can easily be dscribed by providing the list of stream parameters.

<list of generation parameters and section/spec references if needed>

Section 3 of [RFC3432] prescribes the method for generating Periodic streams using associated parameters.

- incT, the nominal duration of inter-packet interval, first bit to first bit

- dT, the duration of the interval for allowed sample start times

- T0, the actual start time

NOTE: an initiation process with a number of control exchanges resulting in unpredictable start times (within a time interval) may be sufficient to avoid synchronization of periodic streams, and therefore a valid replacement for selecting a start time at random from a fixed interval.

These stream parameters will be specified as Run-time parameters.

8.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

NA

8.3.4. Sampling Distribution

NA

8.3.5. 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, and their data formats>

- Src, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- Dst, the IP address of a host (32-bit value for IPv4, 128-bit value for IPv6)

- T0, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]). When T0 is "all-zeros", a start time is unspecified and Tf is to be interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905]), interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval.

- incT, the nominal duration of inter-packet interval, first bit to first bit

- dT, the duration of the interval for allowed sample start times

The format for incT and dT are the short format in [RFC5905] (32 bits) and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

>>> should Periodic run-time params be fixed instead? probably yes if modeling a specific version of tests. Note in the NAME, i.e. Poisson3.3

8.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

Src - launches each packet and waits for return transmissions from Dst. This is the TWAMP Session-Sender.

Dst - waits for each packet from Src and sends a return packet to Src. This is the TWAMP Session-Reflector.

8.4. Output

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

8.4.1. Type/Value (two diff terms used)

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

See subsection titles in Data Format for Types.

8.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

For all output types ---

- T0, a time (start of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

- Tf, a time (end of measurement interval, 128-bit NTP Date Format, see section 6 of [RFC5905])

8.4.2.1. Percentile95

The 95th percentile 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3 of [RFC3393] for details on the percentile statistic (where Round-trip delay should be substituted for "ipdv").

The percentile = 95.

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

8.4.2.2. 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.2.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 4.2.3 of [RFC6049].

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

8.4.2.3. 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 Section 5 of [RFC6703] for background on this analysis choice.

See section 4.3.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 4.3.3 of [RFC6049].

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

8.4.2.4. 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 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, and 4.3.3 of [RFC6049]. The formula is as follows:

Max = (FiniteDelay [j])

such that for some index, j, where 1 <= j <= N
FiniteDelay[j] >= FiniteDelay[n] for all n

Data format is a 32-bit signed value, *similar to* the 32-bit short NTP Time format in Section 6 of [RFC5905] and is as follows: the first 16 bits represent the *signed* integer number of seconds; the next 16 bits represent the fractional part of a second.

8.4.2.5. Std_Dev

8.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

See the Data Format column for references.

8.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

The <statistic> of One-way Delay is expressed in seconds.

8.5. Administrative items

8.5.1. Status

<current or depricated>

8.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

name or RFC, etc.

8.5.3. Revision

1.0

8.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

8.6. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

9. partly BLANK Registry Entry

This section gives an initial registry entry for ....

9.1. Summary

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

<skipping the admin columns for now>

9.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer>

9.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

URL: ??

9.1.3. URI

URI: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric

9.1.4. Description

TBD.

9.2. 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.

9.2.1. Reference Definition

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

Almes, G., Kalidindi, S., and M. Zekauskas, "A Round-trip Delay Metric for IPPM", RFC 2681, September 1999.

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

Section 2.4 of [RFC2681] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) Round-trip delay metric. Section 3.4 of [RFC2681] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-value sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

Note that although the definition of "Round-trip-Delay between Src and Dst at T" is directionally ambiguous in the text, this metric tightens the definition further to recognize that the host in the "Src" role will send the first packet to "Dst", and ultimately receive the corresponding return packet from "Dst" (when neither are lost).

<<< Check how the Methodology also makes this clear (or not) >>>

9.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

Type-P:

- IPv4 header values:
  - DSCP: set to 0
  - TTL set to 255
  - Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)
- UDP header values:
  - Checksum: the checksum must be calculated
- Payload
  - Sequence number: 8-byte integer
  - Timestamp: 8 byte integer. Expressed as 64-bit NTP timestamp as per section 6 of RFC 5905 [RFC5905]
  - No padding (total of 9 bytes)

Timeout: 3 seconds

9.3. 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 methods for implementations.

9.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

9.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

This section gives the details of the packet traffic which is the basis for measurement. In IPPM metrics, this is called the Stream, and can easily be dscribed by providing the list of stream parameters.

<list of generation parameters and section/spec references if needed>

9.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

The measured results based on a filtered version of the packets observed, and this section provides the filter details (when present).

<section reference>.

9.3.4. Sampling Distribution

<insert time distribution details, or how this is diff from the filter>

9.3.5. 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)>.

9.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

9.4. Output

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

9.4.1. Type/Value (two diff terms used)

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

9.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

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

9.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

9.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

9.5. Administrative items

9.5.1. Status

<current or depricated>

9.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

name or RFC, etc.

9.5.3. Revision

1.0

9.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

9.6. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

10. BLANK Registry Entry

This section gives an initial registry entry for ....

10.1. Summary

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

<skipping the Summary columns for now>

10.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer>

10.1.2. Name

<insert name according to metric naming convention>

URL: ??

10.1.3. URI

URI: Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric

10.1.4. Description

TBD.

10.2. 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.

10.2.1. Reference Definition

<Full bibliographic reference to an immutable doc.>

<specific section reference and additional clarifications, if needed>

10.2.2. Fixed Parameters

<list and specify Fixed Parameters, input factors that must be determined and embedded in the measurement system for use when needed>

10.3. 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 methods for implementations.

10.3.1. Reference Method

<for metric, insert relevant section references and supplemental info>

10.3.2. Packet Generation Stream

<list of generation parameters and section/spec references if needed>

10.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

<insert the measured results based on a filtered version of the packets observed, and this section provides the filter details (when present), and section reference>.

10.3.4. Sampling Distribution

<insert time distribution details, or how this is diff from the filter>

10.3.5. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

<list of run-time parameters, and any reference(s)>.

10.3.6. Roles

<lists the names of the different roles from the measurement method>

10.4. Output

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

10.4.1. Type/Value (two diff terms used)

<insert name of the output type, raw or a selected summary statistic>

10.4.2. Data Format

<describe the data format for each type of result>

10.4.3. Reference

<pointer to section/spec where output type/format is defined>

10.4.4. Metric Units

<insert units for the measured results, and the reference specification>.

10.5. Administrative items

10.5.1. Status

<current or depricated>

10.5.2. Requestor (keep?)

<name of individual or RFC, etc.>

10.5.3. Revision

1.0

10.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

10.6. Comments and Remarks

Additional (Informational) details for this entry

11. Example RTCP-XR Registry Entry

This section is MAY BE DELETED or adapted before submission.

This section gives an example registry entry for the end-point metric described in RFC 7003 [RFC7003], for RTCP-XR Burst/Gap Discard Metric reporting.

11.1. Registry Indexes

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

11.1.1. Identifier

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

11.1.2. Name

A metric naming convention is TBD.

11.1.3. URI

Prefix urn:ietf:params:performance:metric

11.1.4. Status

current

11.1.5. Requestor

Alcelip Mornuley

11.1.6. Revision

1.0

11.1.7. Revision Date

2014-07-04

11.1.8. Description

TBD.

11.1.9. Reference Specification(s)

[RFC3611][RFC4566][RFC6776][RFC6792][RFC7003]

11.2. 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. Section 3.2 of [RFC7003] provides the reference information for this category.

11.2.1. Reference Definition

Packets Discarded in Bursts:

The total number of packets discarded during discard bursts. The measured value is unsigned value. If the measured value exceeds 0xFFFFFD, the value 0xFFFFFE MUST be reported to indicate an over-range measurement. If the measurement is unavailable, the value 0xFFFFFF MUST be reported.

11.2.2. 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.

Threshold: 8 bits, set to value = 3 packets.

The Threshold is equivalent to Gmin in [RFC3611], i.e., the number of successive packets that must not be discarded prior to and following a discard packet in order for this discarded packet to be regarded as part of a gap. Note that the Threshold is set in accordance with the Gmin calculation defined in Section 4.7.2 of [RFC3611].

Interval Metric flag: 2 bits, set to value 11=Cumulative Duration

This field is used to indicate whether the burst/gap discard metrics are Sampled, Interval, or Cumulative metrics [RFC6792]:

I=10: Interval Duration - the reported value applies to the most recent measurement interval duration between successive metrics reports.

I=11: Cumulative Duration - the reported value applies to the accumulation period characteristic of cumulative measurements.

Senders MUST NOT use the values I=00 or I=01.

11.3. 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 methods for implementations. For the Burst/Gap Discard Metric, it appears that the only guidance on methods of measurement is in Section 3.0 of [RFC7003] and its supporting references. Relevant information is repeated below, although there appears to be no section titled "Method of Measurement" in [RFC7003].

11.3.1. Reference Method

Metrics in this block report on burst/gap discard in the stream arriving at the RTP system. Measurements of these metrics are made at the receiving end of the RTP stream. Instances of this metrics block use the synchronization source (SSRC) to refer to the separate auxiliary Measurement Information Block [RFC6776], which describes measurement periods in use (see [RFC6776], Section 4.2).

This metrics block relies on the measurement period in the Measurement Information Block indicating the span of the report. Senders MUST send this block in the same compound RTCP packet as the Measurement Information Block. Receivers MUST verify that the measurement period is received in the same compound RTCP packet as this metrics block. If not, this metrics block MUST be discarded.

11.3.2. Stream Type and Stream Parameters

Since RTCP-XR Measurements are conducted on live RTP traffic, the complete description of the stream is contained in SDP messages that proceed the establishment of a compatible stream between two or more communicating hosts. See Run-time Parameters, below.

11.3.3. Output Type and Data Format

The output type defines the type of result that the metric produces.

- Value: Packets Discarded in Bursts
- Data Format: 24 bits
- Reference: Section 3.2 of [RFC7003]

11.3.4. Metric Units

The measured results are apparently expressed in packets, although there is no section of [RFC7003] titled "Metric Units".

11.3.5. 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).

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

SSRC of Source: 32 bits As defined in Section 4.1 of [RFC3611].

SDP Parameters: As defined in [RFC4566]

Session description v= (protocol version number, currently only 0)

o= (originator and session identifier : username, id, version number, network address)

s= (session name : mandatory with at least one UTF-8-encoded character)

i=* (session title or short information) u=* (URI of description)

e=* (zero or more email address with optional name of contacts)

p=* (zero or more phone number with optional name of contacts)

c=* (connection information--not required if included in all media)

b=* (zero or more bandwidth information lines) One or more Time descriptions ("t=" and "r=" lines; see below)

z=* (time zone adjustments)

k=* (encryption key)

a=* (zero or more session attribute lines)

Zero or more Media descriptions (each one starting by an "m=" line; see below)

m= (media name and transport address)

i=* (media title or information field)

c=* (connection information -- optional if included at session level)

b=* (zero or more bandwidth information lines)

k=* (encryption key)

a=* (zero or more media attribute lines -- overriding the Session attribute lines)

An example Run-time SDP description follows:

v=0

o=jdoe 2890844526 2890842807 IN IP4 192.0.2.5

s=SDP Seminar i=A Seminar on the session description protocol

u=http://www.example.com/seminars/sdp.pdf e=j.doe@example.com (Jane Doe)

c=IN IP4 233.252.0.12/127

t=2873397496 2873404696

a=recvonly

m=audio 49170 RTP/AVP 0

m=video 51372 RTP/AVP 99

a=rtpmap:99 h263-1998/90000

11.4. Comments and Remarks

TBD.

12. Revision History

This section may be removed for publication. It contains partial information on updtes.

This draft replaced draft-mornuley-ippm-initial-registry.

In version 02, Section 4 has been edited to reflect recent discussion on the ippm-list: * Removed the combination or "Raw" and left 95th percentile. * Hanging Indent on Run-time parameters (Fixed parameters use bullet lists and other indenting formats. * Payload format for

measurement has been removed. * Explanation of Conditional delay distribution.

Version 03 addressed Phil Eardley's comments and suggestions in sections 1-4. and resolved the definition of Percentiles.

Version 04 * All section 4 parameters reference YANG types for alternate data formats. * Discussion has concluded that usecase(s) for machine parse-able registry columns are not needed.

Still need: * suggestion of standard naming format for parameters.

Note: lambda parameter description is correct in section 4, elsewhere needs fix.

13. Security Considerations

These registry entries represent no known security implications for Internet Security. Each referenced Metric contains a Security Considerations section.

14. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to populate The Performance Metric Registry defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] with the values defined above.

<more is needed here>

15. Acknowledgements

The authors thank Brian Trammell for suggesting the term "Run-time Parameters", which led to the distinction between run-time and fixed parameters implemented in this memo, for identifying the IPFIX metric with Flow Key as an example, and for many other productive suggestions. Thanks to Peter Koch, who provided several useful suggestions for disambiguating successive DNS Queries in the DNS Response time metric.

The authors also acknowledge the constructive reviews and helpful suggestions from Barbara Stark, Juergen Schoenwaelder, Tim Carey, and participants in the LMAP working group.

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