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IGP Extensions for In-situ Flow Information Telemetry (IFIT) Capability
Advertisement
[draft-wang-lsr-igp-extensions-ifit-01](#)

Abstract

This document extends Node and Link Attribute TLVs to Interior Gateway Protocols (IGP) to advertise supported In-situ Flow Information Telemetry (IFIT) capabilities at node and/or link granularity. An ingress router cannot insert IFIT-Data-Fields for packets going into a path unless an egress router has indicated via signaling that it has the capability to process IFIT-Data-Fields. In addition, such advertisements would be useful for ingress routers to gather each router's IFIT capability for achieving the computation of Traffic Engineering (TE) paths or loose TE paths that be able to fulfill the visibility of on-path OAM data.

Requirements Language

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

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[1.](#) Introduction

IFIT provides a high-level framework and a reflection-loop solution for on-path telemetry [[I-D.song-opsawg-ifit-framework](#)]. At present, there is a family of emerging on-path telemetry techniques, including In-situ OAM (IOAM) [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)], IOAM Direct Export

(DEX) [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export](#)], Enhanced Alternate Marking (EAM) [[I-D.ietf-6man-ipv6-alt-mark](#)], etc.

IFIT is a solution focusing on network domains. The "network domain" consists of a set of network devices or entities within a single Autonomous System (AS). The part of the network which employs IFIT is referred to as the IFIT domain. One network domain may consist of multiple IFIT domains. An IFIT domain may cross multiple network domains. The family of emerging on-path telemetry techniques may be partially enabled in different vendors' devices as an emerging feature for various use cases of application-aware network operations. So that in order to dynamically enable IFIT functionality in a network domain, it is necessary to advertise the information of IFIT option types supported in each device.

An ingress router cannot insert IFIT-Data-Fields for packets going into a path unless an egress router has indicated via signaling that it has the capability to process IFIT-Data-Fields. In addition, such advertisements would be useful for ingress routers to gather each router's IFIT capability for achieving the computation of TE paths or loose TE paths that be able to fulfill the visibility of on-path OAM data.

BGP-LS defines a way to advertise topology and associated attributes and capabilities of the nodes in that topology to a centralized controller [[RFC7752](#)]. Typically, BGP-LS is configured on a small number of nodes that do not necessarily act as head-ends. In order for BGP-LS to signal IFIT node capabilities for all the devices in the network, IFIT node capabilities SHOULD be advertised by every IGP router in the network.

This document defines a mechanism to signal the supported IFIT capabilities at node and/or link granularity using IS-IS, OSPFv2 and OSPFv3.

[2.](#) Terminology

Following are abbreviations used in this document:

- o BGP-LS: Border Gateway Protocol - Link State
- o IS-IS: Intermediate System to Intermediate System
- o OSPF: Open Shortest Path First
- o IFIT: In-situ Flow Information Telemetry
- o TE: Traffic Engineering

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- o IOAM: In-situ OAM
- o PBT: Postcard-Based Telemetry
- o DEX: IOAM Direct Export
- o EAM: Enhanced Alternate Marking
- o IGP: Interior Gateway Protocols
- o AS: Autonomous System
- o E2E: Edge-to-Edge
- o NLRI: Network Layer Reachability Information

3. IFIT Capability

Each IFIT-capable node is configured with a node-id which uniquely identifies a node within the associated IFIT domain. To accommodate the different use cases or requirements of in-situ flow information telemetry, IFIT data fields updated by network nodes fall into different categories which are referred as different IFIT option types, including IOAM Trace Option-Types [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)], IOAM Edge-to-Edge (E2E) Option-Type [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)], IOAM DEX Option-Type [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export](#)] and EAM Option-Type [[I-D.ietf-6man-ipv6-alt-mark](#)]. A subset or all the IFIT-Option-Types and their corresponding IFIT-Data-Fields can be associated to an IFIT-Namespace. Namespace identifiers allow a device which is

IFIT-capable to determine whether IFIT-Option-Types need to be processed. So that IFIT-Option-Types and Namespace-IDs SHOULD be included in IFIT capability information.

This document defines the IFIT Capability information formed of one or more pairs of a 2-octet Namespace-ID and 16-bit Option-Type Flag.

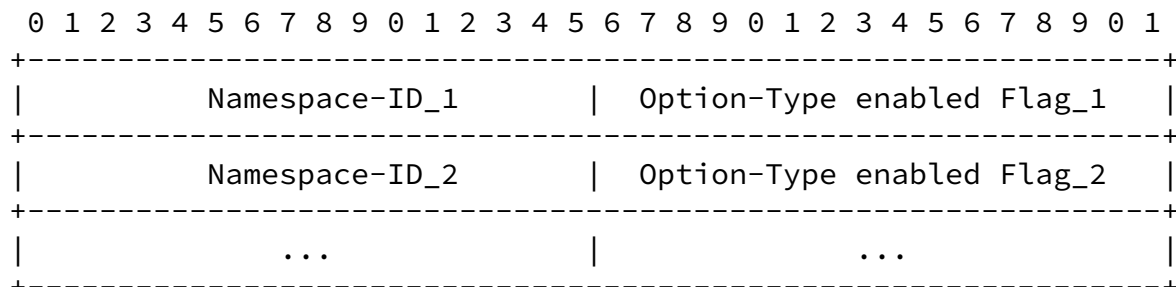
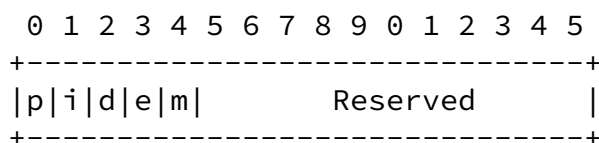


Fig. 1 IFIT Capability Format

Where:

- o Namespace-ID: A 2-octet identifier, which must be present and populated in all IFIT-Option-Types. The definition is the same as described in [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)].
- o Option-Type Flag: A 16-bit bitmap, which is defined as:



Where:

- o p-Flag: IOAM Pre-allocated Trace Option Type flag. When set, this indicates that the router is capable of IOAM Pre-allocated Trace [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)].
- o i-Flag: IOAM Incremental Trace Option Type flag. When set, this indicates that the router is capable of IOAM Incremental Tracing [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)].
- o d-Flag: IOAM DEX Option Type flag. When set, this indicates that

the router is capable of IOAM DEX
[[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export](#)].

- o e-Flag: IOAM E2E Option Type flag. When set, this indicates that the router is capable of IOAM E2E processing [[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data](#)].
- o m-Flag: EAM flag. When set, this indicates that the router is capable of processing Enhanced Alternative Marking packets [[I-D.ietf-6man-ipv6-alt-mark](#)].
- o Reserved: Must be set to zero upon transmission and ignored upon receipt.

An IFIT node MAY be capable of more than one IFIT option types. In this case, Option-Type Flag can has more than one bit being set.

In this document, Link IFIT Capability is defined as the supported IFIT-Option-Types of the interface associated with the link. When all interfaces associated with links support the same IFIT-Option-Type, the Node IFIT Capability SHOULD represent the Link IFIT Capability. Both of Node and Link IFIT Capability information are formed of one or more pairs of Namespace-ID and Option-Type Flag.

When both of Node and Link IFIT Capability are advertised, the Link IFIT Capability information MUST take precedence over the Node IFIT

Capability. Besides, when a Link IFIT Capability is not signaled, then the Node IFIT Capability SHOULD be considered to be the IFIT Capability for this link.

[4.](#) Signaling IFIT Capability Using IS-IS

The IS-IS Extensions for advertising Router Information TLV named IS-IS Router CAPABILITY TLV [[RFC7981](#)], which allows a router to announce its capabilities within an IS-IS level or the entire routing domain. And [[RFC5305](#)] describes extensions to IS-IS to support Traffic Engineering.

[4.1.](#) IS-IS Node IFIT Sub-TLV

According to the format of IS-IS Router CAPABILITY TLV [[RFC7981](#)], the

Fig. 3 IS-IS Link IFIT Sub-TLV Format

Where:

- o Type: To be assigned by IANA
- o Length: A one-octet field that indicates the length of the value portion in octets.
- o Link-IFIT-Capability: A multiple of 4-octet field, which is same as defined in [Section 3](#).

5. Signaling IFIT Capability Using OSPF

Given that OSPF uses the options field in LSAs and hello packets to advertise optional router capabilities [[RFC7770](#)], this document defines a new IFIT Node TLV within the body of the OSPF RI Opaque LSA [[RFC7770](#)] to carry the IFIT Capabilities of the router originating the RI LSA.

This document defines the Link IFIT sub-TLV to carry the IFIT-Capability information of the interface associated with the link. For OSPFv2, the link-level IFIT capability information is advertised as a sub-TLV of the OSPFv2 Extended Link TLV as defined in [[RFC7684](#)]. For OSPFv3, the link-level IFIT capability information is advertised a sub-TLV of the E-Router-LSA TLV as defined in [[RFC8362](#)].

5.1. OSPF Node IFIT TLV

The Node IFIT TLV is composed of three fields, a 2-octet Type field, a 2-octet Length field, and a multiple of 4-octet Value field. The following format is used:

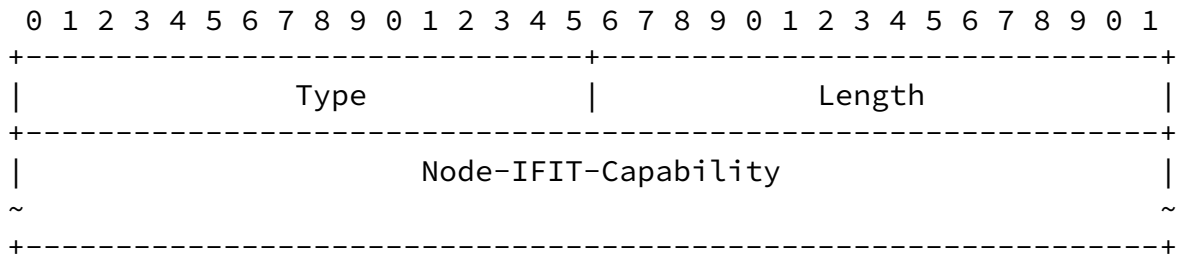


Fig. 4 OSPF Node IFIT TLV

Where:

- o Type: To be assigned by IANA
- o Length: A 2-octet field that indicates the length of the value field.
- o Node-IFIT-Capability: A multiple of 4-octet field, which is as defined in [Section 3](#).

5.2. OSPFv2 Link IFIT sub-TLV

The Link IFIT sub-TLV encoded in the OSPFv2 Extended Link TLV is constructed of three fields, a 2-octet Type field, a 2-octet Length field, and a multiple of 4-octet Value field. The following format is used:

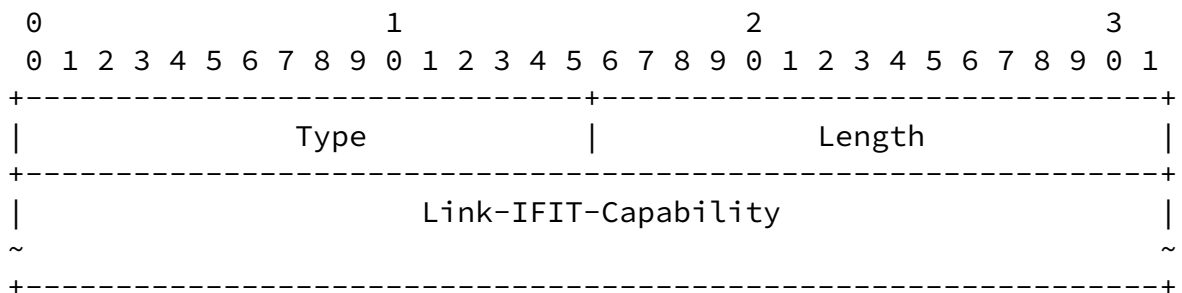


Fig. 5 OSPFv2 Link IFIT sub-TLV

Where:

- o Type: To be assigned by IANA
- o Length: A 2-octet field that indicates the length of the value field.

of TE paths or loose TE paths that be able to fulfill the visibility of on-path OAM data. For example, for achieving the computation of

low-latency SR-TE path, latency is expected to be collected at every node that a packet traverses to ensure performance visibility into the entire path. IOAM Trace Option-Types is a desired option to have a hop-by-hop latency measurement. If not all nodes on this path are IOAM Trace Option-Type capable, an incomplete measurement can have negative impacts on SR-TE path computation and adjustment for low-latency assurance.

7. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to allocate values for the following new TLV and sub-TLVs.

| Type | Description |
|------|-------------------------|
| TBD | IS-IS Node IFIT Sub-TLV |
| TBD | IS-IS Link IFIT Sub-TLV |

| Type | Description |
|------|-------------------------------------|
| TBD | OSPF Node IFIT Capability TLV |
| TBD | OSPFv2 Link IFIT Capability sub-TLV |
| TBD | OSPFv3 Link IFIT Capability sub-TLV |

8. Security Considerations

This document introduces new IGP Node and Link Attribute TLVs and sub-TLVs for the IFIT Capability advertisements at node and/or link granularity. It does not introduce any new security risks to IS-IS, OSPFv2 and OSPFv3.

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