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A. Morton
AT&T Labs
M. Bagnulo
UC3M
P. Eardley
BT
K. D'Souza
AT&T Labs

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Initial Performance Metrics Registry Entries
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Abstract

This memo defines the set of Initial Entries for the IANA Performance Metrics Registry. The set includes: UDP Round-trip Latency and Loss, Packet Delay Variation, DNS Response Latency and Loss, UDP Poisson One-way Delay and Loss, UDP Periodic One-way Delay and Loss, ICMP Round-trip Latency and Loss, and TCP round-trip Latency and Loss.

Requirements Language

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.

Status of This Memo

Copyright Notice

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

This memo proposes an initial set of entries for the Performance Metrics Registry. It uses terms and definitions from the IPPM literature, primarily [RFC2330].

Although there are several standard templates for organizing specifications of performance metrics (see [RFC7679] 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 examining 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 Metrics 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 Metrics 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 Specification Required policy, which will ensure that the metrics are tightly defined.

2. Scope

This document defines a set of initial Performance Metrics Registry entries. Most 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 memo uses the terminology defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry].

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.

```
Legend:
 Registry Categories and Columns, shown as
                                            Category
                                            ------------------
                                            Column |  Column |

Summary
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Identifier | Name | URI | Desc. | Reference | Change Controller | Ver |

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

Method of Measurement
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Reference | Packet       | Traffic | Sampling     | Run-time     | Role |
Method    | Stream       | Filter  | Distribution | Parameters   |      |
          | Generation   |
Output
-----------------------------------------
Type | Reference   | Units | Calibration |
     | Definition  |       |             |

Administrative Information
------------------------------------
Status |Requester | Rev | Rev.Date |

Comments and Remarks
--------------------
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4. UDP Round-trip Latency and Loss Registry Entries

This section specifies an initial registry entry for the UDP Round-trip Latency, and another entry for UDP Round-trip Loss Ratio.

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 a single section can specify two or more closely-related metrics. For example, this section specifies two Registry entries with many common columns. See Section 7 for an example specifying multiple Registry entries with many common columns.

All column entries beside the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same, thus this section proposes two closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign a corresponding URL to each Named Metric.

4.1. Summary

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

4.1.1. ID (Identifier)

IANA is asked to assign different numeric identifiers to each of the two Named Metrics.

4.1.2. Name

RTDelay_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic_RFCXXXXsec4_Seconds_95Percentile

RTLoss_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic_RFCXXXXsec4_Percent_LossRatio

4.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

4.1.4. Description

RTDelay: 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.

RTLoss: This metric assesses the loss ratio of a stream of packets exchanged between two hosts (which are the two measurement points), and the Output is the Round-trip loss ratio for all successfully exchanged packets expressed as a percentage.

4.1.5. Change Controller

IETF

4.1.6. Version (of Registry Format)

1.0

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

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

[RFC2681]

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-singleton sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

Note that although the [RFC2681] 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.

Morton, A., "Round-trip Packet Loss Metrics", RFC 6673, August 2012.

[RFC6673]

Both delay and loss metrics employ a maximum waiting time for received packets, so the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 6.1 of [RFC6673].

4.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Type-P as defined in Section 13 of [RFC2330]:

- o 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

   * Next Header: set to 17 (UDP)

   * Flow Label: set to zero

   * Extension Headers: none

- UDP header values:

   * Checksum: the checksum MUST be calculated and the non-zero checksum included in the header

- UDP Payload

   * total of 100 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 = 4 (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

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. However, the Periodic stream will be generated according to [RFC3432].

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, and counted for the RTLoss metric.

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 MUST 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 disambiguate 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 Stream Generation

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 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, with value 0.0200, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) and with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms).

dT the duration of the interval for allowed sample start times, with value 1.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) and with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms).

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.

The T0 parameter will be reported as a measured parameter. Parameters incT and dT are Fixed Parameters.

4.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

NA

4.3.4. Sampling Distribution

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.

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.

4.3.6. Roles

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

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, "95Percentile", is the smallest value of Round-trip delay for which the Empirical Distribution Function (EDF), F(95Percentile) >= 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.

LossRatio -- the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 6.1 of [RFC6673].

4.4.2. Reference Definition

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 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].

TotalPkts the count of packets sent by the Src to Dst during the measurement interval.

For

RTDelay_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic_RFCXXXXsec4_Seconds_95Percentile:

95Percentile 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).

For

RTLoss_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic_RFCXXXXsec4_Percent_LossRatio:

Percentile The numeric value of the result is expressed in units of lost packets to total packets times 100%, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 9 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) with resolution of 0.0000000001.

4.4.3. Metric Units

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

The Round-trip Loss Ratio is expressed as a percentage of lost packets to total packets sent.

4.4.4. Calibration

Section 3.7.3 of [RFC7679] provides a means to quantify the systematic and random errors of a time measurement. In-situ calibration could be enabled with an internal loopback at the Source host that includes as much of the measurement system as possible, performs address manipulation as needed, and provides some form of isolation (e.g., deterministic delay) to avoid send-receive interface contention. Some portion of the random and systematic error can be characterized this way.

When a measurement controller requests a calibration measurement, the loopback is applied and the result is output in the same format as a normal measurement with additional indication that it is a calibration result.

Both internal loopback calibration and clock synchronization can be used to estimate the available accuracy of the Output Metric Units. For example, repeated loopback delay measurements will reveal the portion of the Output result resolution which is the result of system noise, and thus inaccurate.

4.5. Administrative items

4.5.1. Status

Current

4.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

4.5.3. Revision

1.0

4.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

4.6. Comments and Remarks

None.

5. Packet Delay Variation Registry Entry

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

5.1. Summary

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

5.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer>

5.1.2. Name

OWPDV_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic_RFCXXXXsec5_Seconds_95Percentile

5.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

5.1.4. Description

An assessment of packet delay variation with respect to the minimum delay observed on the periodic stream, and the Output is expressed as the 95th percentile of the packet delay variation distribution.

5.1.5. Change Controller

IETF

5.1.6. Version (of Registry Format)

1.0

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

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]

See sections 2.4 and 3.4 of [RFC3393]. Singleton delay differences measured are referred to by the variable name "ddT" (applicable to all forms of delay variation). However, this metric entry specifies the PDV form defined in section 4.2 of [RFC5481], where the singleton PDV for packet i is referred to by the variable name "PDV(i)".

5.2.2. Fixed Parameters

- 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
  - Next Header: set to 17 (UDP)
  - Flow Label: set to zero
  - Extension Headers: none
- UDP header values:
  - Checksum: the checksum MUST be calculated and the non-zero checksum included in the header
- UDP Payload
  - total of 200 bytes

Other measurement parameters:

Tmax: a loss threshold waiting time with value 3.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

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

See the Packet Stream generation category for two additional Fixed Parameters.

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

See section 2.6 and 3.6 of [RFC3393] for general singleton element calculations. This metric entry requires implementation of the PDV form defined in section 4.2 of [RFC5481]. Also see measurement considerations in section 8 of [RFC5481].

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 one-way delay 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 one-way delay value MUST 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 disambiguate 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.

5.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

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 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, with value 0.0200, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) and with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms).

dT the duration of the interval for allowed sample start times, with value 1.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) and with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms).

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.

The T0 parameter will be reported as a measured parameter. Parameters incT and dT are Fixed Parameters.

5.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

NA

5.3.4. Sampling Distribution

NA

5.3.5. Run-time Parameters and Data Format

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.

5.3.6. Roles

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.

5.4. Output

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

5.4.1. Type

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, 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, "95Percentile", is the smallest value of one-way PDV for which the Empirical Distribution Function (EDF), F(95Percentile) >= 95% of the singleton one-way PDV values in the conditional distribution. See section 11.3 of [RFC2330] for the definition of the percentile statistic using the EDF.

5.4.2. Reference Definition

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 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].

95Percentile 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]

5.4.3. Metric Units

The 95th Percentile of one-way PDV is expressed in seconds.

5.4.4. Calibration

Section 3.7.3 of [RFC7679] provides a means to quantify the systematic and random errors of a time measurement. In-situ calibration could be enabled with an internal loopback that includes as much of the measurement system as possible, performs address manipulation as needed, and provides some form of isolation (e.g., deterministic delay) to avoid send-receive interface contention. Some portion of the random and systematic error can be characterized this way.

For one-way delay measurements, the error calibration must include an assessment of the internal clock synchronization with its external reference (this internal clock is supplying timestamps for measurement). In practice, the time offsets [RFC5905] of clocks at both the source and destination are needed to estimate the systematic error due to imperfect clock synchronization (the time offsets are smoothed, thus the random variation is not usually represented in the results).

time_offset The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a signed 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]

When a measurement controller requests a calibration measurement, the loopback is applied and the result is output in the same format as a normal measurement with additional indication that it is a calibration result. In any measurement, the measurement function SHOULD report its current estimate of time offset [RFC5905] as an indicator of the degree of synchronization.

Both internal loopback calibration and clock synchronization can be used to estimate the available accuracy of the Output Metric Units. For example, repeated loopback delay measurements will reveal the portion of the Output result resolution which is the result of system noise, and thus inaccurate.

5.5. Administrative items

5.5.1. Status

Current

5.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

5.5.3. Revision

1.0

5.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

5.6. Comments and Remarks

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 and Loss Registry Entries

This section gives initial registry entries for DNS Response Latency and Loss from a network user's perspective, for a specific named resource. The metric can be measured repeatedly using different names. RFC 2681 [RFC2681] defines a Round-trip delay metric. We build on that metric by specifying several of the input parameters to precisely define two metrics for measuring DNS latency and loss.

Note to IANA: Each Registry "Name" below specifies a single registry entry, whose output format varies in accordance with the name.

All column entries beside the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same, thus this section proposes two closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URLs to each Named Metric.

6.1. Summary

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

6.1.1. ID (Identifier)

<insert numeric identifier, an integer>

IANA is asked to assign different numeric identifiers to each of the two Named Metrics.

6.1.2. Name

RTDNS_Active_IP-UDP-Poisson_RFCXXXXsec6_Seconds_Raw

RLDNS_Active_IP-UDP-Poisson_RFCXXXXsec6_Logical_Raw

6.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

6.1.4. Description

This is a metric for DNS Response performance from a network user's perspective, for a specific named resource. The metric can be measured repeatedly using different resource names.

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

RLDNS: This metric indicates that the response was deemed lost. In other words, the response time exceeded the maximum waiting time.

6.1.5. Change Controller

IETF

6.1.6. Version (of Registry Format)

1.0

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

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]

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-singleton 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 [RFC2681] 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).

Morton, A., "Round-trip Packet Loss Metrics", RFC 6673, August 2012.

[RFC6673]

Both response time and loss metrics employ a maximum waiting time for received responses, so the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss determination as per Section 4.3 of [RFC6673].

6.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Type-P as defined in Section 13 of [RFC2330]:

- o IPv4 header values:

  - * DSCP: set to 0

  - * TTL set to 255

  - * Protocol: set to 17 (UDP)

- o IPv6 header values:

      * DSCP: set to 0

      * Hop Count: set to 255

      * Next Header: set to 17 (UDP)

      * Flow Label: set to zero

      * Extension Headers: none

   o UDP header values:

      * Source port: 53

      * Destination port: 53

      * Checksum: the checksum must be calculated and the non-zero checksum included in the header

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

      * The DNS header section contains:

         + Identification (see the Run-time column)

         + 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 Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) provided as input for the test, see the Run-time column

  + QTYPE: the query type provided as input for the test, see the Run-time column

  + QCLASS: set to 1 for IN

* The other sections do not contain any Resource Records.

Other measurement parameters:

o Tmax: a loss threshold waiting time (and to help disambiguate queries)

  * 5.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

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

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

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 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 response packet lost. Lost packets SHALL be designated as having undefined delay and counted for the RLDNS metric.

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 MUST 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 reply.

DNS Messages bearing Queries provide for random ID Numbers in the Identification header field, so more than one query may be launched while a previous request is outstanding when the ID Number is used. Therefore, the ID Number MUST be retained at the Src and included with each response packet to disambiguate packet reordering if it occurs.

IF a DNS response does not arrive within Tmax, the response time RTDNS is undefined, and RLDNS = 1. The Message ID SHALL be used to disambiguate the successive queries that are otherwise identical.

Since the ID Number field is only 16 bits in length, it places a limit on the number of simultaneous outstanding DNS queries during a stress test from a single Src address.

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]. However, the DNS Server is expected to perform all required functions to prepare and send a response, so the response time will include processing time and network delay. Section 8 of [RFC6673] presents additional requirements which SHALL be included in the method of measurement for this metric.

In addition to operations described in [RFC2681], the Src MUST parse the DNS headers of the reply and prepare the query response information for subsequent reporting as a measured result, along with the Round-Trip Delay.

6.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

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 11.1.3 of RFC 2681 [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.

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.

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.

6.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

NA

6.3.4. Sampling Distribution

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.

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 = 4 (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 = 4 (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).

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

QNAME The domain name of the Query, formatted as specified in section 4 of [RFC6991].

QTYPE The Query Type, which will correspond to the IP address family of the query (decimal 1 for IPv4 or 28 for IPv6, formatted as a uint16, as per section 9.2 of [RFC6020].

6.3.6. Roles

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

Raw -- for each DNS Query packet sent, sets of values as defined in the next column, including the status of the response, only assigning delay values to successful query-response pairs.

6.4.2. Reference Definition

For all outputs:

T the time the DNS Query was sent during the 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].

dT The time value of the round-trip delay to receive the DNS response, 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]. This value is undefined when the response packet is not received at Src within waiting time Tmax seconds.

Rcode The value of the Rcode field in the DNS response header, expressed as a uint64 as specified in section 9.2 of [RFC6020]. Non-zero values convey errors in the response, and such replies must be analyzed separately from successful requests.

6.4.3. Metric Units

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

RTLDNS: the Logical value, where 1 = Lost and 0 = Received.

6.4.4. Calibration

Section 3.7.3 of [RFC7679] provides a means to quantify the systematic and random errors of a time measurement. In-situ calibration could be enabled with an internal loopback at the Source host that includes as much of the measurement system as possible, performs address and payload manipulation as needed, and provides some form of isolation (e.g., deterministic delay) to avoid send-receive interface contention. Some portion of the random and systematic error can be characterized this way.

When a measurement controller requests a calibration measurement, the loopback is applied and the result is output in the same format as a normal measurement with additional indication that it is a calibration result.

Both internal loopback calibration and clock synchronization can be used to estimate the available accuracy of the Output Metric Units. For example, repeated loopback delay measurements will reveal the portion of the Output result resolution which is the result of system noise, and thus inaccurate.

6.5. Administrative items

6.5.1. Status

Current

6.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

6.5.3. Revision

1.0

6.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

6.6. Comments and Remarks

None

7. UDP Poisson One-way Delay and Loss Registry Entries

This section specifies five initial registry entries for the UDP Poisson One-way Delay, and one for UDP Poisson One-way Loss.

IANA Note: Registry "Name" below specifies multiple registry entries, whose output format varies according to the <statistic> element of the name that specifies one form of statistical summary. There is an additional metric name for the Loss metric.

All column entries beside the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same, thus this section proposes six closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URLs to each Named Metric.

7.1. Summary

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

7.1.1. ID (Identifier)

IANA is asked to assign different numeric identifiers to each of the six Metrics.

7.1.2. Name

OWDelay_Active_IP-UDP-Poisson-
Payload250B_RFCXXXXsec7_Seconds_<statistic>

where <statistic> is one of:

- o 95Percentile
- o Mean
- o Min
- o Max
- o StdDev

OWLoss_Active_IP-UDP-Poisson-
Payload250B_RFCXXXXsec7_Percent_LossRatio

7.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

7.1.4. Description

OWDelay: 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.

where <statistic> is one of:

- o 95Percentile
- o Mean
- o Min
- o Max
- o StdDev

OWLoss: This metric assesses the loss ratio of a stream of packets exchanged between two hosts (which are the two measurement points), and the Output is the One-way loss ratio for all successfully received packets expressed as a percentage.

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

For Delay:

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, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7679>.

[RFC7679]

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

[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 11 of [RFC2330].

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

For loss:

Almes, G., Kalidini, S., Zekauskas, M., and A. Morton, Ed., "A One-Way Loss Metric for IP Performance Metrics (IPPM)", RFC 7680, DOI 10.17487/RFC7680, January 2016, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7680>.

Section 2.4 of [RFC7680] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) one-way loss metric. Section 3.4 of [RFC7680] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-singleton sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

7.2.2. Fixed Parameters

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

  * Next Header: set to 17 (UDP)

  * Flow Label: set to zero

  * Extension Headers: none

- UDP header values:

  * Checksum: the checksum MUST be calculated and the non-zero checksum included in the header

- 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 type, which MUST be reported.

Other measurement parameters:

Tmax: a loss threshold waiting time with value 3.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

See the Packet Stream generation category for two additional Fixed Parameters.

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

The methodology for this metric is defined as Type-P-One-way-Delay-Poisson-Stream in section 3.6 of [RFC7679] and section 4.6 of [RFC7679] 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, and counted for the OWLoss metric.

The calculations on the one-way delay 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 one-way delay value MUST 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.

Since a standard measurement protocol is employed [RFC5357], 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 measurement protocol dictates the format of sequence numbers and time-stamps conveyed in the TWAMP-Test packet payload.

7.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

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 11.1.3 of RFC 2681 [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.

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 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.

Reciprocal_lambda average packet interval for Poisson Streams expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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]. Reciprocal_lambda = 1 second.

Trunc Upper limit on Poisson distribution expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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). Trunc = 30.0000 seconds.

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.

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.

7.3.6. Roles

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

See subsection titles below for Types.

7.4.2. Reference Definition

For all output types ---

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 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].

For LossRatio -- the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 4.1 of [RFC7680].

For each <statistic>, one of the following sub-sections apply:

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

95Percentile 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]

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].

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 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]

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].

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 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]

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
```

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 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]

7.4.2.5. Std_Dev

The Std_Dev 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 6.1.4 of [RFC6049] for a closely related method for calculating this statistic. The formula is the classic calculation for standard deviation of a population.

Define Population Std_Dev_Delay as follows:
(where all packets n = 1 through N have a value for Delay[n], and MeanDelay calculated as in 7.4.2.2), and SQRT[] is the Square Root function:

```
                     _                                        _
                    |             N                            |
                    |            ---                           |
                    |     1      \                          2  |
Std_Dev = SQRT      |  -------    >   (Delay[n] - MeanDelay)   |
                    |    (N)     /                             |
                    |            ---                           |
                    |           n = 1                          |
                    |_                                        _|
```

Std_Dev 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]

7.4.3. Metric Units

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

The One-way Loss Ratio is expressed as a percentage of lost packets to total packets sent.

7.4.4. Calibration

Section 3.7.3 of [RFC7679] provides a means to quantify the systematic and random errors of a time measurement. In-situ calibration could be enabled with an internal loopback that includes as much of the measurement system as possible, performs address manipulation as needed, and provides some form of isolation (e.g., deterministic delay) to avoid send-receive interface contention. Some portion of the random and systematic error can be characterized this way.

For one-way delay measurements, the error calibration must include an assessment of the internal clock synchronization with its external reference (this internal clock is supplying timestamps for measurement). In practice, the time offsets [RFC5905] of clocks at both the source and destination are needed to estimate the systematic error due to imperfect clock synchronization (the time offsets [RFC5905] are smoothed, thus the random variation is not usually represented in the results).

time_offset The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a signed 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]

When a measurement controller requests a calibration measurement, the loopback is applied and the result is output in the same format as a normal measurement with additional indication that it is a calibration result. In any measurement, the measurement function SHOULD report its current estimate of time offset [RFC5905] as an indicator of the degree of synchronization.

Both internal loopback calibration and clock synchronization can be used to estimate the available accuracy of the Output Metric Units. For example, repeated loopback delay measurements will reveal the portion of the Output result resolution which is the result of system noise, and thus inaccurate.

7.5. Administrative items

7.5.1. Status

Current

7.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

7.5.3. Revision

1.0

7.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

7.6. Comments and Remarks

None

8. UDP Periodic One-way Delay and Loss Registry Entries

This section specifies five initial registry entries for the UDP Periodic One-way Delay, and one for UDP Periodic One-way Loss.

IANA Note: Registry "Name" below specifies multiple registry entries, whose output format varies according to the <statistic> element of the name that specifies one form of statistical summary. There is an additional metric name for the Loss metric.

All column entries beside the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same, thus this section proposes six closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URLs to each Named Metric.

8.1. Summary

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

8.1.1. ID (Identifier)

IANA is asked to assign a different numeric identifiers to each of the six Metrics.

8.1.2. Name

OWDelay_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic20m-
Payload142B_RFCXXXXsec8_Seconds_<statistic>

where <statistic> is one of:

- o 95Percentile

- o Mean

- o Min

- o Max

o StdDev

OWLoss_Active_IP-UDP-Periodic-Payload142B_RFCXXXXsec8_Percent_LossRatio

8.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

8.1.4. Description

OWDelay: 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.

where <statistic> is one of:

o 95Percentile

o Mean

o Min

o Max

o StdDev

OWLoss: This metric assesses the loss ratio of a stream of packets exchanged between two hosts (which are the two measurement points), and the Output is the One-way loss ratio for all successfully received packets expressed as a percentage.

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

For Delay:

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, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7679>.

[RFC7679]

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

[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 11 of [RFC2330].

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

For loss:

Almes, G., Kalidini, S., Zekauskas, M., and A. Morton, Ed., "A One-Way Loss Metric for IP Performance Metrics (IPPM)", RFC 7680, DOI 10.17487/RFC7680, January 2016, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc7680>.

Section 2.4 of [RFC7680] provides the reference definition of the singleton (single value) one-way loss metric. Section 3.4 of [RFC7680] provides the reference definition expanded to cover a multi-singleton sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

8.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Type-P:

- o IPv4 header values:
  - * DSCP: set to 0
  - * TTL: set to 255
  - * Protocol: Set to 17 (UDP)
- o IPv6 header values:
  - * DSCP: set to 0
  - * Hop Count: set to 255
  - * Next Header: set to 17 (UDP)

   * Flow Label: set to zero

   * Extension Headers: none

- UDP header values:

   * Checksum: the checksum MUST be calculated and the non-zero checksum included in the header

- 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 (and format type MUST be reported, if used)

Other measurement parameters:

Tmax: a loss threshold waiting time with value 3.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

See the Packet Stream generation category for two additional Fixed Parameters.

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

The methodology for this metric is defined as Type-P-One-way-Delay-Poisson-Stream in section 3.6 of [RFC7679] and section 4.6 of [RFC7679] using the Type-P and Tmax defined under Fixed Parameters. However, a Periodic stream is used, as defined in [RFC3432].

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, and counted for the OWLoss metric.

The calculations on the one-way delay 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 one-way delay value MUST 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.

Since a standard measurement protocol is employed [RFC5357], 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 measurement protocol dictates the format of sequence numbers and time-stamps conveyed in the TWAMP-Test packet payload.

8.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

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 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, with value 0.0200 expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

dT the duration of the interval for allowed sample start times, with value 1.0000, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

T0 the actual start time of the periodic stream, determined from T0 and dT.

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.

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.

8.3.6. Roles

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

See subsection titles in Reference Definition for Latency Types.

8.4.2. Reference Definition

For all output types ---

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 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].

For LossRatio -- the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 4.1 of [RFC7680].

For each <statistic>, one of the following sub-sections apply:

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

95Percentile 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]

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].

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 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]

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].

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 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]

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
```

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 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]

8.4.2.5. Std_Dev

The Std_Dev 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 the classic calculation for standard deviation of a population.

Define Population Std_Dev_Delay as follows:
(where all packets n = 1 through N have a value for Delay[n], and MeanDelay calculated as in 7.4.2.2), and SQRT[] is the Square Root function:

$$\text{Std\_Dev} = \text{SQRT}\left[\frac{1}{(N)} \sum_{n=1}^{N} (\text{Delay}[n] - \text{MeanDelay})^2 \right]$$

Std_Dev 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]

8.4.3. Metric Units

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

- o 95Percentile
- o Mean
- o Min
- o Max
- o StdDev

The One-way Loss Ratio is expressed as a percentage of lost packets to total packets sent.

8.4.4. Calibration

Section 3.7.3 of [RFC7679] provides a means to quantify the systematic and random errors of a time measurement. In-situ calibration could be enabled with an internal loopback that includes as much of the measurement system as possible, performs address manipulation as needed, and provides some form of isolation (e.g., deterministic delay) to avoid send-receive interface contention. Some portion of the random and systematic error can be characterized this way.

For one-way delay measurements, the error calibration must include an assessment of the internal clock synchronization with its external reference (this internal clock is supplying timestamps for measurement). In practice, the time offsets [RFC5905] of clocks at both the source and destination are needed to estimate the systematic error due to imperfect clock synchronization (the time offsets [RFC5905] are smoothed, thus the random variation is not usually represented in the results).

time_offset The time value of the result is expressed in units of seconds, as a signed 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]

When a measurement controller requests a calibration measurement, the loopback is applied and the result is output in the same format as a normal measurement with additional indication that it is a calibration result. In any measurement, the measurement function SHOULD report its current estimate of time offset [RFC5905] as an indicator of the degree of synchronization.

Both internal loopback calibration and clock synchronization can be used to estimate the available accuracy of the Output Metric Units. For example, repeated loopback delay measurements will reveal the portion of the Output result resolution which is the result of system noise, and thus inaccurate.

8.5. Administrative items

8.5.1. Status

Current

8.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

8.5.3. Revision

1.0

8.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

8.6. Comments and Remarks

None.

9. ICMP Round-trip Latency and Loss Registry Entries

This section specifies three initial registry entries for the ICMP Round-trip Latency, and another entry for ICMP Round-trip Loss Ratio.

IANA Note: Registry "Name" below specifies multiple registry entries, whose output format varies according to the <statistic> element of the name that specifies one form of statistical summary. There is an additional metric name for the Loss metric.

All column entries beside the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same, thus this section proposes two closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URLs to each Named Metric.

9.1. Summary

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

9.1.1. ID (Identifier)

IANA is asked to assign different numeric identifiers to each of the four Named Metrics.

9.1.2. Name

RTDelay_Active_IP-ICMP-SendOnRcv_RFCXXXXsec9_Seconds_<statistic>

where <statistic> is one of:

- Mean
- Min
- Max

RTLoss_Active_IP-ICMP-SendOnRcv_RFCXXXXsec9_Percent_LossRatio

9.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

9.1.4. Description

RTDelay: This metric assesses the delay of a stream of ICMP 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 <statistic> of their conditional delay distribution, where <statistic> is one of:

- o Mean
- o Min
- o Max

RTLoss: This metric assesses the loss ratio of a stream of ICMP packets exchanged between two hosts (which are the two measurement points), and the Output is the Round-trip loss ratio for all successfully exchanged packets expressed as a percentage.

9.1.5. Change Controller

IETF

9.1.6. Version (of Registry Format)

1.0

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

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

[RFC2681]

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-singleton sample. Note that terms such as singleton and sample are defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330].

Note that although the [RFC2681] 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.

Morton, A., "Round-trip Packet Loss Metrics", RFC 6673, August 2012.

[RFC6673]

Both delay and loss metrics employ a maximum waiting time for received packets, so the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 6.1 of [RFC6673].

9.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Type-P as defined in Section 13 of [RFC2330]:

- o IPv4 header values:
  - * DSCP: set to 0
  - * TTL: set to 255
  - * Protocol: Set to 01 (ICMP)
- o IPv6 header values:
  - * DSCP: set to 0
  - * Hop Count: set to 255
  - * Next Header: set to 128 decimal (ICMP)
  - * Flow Label: set to zero
  - * Extension Headers: none
- o ICMP header values:
  - * Type: 8 (Echo Request)
  - * Code: 0

   * Checksum: the checksum MUST be calculated and the non-zero checksum included in the header

   * (Identifier and Sequence Number set at Run-Time)

o ICMP Payload

   * total of 32 bytes of random info, constant per test.

Other measurement parameters:

o Tmax: a loss threshold waiting time

   * 3.0, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (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].

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

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, and counted for the RTLoss metric.

The calculations on the delay (RTD) 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 RTD value MUST 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 disambiguate packet reordering if it occurs.

The measurement process will determine the sequence numbers applied to test packets after the Fixed and Runtime parameters are passed to that process. The ICMP measurement process and protocol will dictate the format of sequence numbers and other identifiers.

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.

9.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

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.

The ICMP metrics use a sending discipline called "SendOnRcv" or Send On Receive. This is a modification of Section 3 of [RFC3432], which prescribes the method for generating Periodic streams using associated parameters as defined below for this description:

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 incT stream parameter will be specified as a Run-time parameter, and dT is not used in SendOnRcv.

A SendOnRcv sender behaves exactly like a Periodic stream generator while all reply packets arrive with RTD < incT, and the inter-packet interval will be constant.

If a reply packet arrives with RTD >= incT, then the inter-packet interval for the next sending time is nominally RTD.

If a reply packet fails to arrive within Tmax, then the inter-packet interval for the next sending time is nominally Tmax.

If an immediate send on reply arrival is desired, then set incT=0.

9.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

NA

9.3.4. Sampling Distribution

NA

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.

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])

incT the nominal duration of inter-packet interval, first bit to first bit, expressed in units of seconds, as a positive value of type decimal64 with fraction digits = 4 (see section 9.3 of [RFC6020]) and with resolution of 0.0001 seconds (0.1 ms).

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.

Count The total count of ICMP Echo Requests to send, formatted as a uint16, as per section 9.2 of [RFC6020].

(see the Packet Stream Generation section for additional Run-time parameters)

9.3.6. Roles

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.

9.4. Output

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

9.4.1. Type

See subsection titles in Reference Definition for Latency Types.

LossRatio -- the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 6.1 of [RFC6673].

9.4.2. Reference Definition

For all output types ---

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 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].

TotalCount the count of packets actually sent by the Src to Dst during the measurement interval.

For LossRatio -- the count of lost packets to total packets sent is the basis for the loss ratio calculation as per Section 4.1 of [RFC7680].

For each <statistic>, one of the following sub-sections apply:

9.4.2.1. Mean

The mean SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite 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 4.2.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 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 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]

9.4.2.2. Min

The minimum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite 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 4.3.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 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 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]

9.4.2.3. Max

The maximum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite 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 4.3.2 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
```

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 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]

9.4.3. Metric Units

The <statistic> of Round-trip Delay is expressed in seconds, where <statistic> is one of:

- Mean

- Min

- Max

The Round-trip Loss Ratio is expressed as a percentage of lost packets to total packets sent.

9.4.4. Calibration

Section 3.7.3 of [RFC7679] provides a means to quantify the systematic and random errors of a time measurement. In-situ calibration could be enabled with an internal loopback at the Source host that includes as much of the measurement system as possible, performs address manipulation as needed, and provides some form of isolation (e.g., deterministic delay) to avoid send-receive interface contention. Some portion of the random and systematic error can be characterized this way.

When a measurement controller requests a calibration measurement, the loopback is applied and the result is output in the same format as a normal measurement with additional indication that it is a calibration result.

Both internal loopback calibration and clock synchronization can be used to estimate the available accuracy of the Output Metric Units. For example, repeated loopback delay measurements will reveal the portion of the Output result resolution which is the result of system noise, and thus inaccurate.

9.5. Administrative items

9.5.1. Status

Current

9.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

9.5.3. Revision

1.0

9.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

9.6. Comments and Remarks

None

10. TCP Round-Trip Delay and Loss Registry Entries

This section specifies three initial registry entries for the Passive assessment of TCP Round-Trip Delay (RTD) and another entry for TCP Round-trip Loss Count.

IANA Note: Registry "Name" below specifies multiple registry entries, whose output format varies according to the <statistic> element of the name that specifies one form of statistical summary. There are two additional metric names for Singleton RT Delay and Packet Count metrics.

All column entries beside the ID, Name, Description, and Output Reference Method categories are the same, thus this section proposes four closely-related registry entries. As a result, IANA is also asked to assign corresponding URLs to each Named Metric.

10.1. Summary

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

10.1.1. ID (Identifier)

IANA is asked to assign different numeric identifiers to each of the four Named Metrics.

10.1.2. Name

RTDelay_Passive_IP-TCP_RFCXXXXsec10_Seconds_<statistic>

where <statistic> is one of:

- o Mean
- o Min
- o Max

RTDelay_Passive_IP-TCP-HS_RFCXXXXsec10_Seconds_Singleton

Note that a mid-point observer only has the opportunity to compose a single RTDelay on the TCP Hand Shake.

RTLoss_Passive_IP-TCP_RFCXXXXsec10_Packet_Count

10.1.3. URI

URL: https://www.iana.org/ ... <name>

10.1.4. Description

RTDelay: This metric assesses the round-trip delay of TCP packets constituting a single connection, exchanged between two hosts. We consider the measurement of round-trip delay based on a single Observation Point [RFC7011] somewhere in the network. The Output is the Round-trip delay for all successfully exchanged packets expressed as the <statistic> of their conditional delay distribution, where <statistic> is one of:

- o Mean
- o Min
- o Max

RTLoss: This metric assesses the estimated loss count for TCP packets constituting a single connection, exchanged between two hosts. We consider the measurement of round-trip delay based on a single Observation Point [RFC7011] somewhere in the network. The Output is the estimated Loss Count for the measurement interval.

10.1.5. Change Controller

IETF

10.1.6. Version (of Registry Format)

1.0

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 Definitions

Although there is no RFC that describes passive measurement of Round-Trip Delay, the parallel definition for Active measurement is:

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

[RFC2681]

This metric definition uses the terms singleton and sample as defined in Section 11 of [RFC2330]. (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-singleton sample.)

With the Observation Point [RFC7011] (OP) typically located between the hosts participating in the TCP connection, the Round-trip Delay metric requires two individual measurements between the OP and each host, such that the Spatial Composition [RFC6049]of the measurements yields a Round-trip Delay singleton (we are extending the composition of one-way subpath delays to subpath round-trip delay).

Using the direction of TCP SYN transmission to anchor the nomenclature, host A sends the SYN and host B replies with SYN-ACK during connection establishment. The direction of SYN transfer is considered the Forward direction of transmission, from A through OP to B (Reverse is B through OP to A).

Traffic filters reduce the packet stream at the OP to a Qualified bidirectional flow of packets.

In the definitions below, Corresponding Packets are transferred in different directions and convey a common value in a TCP header field that establishes correspondence (to the extent possible). Examples may be found in the TCP timestamp fields.

For a real number, RTD_fwd, >> the Round-trip Delay in the Forward direction from OP to host B at time T' is RTD_fwd << it is REQUIRED that OP observed a Qualified Packet to host B at wire-time T', that host B received that packet and sent a Corresponding Packet back to host A, and OP observed the Corresponding Packet at wire-time T' + RTD_fwd.

For a real number, RTD_rev, >> the Round-trip Delay in the Reverse direction from OP to host A at time T'' is RTD_rev << it is REQUIRED that OP observed a Qualified Packet to host A at wire-time T'', that host A received that packet and sent a Corresponding Packet back to host B, and that OP observed the Corresponding Packet at wire-time T'' + RTD_rev.

Ideally, the packet sent from host B to host A in both definitions above SHOULD be the same packet (or, when measuring RTD_rev first, the packet from host A to host B in both definitions should be the same).

The REQUIRED Composition Function for a singleton of Round-trip Delay at time T (where T is the earliest of T' and T'' above) is:

RTDelay = RTD_fwd + RTD_rev

Note that when OP is located at host A or host B, one of the terms composing RTDelay will be zero or negligible.

When the Qualified and Corresponding Packets are a TCP-SYN and a TCP-SYN-ACK, then RTD_fwd == RTD_HS_fwd.

When the Qualified and Corresponding Packets are a TCP-SYN-ACK and a TCP-ACK, then RTD_rev == RTD_HS_rev.

The REQUIRED Composition Function for a singleton of Round-trip Delay for the connection Hand Shake:

RTDelay_HS = RTD_HS_fwd + RTD_HS_rev

The definition of Round-trip Loss Count uses the nomenclature developed above, based on observation of the TCP header sequence numbers and storing the sequence number gaps observed. Packet Losses can be inferred from:

- Out-of-order segments: TCP segments are transmitted with monotonically increasing sequence numbers, but these segments may be received out of order. Section 3 of [RFC4737] describes the notion of "next expected" sequence numbers which can be adapted to TCP segments (for the purpose of detecting reordered packets). Observation of out-of-order segments indicates loss on the path prior to the OP, and creates a gap.

- o Duplicate segments: Section 2 of [RFC5560] defines identical packets and is suitable for evaluation of TCP packets to detect duplication. Observation of duplicate segments *without a corresponding gap* indicates loss on the path following the OP (because they overlap part of the delivered sequence numbers already observed at OP).

Each observation of an out-of-order or duplicate infers a singleton of loss, but composition of Round-trip Loss Counts will be conducted over a measurement interval which is synonymous with a single TCP connection.

With the above observations in the Forward direction over a measurement interval, the count of out-of-order and duplicate segments is defined as RTL_fwd. Comparable observations in the Reverse direction are defined as RTL_rev.

For a measurement interval (corresponding to a single TCP connection), T0 to Tf, the REQUIRED Composition Function for a the two single-direction counts of inferred loss is:

RTLoss = RTL_fwd + RTL_rev

10.2.2. Fixed Parameters

Traffic Filters:

- o IPv4 header values:
  - * DSCP: set to 0
  - * Protocol: Set to 06 (TCP)
- o IPv6 header values:
  - * DSCP: set to 0
  - * Hop Count: set to 255
  - * Next Header: set to 6 (TCP)
  - * Flow Label: set to zero
  - * Extension Headers: none
- o TCP header values:
  - * Flags: ACK, SYN, FIN, set as required

   * Timestamp Option (TSopt): Set

      + Section 3.2 of [RFC7323]

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 Methods

The foundation methodology for this metric is defined in Section 4 of [RFC7323] using the Timestamp Option with modifications that allow application at a mid-path Observation Point (OP) [RFC7011]. Further details and applicable heuristics were derived from [Strowes] and [Trammell-14].

The Traffic Filter at the OP is configured to observe a single TCP connection. When the SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK handshake occurs, it offers the first opportunity to measure both RTD_fwd (on the SYN to SYN-ACK pair) and RTD_rev (on the SYN-ACK to ACK pair). Label this singleton of RTDelay as RTDelay_HS (composed using the forward and reverse measurement pair). RTDelay_HS SHALL be treated separately from other RTDelays on data-bearing packets and their ACKs. The RTDelay_HS value MAY be used as a sanity check on other Composed values of RTDelay.

For payload bearing packets, the OP measures the time interval between observation of a packet with Sequence Number s, and the corresponding ACK with same Sequence number. When the payload is transferred from host A to host B, the observed interval is RTD_fwd.

Because many data transfers are unidirectional (say, in the Forward direction from host A to host B), it is necessary to use pure ACK packets with Timestamp (TSval) and their Timestamp value echo to perform a RTD_rev measurement. The time interval between observation of the ACK from B to A, and the corresponding packet with Timestamp echo (TSecr) is the RTD_rev.

Delay Measurement Filtering Heuristics:

If Data payloads were transferred in both Forward and Reverse directions, then the Round-Trip Time Measurement Rule in Section 4.1 of [RFC7323] could be applied. This rule essentially excludes any measurement using a packet unless it makes progress in the transfer (advances the left edge of the send window, consistent with [Strowes]).

A different heuristic from [Trammell-14] is to exclude any RTD_rev that is larger than previously observed values. This would tend to exclude Reverse measurements taken when the Application has no data ready to send, because considerable time could be added to RTD_rev from this source of error.

Note that the above Heuristic assumes that host A is sending data. Host A expecting a download would mean that this heuristic should be applied to RTD_fwd.

The statistic calculations to summarize the delay (RTDelay) SHALL be performed on the conditional distribution, conditioned on successful Forward and Reverse measurements which follow the Heuristics.

Method for Inferring Loss:

The OP tracks sequence numbers and stores gaps for each direction of transmission, as well as the next-expected sequence number as in [Trammell-14] and [RFC4737]. Loss is inferred from Out-of-order segments and Duplicate segments.

Loss Measurement Filtering Heuristics:

[Trammell-14] adds a window of evaluation based on the RTDelay.

Distinguish Re-ordered from OOO due to loss, because sequence number gap is filled during the same RTDelay window. Segments detected as re-ordered according to [RFC4737] MUST reduce the Loss Count inferred from Out-of-order segments.

Spurious (unneeded) retransmissions (observed as duplicates) can also be reduced this way, as described in [Trammell-14].

Sources of Error:

The principal source of RTDelay error is the host processing time to return a packet that defines the termination of a time interval. The heuristics above intend to mitigate these errors by excluding measurements where host processing time is a significant part of RTD_fwd or RTD_rev.

A key source of RTLoss error is observation loss, described in section 3 of [Trammell-14].

10.3.2. Packet Stream Generation

NA

10.3.3. Traffic Filtering (observation) Details

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

10.3.4. Sampling Distribution

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

10.3.5. 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.

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 (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 Td is to be interpreted as the Duration of the measurement interval. The start time is controlled through other means.

Td Optionally, the end of a measurement interval, (format "date-and-time" as specified in Section 5.6 of [RFC3339], see also Section 3 of [RFC6991]), or the duration (see T0). The UTC Time Zone is required by Section 6.1 of [RFC2330]. Alternatively, the end of the measurement interval MAY be controlled by the measured connection, where the second pair of FIN and ACK packets exchanged between host A and B effectively ends the interval.

TTL or Hop Limit Set at desired value.

10.3.6. Roles

host A launches the SYN packet to open the connection, and synonymous with an IP address.

host B replies with the SYN-ACK packet to open the connection, and synonymous with an IP address.

10.4. Output

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

10.4.1. Type

See subsection titles in Reference Definition for RTDelay Types.

For RTLoss -- the count of lost packets.

10.4.2. Reference Definition

For all output types ---

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 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]. The end of the measurement interval MAY be controlled by the measured connection, where the second pair of FIN and ACK packets exchanged between host A and B effectively ends the interval.

... ...

For RTDelay_HS -- the Round trip delay of the Handshake.

For RTLoss -- the count of lost packets.

For each <statistic>, one of the following sub-sections apply:

10.4.2.1. Mean

The mean SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite 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 4.2.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 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 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]

10.4.2.2. Min

The minimum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite 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 4.3.2 of [RFC6049] for details on calculating this statistic, and 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 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]

10.4.2.3. Max

The maximum SHALL be calculated using the conditional distribution of all packets with a finite 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 4.3.2 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
```

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 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]

10.4.3. Metric Units

The <statistic> of Round-trip Delay is expressed in seconds, where <statistic> is one of:

- Mean
- Min
- Max

The Round-trip Delay of the Hand Shake is expressed in seconds.

The Round-trip Loss Count is expressed as a number of packets.

10.4.4. Calibration

Passive measurements at an OP could be calibrated against an active measurement (with loss emulation) at host A or B, where the active measurement represents the ground-truth.

10.5. Administrative items

10.5.1. Status

Current

10.5.2. Requester

This RFC number

10.5.3. Revision

1.0

10.5.4. Revision Date

YYYY-MM-DD

10.6. Comments and Remarks

None.

11. Security Considerations

These registry entries represent no known implications for Internet Security. Each RFC referenced above contains a Security Considerations section. Further, the LMAP Framework [RFC7594] provides both security and privacy considerations for measurements.

There are potential privacy considerations for observed traffic, particularly for passive metrics in section 10. An attacker that knows that its TCP connection is being measured can modify its behavior to skew the measurement results.

12. IANA Considerations

IANA is requested to populate The Performance Metrics Registry defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] with the values defined in sections 4 through 10.

See the IANA Considerations section of [I-D.ietf-ippm-metric-registry] for additional requests and considerations.

13. 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, for suggesting the Passive TCP RTD metric and supporting references, 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.

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Authors' Addresses

Al Morton
AT&T Labs
200 Laurel Avenue South
Middletown,, NJ 07748
USA

Phone: +1 732 420 1571
Fax: +1 732 368 1192
Email: acmorton@att.com

Marcelo Bagnulo
Universidad Carlos III de
Madrid
Av. Universidad 30
Leganes, Madrid 28911
SPAIN

Phone: 34 91 6249500
Email: marcelo@it.uc3m.es
URI: http://www.it.uc3m.es

Philip Eardley
BT
Adastral Park, Martlesham Heath
Ipswich
ENGLAND

Email: philip.eardley@bt.com

Kevin D'Souza
AT&T Labs
200 Laurel Avenue South
Middletown,, NJ 07748
USA

Phone: +1 732 420 xxxx
Email: kld@att.com

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Internet-Draft callstats.io
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Expires: November 26, 2018 R. Even
Huawei
D. Romascanu
Individual
L. Deng
China Mobile
May 25, 2018

Considerations for Selecting RTCP Extended Report (XR) Metrics for the WebRTC Statistics API
draft-ietf-xrblock-rtcweb-rtcp-xr-metrics-10

Abstract

This document describes monitoring features related to media streams in Web real-time communication (WebRTC). It provides a list of RTCP Sender Report, Receiver Report and Extended Report metrics, which may need to be supported by RTP implementations in some diverse environments. It lists a set of identifiers for the WebRTC's statistics API. These identifiers are a set of RTCP SR, RR, and XR metrics related to the transport of multimedia flows.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

Web real-time communication (WebRTC) [I-D.ietf-rtcweb-overview] deployments are emerging and applications need to be able to estimate the service quality. If sufficient information (metrics or statistics) is provided to the application, it can attempt to improve the media quality. [RFC7478] specifies a requirement for statistics:

F38 The browser must be able to collect statistics, related to the transport of audio and video between peers, needed to estimate quality of experience.

The WebRTC Stats API [W3C.WD-webrtc-stats] currently lists metrics reported in the RTCP Sender and Receiver Report (SR/RR) [RFC3550] to fulfill this requirement. However, the basic metrics from RTCP SR/RR are not sufficient for precise quality monitoring, or diagnosing potential issues.

Standards such as "RTP Control Protocol Extended Reports (RTCP XR)" [RFC3611] as well as other extensions standardized in the XRBLOCK working group, e.g., burst/gap loss metric reporting [RFC6958], burst/gap discard metric reporting [RFC7003], and etc., have been produced for the purpose of collecting and reporting performance metrics from RTP endpoint devices that can be used to have a end-to-end service visibility and measure the delivering quality in various RTP services. These metrics are able to complement those in [RFC3550].

In this document, we provide rationale for choosing additional RTP metrics for the WebRTC getStats() API [W3C.WD-webrtc]. All identifiers proposed in this document are recommended to be implemented by an WebRTC endpoint. An endpoint may choose not to expose an identifier if it does not implement the corresponding RTCP Report. This document only considers RTP layer metrics. Other metrics, e.g., IP layer metrics, are out of scope.

2. Terminology

ReportGroup: It is a set of metrics identified by a common Synchronization source (SSRC).

3. RTP Statistics in WebRTC Implementations

The RTCP Sender Reports (SRs) and Receiver Reports (RRs) [RFC3550] expose the basic metrics for the local and remote media streams. However, these metrics provide only partial or limited information, which may not be sufficient for diagnosing problems or quality monitoring. For example, it may be useful to distinguish between packets lost and packets discarded due to late arrival. Even though they have the same impact on the multimedia quality, it helps in identifying and diagnosing problems. RTP Control Protocol Extended Reports (XRs) [RFC3611] and other extensions discussed in the XRBLOCK working group provide more detailed statistics, which complement the basic metrics reported in the RTCP SR and RRs.

The WebRTC application extracts the statistic from the browser by querying the getStats() API [W3C.WD-webrtc]. The browser can easily report the local variables i.e., the statistics related to the outgoing RTP media streams and the incoming RTP media streams. However, without the support of RTCP XRs or some other signaling mechanism, the WebRTC application cannot expose the remote endpoints' statistics. [I-D.ietf-rtcweb-rtp-usage] does not mandate the use of any RTCP XRs and their usage is optional. If the use of RTCP XRs is successfully negotiated between endpoints (via SDP), thereafter the application has access to both local and remote statistics. Alternatively, once the WebRTC application gets the local information, they can report it to an application server or a third-party monitoring system, which provides quality estimations or diagnosis services for application developers. The exchange of statistics between endpoints or between a monitoring server and an endpoint is outside the scope of this document.

4. Considerations for Impact of Measurement Interval

RTCP extensions like RTCP XR usually share the same timing interval with the RTCP SR/RR, i.e., they are sent as compound packets, together with the RTCP SR/RR. Alternatively, if the RTCP XR uses a different measurement interval, all XRs using the same measurement interval are compounded together and the measurement interval is indicated in a specific measurement information block defined in [RFC6776].

When using WebRTC getStats() APIs (see section 7 of [W3C.WD-webrtc]), the applications can query this information at arbitrary intervals. For the statistics reported by the remote endpoint, e.g., those conveyed in an RTCP SR/RR/XR, these will not change until the next RTCP report is received. However, statistics generated by the local endpoint have no such restrictions as long as the endpoint is sending and receiving media. For example, an application may choose to poll the stack for statistics every 1 second. In this case the underlying stack local will return the current snapshot of the local statistics (for incoming and outgoing media streams). However, it may return the same remote statistics as before for the remote statistics, as no new RTCP reports may have been received in the past 1 second. This can occur when the polling interval is shorter than the average RTCP reporting interval.

5. Candidate Metrics

Since the following metrics are all defined in RTCP XR, which is not mandated in WebRTC, all of them are local. However, if RTCP XR is supported by negotiation between two browsers, the following metrics can also be generated remotely and be sent to local by RTCP XR packets.

The following metrics are classified into 3 categories: network impact metrics, application impact metrics and recovery metrics. Network impact metrics are the statistics recording the information only for network transmission. They are useful for network problem diagnosis. Application impact metrics mainly collect the information from the viewpoint of application, e.g., bit rate, frame rate or jitter buffers. Recovery metrics reflect how well the repair mechanisms perform, e.g. loss concealment, retransmission or Forward Error Correction (FEC). All of the 3 types of metrics are useful for quality estimations of services in WebRTC implementations. WebRTC applications can use these metrics to calculate the estimated Mean Opinion Score (MOS) [ITU-T P.800.1] values or Media Delivery Index (MDI) [RFC4445] for their services.

5.1. Network Impact Metrics

5.1.1. Loss and Discard Packet Count Metric

In multimedia transport, packets which are received abnormally are classified into 3 types: lost, discarded and duplicate packets. Packet loss may be caused by network device breakdown, bit-error corruption or network congestion (packets dropped by an intermediate router queue). Duplicate packets may be a result of network delays that causes the sender to retransmit the original packets. Discarded packets are packets that have been delayed long enough (perhaps they missed the playout time) and are considered useless by the receiver. Lost and discarded packets cause problems for multimedia services, as missing data and long delays can cause degradation in service quality, e.g., missing large blocks of contiguous packets (lost or discarded) may cause choppy audio, and long network transmission delay time may cause audio or video buffering. The RTCP SR/RR defines a metric for counting the total number of RTP data packets that have been lost since the beginning of reception. But this statistic does not distinguish lost packets from discarded and duplicate packets. Packets that arrive late will be discarded and are not reported as lost, and duplicate packets will be regarded as a normally received packet. Hence, the loss metric can be misleading if many duplicate packets are received or packets are discarded, which causes the quality of the media transport to appear okay from the statistic point of view, but meanwhile the users may actually be experiencing bad service quality. So in such cases, it is better to use more accurate metrics in addition to those defined in RTCP SR/RR.

The lost packets and duplicated packets metrics defined in Statistics Summary Report Block of [RFC3611] extend the information of loss carried in standard RTCP SR/RR. They explicitly give an account of lost and duplicated packets. Lost packet counts are useful for network problem diagnosis. It is better to use the loss packets metrics of [RFC3611] to indicate the packet lost count instead of the cumulative number of packets lost metric of [RFC3550]. Duplicated packets are usually rare and have little effect on QoS evaluation. So it may not be suitable for use in WebRTC.

Using loss metrics without considering discard metrics may result in inaccurate quality evaluation, as packet discard due to jitter is often more prevalent than packet loss in modern IP networks. The discarded metric specified in [RFC7002] counts the number of packets discarded due to the jitter. It augments the loss statistics metrics specified in standard RTCP SR/RR. For those RTCWEB services with jitter buffers requiring precise quality evaluation and accurate troubleshooting, this metric is useful as a complement to the metrics of RTCP SR/RR.

5.1.2. Burst/Gap Pattern Metrics for Loss and Discard

RTCP SR/RR defines coarse metrics regarding loss statistics: the metrics are all about per call statistics and are not detailed enough to capture the transitory nature of some impairments like bursty packet loss. Even if the average packet loss rate is low, the lost packets may occur during short dense periods, resulting in short periods of degraded quality. Bursts cause lower quality experience than the non-bursts for low packet loss rates, whereas for high packet loss rates the converse is true. So capturing burst gap information is very helpful for quality evaluation and locating impairments. If the WebRTC application needs to evaluate the services quality, burst gap metrics provides more accurate information than RTCP SR/RR.

[RFC3611] introduces burst gap metrics in VoIP report block. These metrics record the density and duration of burst and gap periods, which are helpful in isolating network problems since bursts correspond to periods of time during which the packet loss/discard rate is high enough to produce noticeable degradation in audio or video quality. Burst gap related metrics are also introduced in [RFC7003] and [RFC6958] which define two new report blocks for usage in a range of RTP applications beyond those described in [RFC3611]. These metrics distinguish discarded packets from loss packets that occur in the bursts period and provides more information for diagnosing network problems. Additionally, the block reports the frequency of burst events which is useful information for evaluating the quality of experience. Hence, if WebRTC applications need to do quality evaluation and observe when and why quality degrades, these metrics should be considered.

5.1.3. Run Length Encoded Metrics for Loss, Discard

Run-length encoding uses a bit vector to encode information about the packet. Each bit in the vector represents a packet and depending on the signaled metric it defines if the packet was lost, duplicated, discarded, or repaired. An endpoint typically uses the run length encoding to accurately communicate the status of each packet in the interval to the other endpoint. [RFC3611], [RFC7097] define run-length encoding for lost and duplicate packets, and discarded packets, respectively.

The WebRTC application could benefit from the additional information. If losses occur after discards, an endpoint may be able to correlate the two run length vectors to identify congestion-related losses, e.g., a router queue became overloaded causing delays and then overflowed. If the losses are independent, it may indicate bit-error corruption. For the WebRTC Stats API [W3C.WD-webrtc-stats], these types of metrics are not recommended for use due to the large amount of data and the computation involved.

5.2. Application Impact Metrics

5.2.1. Discarded Octets Metric

The metric reports the cumulative size of the packets discarded in the interval. It is complementary to number of discarded packets. An application measures sent octets and received octets to calculate sending rate and receiving rate, respectively. The application can calculate the actual bit rate in a particular interval by subtracting the discarded octets from the received octets.

For WebRTC, discarded octets supplements the sent and received octets and provides an accurate method for calculating the actual bit rate which is an important parameter to reflect the quality of the media.

The discarded bytes metric is defined in [RFC7243].

5.2.2. Frame Impairment Summary Metrics

RTP has different framing mechanisms for different payload types. For audio streams, a single RTP packet may contain one or multiple audio frames. On the other hand, in video streams, a single video frame may be transmitted in multiple RTP packets. The size of each packet is limited by the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of the underlying network. However, statistics from standard SR/RR only collect information from transport layer, which may not fully reflect the quality observed by the application. Video is typically encoded using two frame types i.e., key frames and derived frames. Key frames are normally just spatially compressed, i.e., without prediction from other pictures. The derived frames are temporally compressed, i.e., depend on the key frame for decoding. Hence, key frames are much larger in size than derived frames. The loss of these key frames results in a substantial reduction in video quality. Thus it is reasonable to consider this application layer information in WebRTC implementations, which influence sender strategies to mitigate the problem or require the accurate assessment of users' quality of experience.

The metrics in this category include: number of discarded key frames, number of lost key frames, number of discarded derived frames, number of lost derived frames. These metrics can be used to calculate Media Loss Rate (MLR) of MDI [RFC4445]. Details of the definition of these metrics are described in [RFC7003]. Additionally, the metric provides the rendered frame rate, an important parameter for quality estimation.

5.2.3. Jitter Buffer Metrics

The size of the jitter buffer affects the end-to-end delay on the network and also the packet discard rate. When the buffer size is too small, slower packets are not played out and dropped, while when the buffer size is too large, packets are held longer than necessary and consequently reduce conversational quality. Measurement of jitter buffer should not be ignored in the evaluation of end user perception of conversational quality. Jitter buffer related metrics, such as maximum and nominal jitter buffer, could be used to show how the jitter buffer behaves at the receiving endpoint. They are useful for providing better end-user quality of experience (QoE) when jitter buffer factors are used as inputs to calculate estimated MOS values. Thus for those cases, jitter buffer metrics should be considered. The definition of these metrics is provided in [RFC7005].

5.3. Recovery metrics

This document does not consider concealment metrics [RFC7294] as part of recovery metrics.

5.3.1. Post-repair Packet Count Metrics

Web applications can support certain RTP error-resilience mechanisms following the recommendations specified in [draft-ietf-rtcweb-rtp-usage]. For these web applications using repair mechanisms, providing some statistic information for the performance of their repair mechanisms could help to have a more accurate quality evaluation.

The unrepaired packet count and repaired loss count defined in [RFC7509] provide the recovery information of the error-resilience mechanisms to the monitoring application or the sending endpoint. The endpoint can use these metrics to ascertain the ratio of repaired packets to lost packets. Including post-repair packet count metrics helps the application evaluate the effectiveness of the applied repair mechanisms.

5.3.2. Run Length Encoded Metric for Post-repair

[RFC5725] defines run-length encoding for post-repair packets. When using error-resilience mechanisms, the endpoint can correlate the loss run length with this metric to ascertain where the losses and repairs occurred in the interval. This provides more accurate information for recovery mechanisms evaluation than those in Section 5.3.1. However, it is not suggested to use due to their enormous amount of data when RTCP XR are supported.

For WebRTC, the application may benefit from the additional information. If losses occur after discards, an endpoint may be able to correlate the two run length vectors to identify congestion-related losses, e.g., a router queue became overloaded causing delays and then overflowed. If the losses are independent, it may indicate bit-error corruption. Lastly, when using error-resilience mechanisms, the endpoint can correlate the loss and post-repair run lengths to ascertain where the losses and repairs occurred in the interval. For example, consecutive losses are likely not to be repaired by a simple FEC scheme.

6. Identifiers from Sender, Receiver, and Extended Report Blocks

This document describes a list of metrics and corresponding identifiers relevant to RTP media in WebRTC. This group of identifiers are defined on a ReportGroup corresponding to a synchronization source (SSRC). In practice the application needs to be able to query the statistic identifiers on both an incoming (remote) and outgoing (local) media stream. Since sending and receiving SR and RR are mandatory, the metrics defined in the SR and RR report blocks are always available. For XR metrics, it depends on two factors: 1) if it is measured at the endpoint, 2) if it is reported by the endpoint in an XR report. If a metric is only measured by the endpoint and not reported, the metrics will only be available for the incoming (remote) media stream. Alternatively, if the corresponding metric is also reported in an XR report, it will be available for both the incoming (remote) and outgoing (local) media stream.

For a remote statistic, the timestamp represents the timestamp from an incoming SR/RR/XR packet. Conversely, for a local statistic, it refers to the current timestamp generated by the local clock (typically the POSIX timestamp, i.e., milliseconds since Jan 1, 1970).

As per [RFC3550], the octets metrics represent the payload size (i.e., not including header or padding).

6.1. Cumulative Number of Packets and Octets Sent

Name: packetsSent

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

Name: bytesSent

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

6.2. Cumulative Number of Packets and Octets Received

Name: packetsReceived

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

Name: bytesReceived

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

6.3. Cumulative Number of Packets Lost

Name: packetsLost

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

6.4. Interval Packet Loss and Jitter

Name: jitter

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

Name: fractionLost

Definition: section 6.4.1 in [RFC3550].

6.5. Cumulative Number of Packets and Octets Discarded

Name: packetsDiscarded

Definition: The cumulative number of RTP packets discarded due to late or early-arrival, Appendix A (a) of [RFC7002].

Name: bytesDiscarded

Definition: The cumulative number of octets discarded due to late or early-arrival, Appendix A of [RFC7243].

6.6. Cumulative Number of Packets Repaired

Name: packetsRepaired

Definition: The cumulative number of lost RTP packets repaired after applying a error-resilience mechanism, Appendix A (b) of [RFC7509]. To clarify, the value is upper bound to the cumulative number of lost packets.

6.7. Burst Packet Loss and Burst Discards

Name: burstPacketsLost

Definition: The cumulative number of RTP packets lost during loss bursts, Appendix A (c) of [RFC6958].

Name: burstLossCount

Definition: The cumulative number of bursts of lost RTP packets, Appendix A (e) of [RFC6958].

Name: burstPacketsDiscarded

Definition: The cumulative number of RTP packets discarded during discard bursts, Appendix A (b) of [RFC7003].

Name: burstDiscardCount

Definition: The cumulative number of bursts of discarded RTP packets, Appendix A (e) of [RFC8015].

[RFC3611] recommends a Gmin (threshold) value of 16 for classifying packet loss or discard burst.

6.8. Burst/Gap Rates

Name: burstLossRate

Definition: The fraction of RTP packets lost during bursts, Appendix A (a) of [RFC7004].

Name: gapLossRate

Definition: The fraction of RTP packets lost during gaps, Appendix A (b) of [RFC7004].

Name: burstDiscardRate

Definition: The fraction of RTP packets discarded during bursts, Appendix A (e) of [RFC7004].

Name: gapDiscardRate

Definition: The fraction of RTP packets discarded during gaps, Appendix A (f) of [RFC7004].

6.9. Frame Impairment Metrics

Name: framesLost

Definition: The cumulative number of full frames lost, Appendix A (i) of [RFC7004].

Name: framesCorrupted

Definition: The cumulative number of frames partially lost, Appendix A (j) of [RFC7004].

Name: framesDropped

Definition: The cumulative number of full frames discarded, Appendix A (g) of [RFC7004].

Name: framesSent

Definition: The cumulative number of frames sent.

Name: framesReceived

Definition: The cumulative number of partial or full frames received.

7. Adding new metrics to WebRTC Statistics API

During the progress of this work, the metrics defined in this draft have already been added to the W3C WebRTC specification. The working process to add new metrics for future is to create an issue or pull request on the repository of the W3C WebRTC specification (https://github.com/w3c/webrtc-stats).

8. Security Considerations

This document focuses on listing the RTCP XR metrics defined in the corresponding RTCP reporting extensions and do not give rise to any new security vulnerabilities beyond those described in [RFC3611] and [RFC6792].

The overall security considerations for RTP used in WebRTC applications is described in [I-D.ietf-rtcweb-rtp-usage] and [I-D.ietf-rtcweb-security], which are also apply to this memo.

9. IANA Consideration

This document requests no action by IANA.

10. Acknowledgements

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Authors' Addresses

Varun Singh
CALLSTATS I/O Oy
Annankatu 31-33 C 42
Helsinki 00100
Finland

Email: varun@callstats.io
URI: https://www.callstats.io/about

Rachel Huang
Huawei
101 Software Avenue, Yuhua District
Nanjing, CN 210012
China

Email: rachel.huang@huawei.com

Roni Even
Huawei
14 David Hamelech
Tel Aviv 64953
Israel

Email: roni.even@huawei.com

Dan Romascanu

Email: dromasca@gmail.com

Lingli Deng
China Mobile

Email: denglingli@chinamobile.com

Network Working Group H. Zheng
Internet-Draft R. Even
Intended status: Standard Track Q. Wu
Expires: September 3, 2018 Huawei
R. Gu
China Mobile
R. Huang
Huawei
March 2, 2018

RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) Extended Report (XR) Block for Effective Loss Index Reporting

draft-zheng-xrblock-effective-loss-index-02

Abstract

This document defines a new metric for RTP monitors to estimate the effectiveness of stream repair means, and an RTP Control Protocol (RTCP) Extended Report (XR) Block to report the metric.

Status of This Memo

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1. Introduction

RTP applications often use stream repair means, e.g. FEC (Forward Error Correction) [RFC5109] and/or retransmission [RFC4588] to improve the robustness of media streams. With the presence of those stream repair means, a degree of packet loss can be recovered for a media stream. In the past, some RTCP Extend Reports (XRs) were defined to reflect the situation of post-repair loss. For example, [RFC5725] defines an XR block using Run Length Encoding (RLE) to report post-repair loss; [RFC7509] defines count metrics for post-repair loss.

This document proposes a new metric Effective Loss Index (ELI) to estimate the effectiveness of stream repair means by calculating the probability of the post-repair losses. The new metric provides a simpler view on the post-repair loss than the mechanisms documented in [RFC5725] and [RFC7509]. ELI is an index, so the values reported from the monitors deployed in the different places in the network can be compared directly, which makes it easier to diagnose the network problem when delivering the RTP streams. A use case is to compare the ELI value reported by a monitor in the network with a certain reasonable threshold to see if there are any problems in the IPTV services. For those endpoints, more informative XR reports such as those in [RFC5725] and [RFC7509] can then be used to discover more details about the loss situations.

This document also defines in section 3, an XR block to report the metric.

1.1. Effective Loss Index

Effective Loss Index (ELI) uses a simple model to measure the loss impact after applying loss repairsof loss repair. It is useful especially in the middleboxes which usually are passive observer and do not have the ability to recover the loss data.

The model assumes that repair means are applied onto packets by batches of equal size. Lower ELI means that loss impact is minimal. Specifically, a batch is identified by a range of RTP sequence numbers. The size of a batch is number of packets. An application can agree upon a default batch size, or use the SDP signaling defined in Section 4.1 to communicate one if the middlebox can see the SDP, or just configure it.

An RTP endpoint is assumed to process received packets and apply repair means batch by batch. For each batch, if there is still some unrecoverable loss after having applied the repair means, then the repair means are deemed as ineffective. The ineffectiveness is denoted by Effective Loss Factor (ELF), along with a parameter Loss Repair Threshold, showing below:

```
if Loss Packets Number > Loss Repair Threshold
   Effective Loss Factor = 1
else
   Effective Loss Factor = 0
endif
```

Figure 1: Calculation of Effective Loss Factor

The parameters in Figure 1 are explained below:

- o Loss Packets Number is the number of packet lost in the batch.

- o Loss Repair Threshold indicates the maximum loss packets number that can be recovered.

The minimum value of Loss Repair Threshold is zero, which means there is no loss repair. This document does not mandate any value for Loss Repair Threshold. Applications can prescribe a value for themselves without signaling. For example, it can be calculated by the batch size multiplied by the fixed redundancy ratio of the FEC algorithm; And when used in the retransmission case, it can be set to the maximum number of lost packets to be retransmitted in a batch. On the other hand, SDP signaling defined in Section 4.1 can be used to communicate the value.

Effective Loss Index is an integer derived by calculating the average Effective Loss Factor across a sequence of consecutive batches of RTP packets. Let ELF(i) be the Effective Loss Factor calculated for i-th batch, and N as number of batches in the sequence, then Effective Loss Index is calculated as:

```
                           ELF(1)+ELF(2)+ ...+ELF(N)
      Effective Loss Index =  -------------------------
                                        N
```

Figure 2: Calculation of Effective Loss Index

The following is an example of how to calculate Effective Loss Index. For simplicity and demonstration purpose, the size of a batch is assumed to be 3, and the Loss Repair Threshold is assumed to be 1. The example processes a sequence of 9 RTP packets (x means lost) in 7 batches.

```
          1xx4x6x89

            Batch     Loss           Effective Loss Factor
          | 1 2 3 |   2, 3           1
          | 2 3 4 |   2, 3           1
          | 3 4 5 |   3              0
          | 4 5 6 |   5              0
          | 5 6 7 |   5, 7           1
          | 6 7 8 |   7              0
          | 7 8 9 |   7              0

                                1+1+0+0+1+0+0
          Effective Loss Index = --------------- = 0.4285
                                     7
```

This example provides fine grained estimation for loss recovery. It can detect the loss burst happening over batches. Implementations can also do coarse grained estimation by simply dividing total packets into several batches.

1.2. Applicability

The metric defined by this document is applicable to a range of RTP applications that send packets with stream repair means (e.g., Forward Error Correction (FEC) [RFC5109] and/or retransmission [RFC4588]) applied on them. Note that this metric is only valuable for FECs where he redundant data are sent in a different RTP stream from the original media stream.

This document does not mandate any value for the batch size. Applications can prescribe a value for themselves without signaling. For example, the batch size can be set to the number of packets containing source symbols in a source block in the case of FEC, and can be prescribed arbitrarily, e.g. 100, in the case of retransmission.

The number of batches among which ELI is calculated should not be too few, otherwise the result may be biased. It is suggested to calculate it based on the total number of RTP packets during the measurement interval, as in the section 1.1 example:

The number of batches = (The total number of RTP packets - the size of a batch) + 1.

1.3. RTCP and RTCP XR Reports

The use of RTCP for reporting is defined in [RFC3550]. [RFC3611] defines an extensible structure for reporting by using an RTCP Extended Report (XR). This document defines a new Extended Report block for use with [RFC3550] and [RFC3611].

1.4. Performance Metrics Framework

The Performance Metrics Framework [RFC6390] provides guidance on the definition and specification of performance metrics. The "Guidelines for Use of the RTP Monitoring Framework" [RFC6792] provides guidelines for reporting block format using RTCP XR. The Metrics Block described in this document is in accordance with the guidelines in [RFC6390] and [RFC6792].

2. Terminology

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].

3. Effective Loss Index Report Block

The Effective Loss Index Report Block has the following format:

```
 0                   1                   2                   3                   4
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 |     BT=TBD    |   Reserved    |      Block length = 3         |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 |                        SSRC of Source                         |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
 |    Effective Loss Index       |          Padding              |
 +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Block Type (BT): 8 bits: An Effect Loss Index Report Block is identified by the constant 'TBD'.

[[Editor Note: should replace 'TBD' with assigned value]]

Reserved: 8 bits: These bits are reserved for future use. They MUST be set to zero by senders and ignored by receivers (see Section 4.2 of [RFC6709]).

Block length: 16 bits: This field is in accordance with the definition in [RFC3611]. In this report block, it MUST be set to

3. The block MUST be discarded if the block length is set to a different value.

SSRC of source: 32 bits: The SSRC of the RTP data packet source being reported upon by this report block, as defined in Section 4.1 of [RFC3611].

Effective Loss Index: 16 bits: The value of Effective Loss Index, equivalent to taking the integer part after multiplying the the calculated result of Effective Loss Index (as in Figure 2) by 65535.

Padding: 16 bits: These bits MUST be set to zero by senders and ignored by receivers.

4. SDP Signaling

[RFC3611] defines the use of SDP (Session Description Protocol) for signaling the use of RTCP XR blocks. However, XR blocks MAY be used without prior signaling (see Section 5 of [RFC3611]).

4.1. SDP rtcp-xr-attrib Attribute Extension

This session augments the SDP attribute "rtcp-xr" defined in Section 5.1 of [RFC3611] by providing an additional value of "xr-format" to signal the use of the report block defined in this document. The ABNF [RFC5234] syntax is as follows.

```
xr-format =/ xr-eli-block

xr-eli-block = "effective-loss-index"
               [ ":" effective-loss-batch-size]
               [ ">" effective-loss-threshold]

effective-loss-batch-size  = 1*DIGIT
                             ; the batch size is in number of packets

effective-loss-threshold   = 1*DIGIT
                             ; the threshold is in number of packets

DIGIT = %x30-39
```

The SDP attribute "xr-eli-block" is designed to contain two optional values, one for signaling the batch size, another for the Effective Loss Threshold. Here are some examples:

1. signaling both batch size (100) and Effective Loss Threshold (2)

   xr-eli-block = "effective-loss-index" : "100" > "2"

2. signaling only batch size (100)

   xr-eli-block = "effective-loss-index" : "100"

3. signaling only Effective Loss Threshold (2)

   xr-eli-block = "effective-loss-index" > "2"

4.2. Offer/Answer Usage

When SDP is used in offer/answer context, the SDP Offer/Answer usage defined in [RFC3611] for the unilateral "rtcp-xr" attribute parameters applies. For detailed usage of Offer/Answer for unilateral parameters, refer to Section 5.2 of [RFC3611].

5. Security Considerations

This proposed RTCP XR block introduces no new security considerations beyond those described in [RFC3611] This block does not provide per-packet statistics, so the risk to confidentiality documented in Section 7, paragraph 3 of [RFC3611] does not apply.

An attacker may put incorrect information in the Effective Loss Index reports. Implementers should consider the guidance in [RFC7202] for using appropriate security mechanisms, i.e., where security is a concern, the implementation should apply encryption and authentication to the report block. For example, this can be achieved by using the AVPF profile together with the Secure RTP profile as defined in [RFC3711] an appropriate combination of the two profiles (an "SAVPF") is specified in [RFC5124] However, other mechanisms also exist (documented in [RFC7201] and might be more suitable.

6. IANA Considerations

New block types for RTCP XR are subject to IANA registration. For general guidelines on IANA considerations for RTCP XR, refer to [RFC3611].

6.1. New RTCP XR Block Type Value

This document assigns the block type value ’TBD’ in the IANA "RTP Control Protocol Extended Reports (RTCP XR) Block Type Registry" to the "Post-Repair Loss Count Metrics Report Block".

[[Editor Note: should replace 'TBD' with assigned value]]

6.2. New RTCP XR SDP Parameter

This document also registers a new parameter "effective-loss-index" in the "RTP Control Protocol Extended Reports (RTCP XR) Session Description Protocol (SDP) Parameters Registry".

6.3. Contact Information for Registrations

The contact information for the registrations is:

RAI Area Directors <rai-ads@ietf.org>

7. Acknowledgements

This document has benefited greatly from the comments of various people. The following individuals have contributed to this document: Colin Perkins, Yanfang Zhang.

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Appendix A. Metric Represented Using the Template from RFC 6390

A.1. Effective Loss Index

- Metric Name: RTP Effective Loss Index.

- Metric Description: The effectiveness of stream repair means applied on a sequence of RTP packets.

- Method of Measurement or Calculation: See the "Effective Loss Index" definition in Section 1.1. It is directly measured and must be measured for the primary source RTP packets with no further chance of repair.

- Units of Measurement: This metric is expressed as a 16-bit unsigned integer value representing the effectiveness of stream repair means.

- Measurement Point(s) with Potential Measurement Domain: It is measured at the receiving end of the RTP stream.

- Measurement Timing: This metric relies on the sequence number interval to determine measurement timing.

- Use and Applications: These metrics are applicable to any RTP applications, especially those that use loss-repair mechanisms. See Section 1 for details.

- Reporting Model: See RFC 3611.

Authors' Addresses

Hui Zheng (Marvin)
Individual

Email: zh4ui@huawei.comoutlook.com

Roni Even
Huawei

Email: roni.even@huawei.com

Qin Wu
Huawei

Email: bill.wu@huawei.com

Rong Gu
China Mobile

Email: gurong_cmcc@outlook.com

Rachel Huang
Huawei

Email: rachel.huang@huawei.com