

# Protocol Assisted Protocol (PAP)

draft-li-rtgwg-protocol-assisted-protocol-01

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# Motivation

- Protocol troubleshooting methods
  - Centralized data collection + SDN server analysis: SNMP, Netconf, BMP
    - Advantage:
      - Network-wide data view
      - facilitating automatic troubleshooting
    - Disadvantage:
      - Relying on the existence of a centralized SDN server
      - High network resource consumption: bandwidth + CPU cost
      - Lack cross-domain information (out of management domain)
  - Distributed troubleshooting: Manual per-device login + CLI checking statistics/logs/alarms
    - Advantage:
      - Low network resource consumption
    - Disadvantage:
      - Lack network-wide view
      - Low efficiency for locating the issue
      - Requiring high NOC experience
  - Semi-centralized semi-distributive approach: convey diagnosing data using existing routing protocols
    - Advantage
      - Not relying on the existence of a centralized SDN server
    - Disadvantage
      - Requires persistent augmentation work to all routing protocols
      - Possible interop issues with legacy devices, affecting existing routing system

# PAP (Protocol assisted Protocol)

- A new semi-distributive semi-centralized approach
  - A generic “tunnel” for exchanging troubleshooting data of various protocols
- PAP (Protocol assisted Protocol)
  - designed for devices to exchange protocol related information between each other
  - Separates routing and non-routing data
- Merits
  - Adds more network-wide data for individual device
  - Not relying on a centralized server
  - No data collection boundary in cross-domain environment
  - Relieves bandwidth/CPU pressure of centralized data collection/analysis
  - Facilitates automatic troubleshooting
  - No impact on existing routing system

# Troubleshooting Use Cases

- BGP route oscillation
  - A PAP Request Message sent: “Are you the oscillation source?”
  - A PAP Reply Message sent: “I’m the oscillation source!”
  - or A PAP Reply Message sent: “I’m not the oscillation source!”, with a further PAP Request Message sent: “Are you the oscillation source?”
  - ...
  - Until someone replies with “I’m the oscillation source!”
- RSVP-TE set up failure
  - A PAP Notification Message “A link failure happens here!” sent from the failure device to the Ingress device.

# PAP Messages

- PAP uses UDP as its transport protocol
  - UDP vs TCP: PAP designed for on-demand communications
  - Requires the assignment of a User Port registry for the UDP Destination Port
- PAP Message format
  - PAP common Header
  - Negotiation Message
  - Request Message
  - Reply Message
  - Notification Message
  - ACK Message

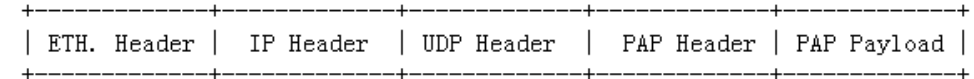


Figure 1. Encapsulation in UDP

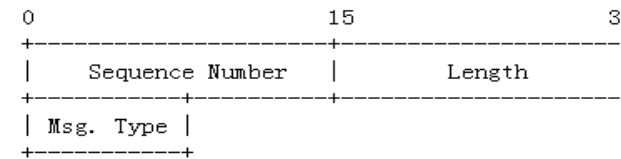


Figure 2. PAP Common Header

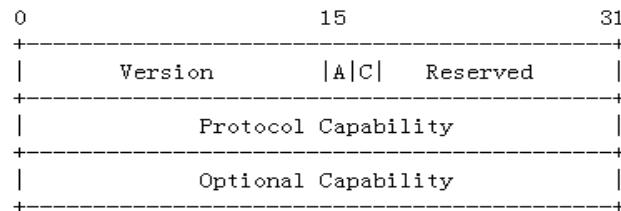


Figure 3. PAP Negotiation Message

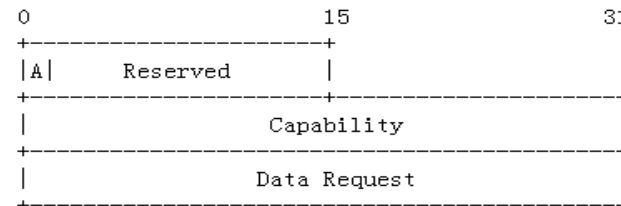


Figure 4. PAP Request Message

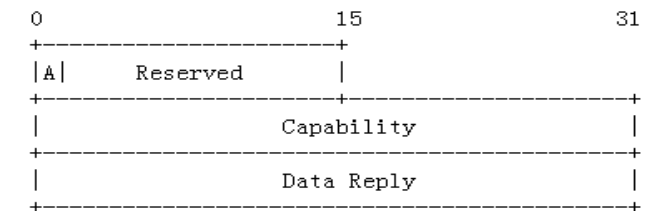


Figure 5. PAP Request Message

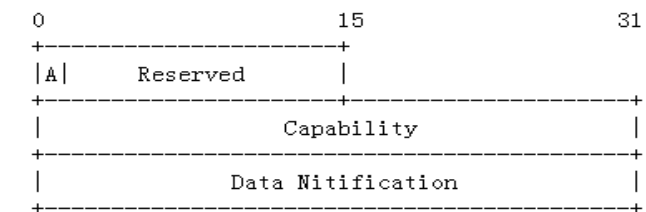


Figure 6. PAP Notification Message

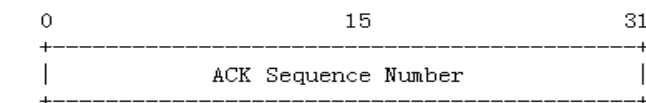


Figure 7. PAP ACK Message

# PAP Operations

- Capability Negotiation Process
  - Exchange protocol capabilities between PAP speakers
  - Inform the remote PAP speakers of enabling/disabling local protocol capabilities
- Data Request and Reply Process
  - Request specific data from remote PAP speakers
  - Reply with requested data to requested PAP speakers
- Data Notification Process
  - Actively send notification information to remote PAP speakers

Questions and Comments?