MPLS Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: August 22, 2021

R. Gandhi, Ed.
Z. Ali
C. Filsfils
F. Brockners
Cisco Systems, Inc.
B. Wen
V. Kozak
Comcast

February 18, 2021

MPLS Data Plane Encapsulation for In-situ OAM Data
draft-gandhi-mpls-ioam-sr-06

Abstract

In-situ Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (IOAM) records operational and telemetry information in the data packet while the packet traverses a path between two nodes in the network. This document defines how IOAM data fields are transported with MPLS data plane encapsulation using new Generic Associated Channel (G-ACh).

Status of This Memo

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

Internet-Drafts are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). Note that other groups may also distribute working documents as Internet-Drafts. The list of current Internet-Drafts is at https://datatracker.ietf.org/drafts/current/.

Internet-Drafts are draft documents valid for a maximum of six months and may be updated, replaced, or obsoleted by other documents at any time. It is inappropriate to use Internet-Drafts as reference material or to cite them other than as "work in progress."

This Internet-Draft will expire on August 22, 2021.

Copyright Notice

Table of Contents

1. Introduction

In-situ Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (IOAM) records operational and telemetry information within the packet while the packet traverses a particular network domain. The term "in-situ" refers to the fact that the IOAM data fields are added to the data packets rather than being sent within the probe packets specifically

dedicated to OAM or Performance Measurement (PM). The IOAM data fields are defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data], and can be used for various use-cases for OAM and PM. The IOAM data fields are further updated in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export] for direct export use-cases and in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-flags] for Loopback and Active flags.

This document defines how IOAM data fields are transported with MPLS data plane encapsulations using new Generic Associated Channel (G-ACh).

2. Conventions

2.1. Requirement Language

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

2.2. Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in this document:

ECMP	Equal Cost Multi-Path
E2E	Edge-To-Edge
G-ACh	Generic Associated Channel
HbH	Hop-by-Hop
IOAM	In-situ Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
OAM	Operations, Administration, and Maintenance
PM	Performance Measurement
POT	Proof-of-Transit
PSID	Path Segment Identifier
PW	PseudoWire
SR	Segment Routing

SR-MPLS Segment Routing with MPLS Data plane

3. MPLS Extensions for IOAM Data Fields

3.1. IOAM Generic Associated Channel

The IOAM data fields are defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. The IOAM data fields are carried in the MPLS header as shown in Figure 1. More than one trace options can be present in the IOAM data fields. G-ACh [RFC5586] provides a mechanism to transport OAM and other control messages over MPLS data plane. The IOAM G-ACh header [RFC5586] with new IOAM G-ACh type is added immediately after the MPLS label stack in the MPLS header as shown in Figure 1, before the IOAM data fields.

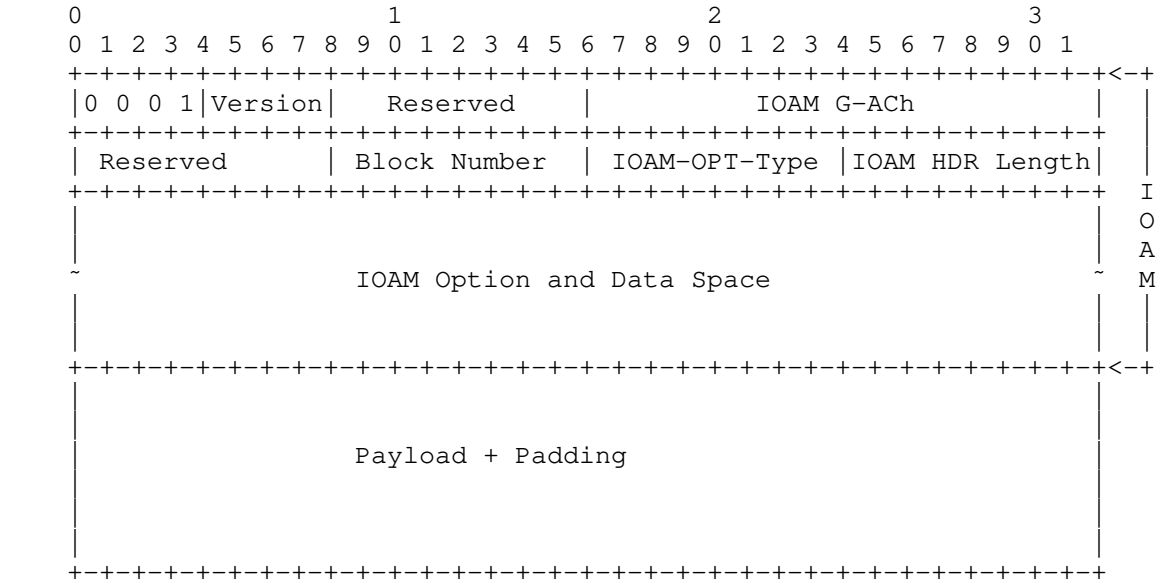

Figure 1: IOAM Generic Associated Channel with IOAM Data Fields

The IOAM data fields are encapsulated using the following fields in the MPLS header:

IP Version Number 0001b: The first four octets are IP Version Field part of a G-ACh header, as defined in [RFC5586].

Version: The Version field is set to 0, as defined in [RFC4385].

IOAM G-ACh: Generic Associated Channel (G-ACh) Type (value TBA3) for IOAM [RFC5586].

Reserved: Reserved Bits MUST be set to zero upon transmission and ignored upon receipt.

Block Number: The Block Number can be used to aggregate the IOAM data collected in data plane, e.g. compute measurement metrics for each block of a flow. It is also used to correlate the IOAM data on different nodes.

IOAM-OPT-Type: 8-bit field defining the IOAM Option type, as defined in Section 8.1 of [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

IOAM HDR LEN: 8-bit unsigned integer. Length of the IOAM HDR in 4-octet units.

IOAM Option and Data Space: IOAM option header and data is present as defined by the IOAM-OPT-Type field, and is defined in Section 5 of [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

3.2. IOAM Indicator Labels

An IOAM Indicator Label is used to indicate the presence of the IOAM data fields in the MPLS header. There are two IOAM types defined in this document: Edge-to-Edge (E2E) and Hop-by-Hop (HbH) IOAM. If only edge nodes need to process IOAM data then E2E IOAM Indicator Label is used so that intermediate nodes can ignore it. If both edge and intermediate nodes need to process IOAM data then HbH IOAM Indicator Label is used. Different IOAM Indicator Labels allow to optimize the IOAM processing on intermediate nodes by checking if IOAM data fields need to be processed.

4. Edge-to-Edge IOAM

4.1. Edge-to-Edge IOAM Indicator Label

The E2E IOAM Indicator Label is used to indicate the presence of the E2E IOAM data fields in the MPLS header as shown in Figure 2.

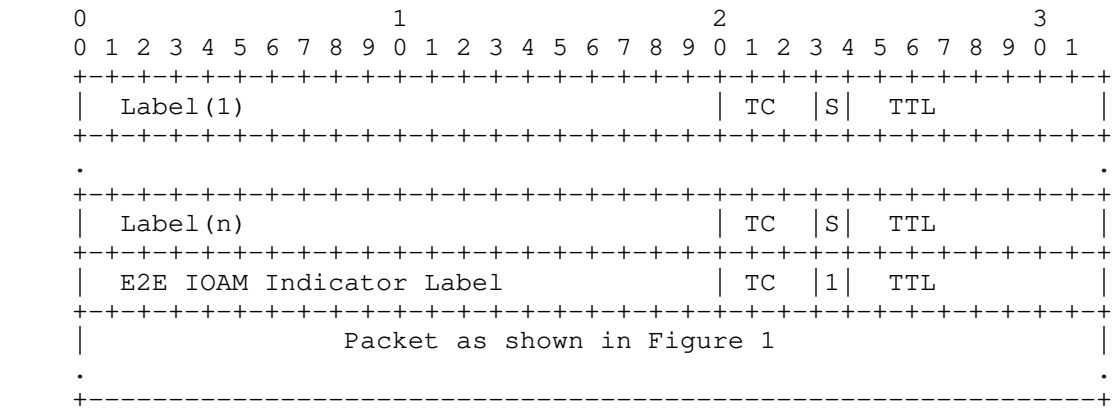

Figure 2: MPLS Encapsulation for E2E IOAM

The E2E IOAM data fields carry the Option-Type(s) that require processing on the encapsulating and decapsulating nodes only. The IOAM Option-Type carried can be IOAM Edge-to-Edge Option-Type [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. The E2E IOAM data fields SHOULD NOT carry any IOAM Option-Type that require IOAM processing on the intermediate nodes as it will not be processed by them.

4.2. Procedure for Edge-to-Edge IOAM

The E2E IOM procedure is summarized as following:

- The encapsulating node inserts the E2E IOAM Indicator Label and one or more IOAM data fields in the MPLS header.

- The intermediate nodes do not process IOAM data fields.

- The decapsulating node "punts the timestamped copy" of the received packet as is including the IOAM data fields when the node recognizes the IOAM Indicator Label. The copy of the packet is punted with receive timestamp to the slow path for IOAM data fields processing. The receive timestamp is required by the various E2E OAM use-cases, including streaming telemetry. Note that it is not necessarily punted to the control-plane.

- The decapsulating node processes the IOAM data fields using the procedures defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. An example of IOAM processing is to export the data fields, send data fields via streaming telemetry, etc.

- The decapsulating node also pops the IOAM Indicator Label and the IOAM data fields from the received packet. The decapsulated

packet is forwarded downstream or terminated locally similar to the regular data packets.

4.3. Edge-to-Edge IOAM Indicator Label Allocation

The E2E IOAM Indicator Label is used to indicate the presence of the E2E IOAM data fields in the MPLS header. The E2E IOAM Indicator Label can be allocated using one of the following three methods:

- Label assigned by IANA with value TBA1 from the Extended Special-Purpose MPLS Values [I-D.ietf-mpls-spl-terminology].
- Label allocated by a Controller from the global table of the decapsulating node. The Controller provisions the label on both encapsulating and decapsulating nodes.
- Label allocated by the decapsulating node and signalled or advertised in the network. The signaling and/or advertisement extension for this is outside the scope of this document.

5. Hop-by-Hop IOAM

5.1. Hop-by-Hop IOAM Indicator Label

The HbH IOAM Indicator Label is used to indicate the presence of the HbH IOAM data fields in the MPLS header as shown in Figure 3.

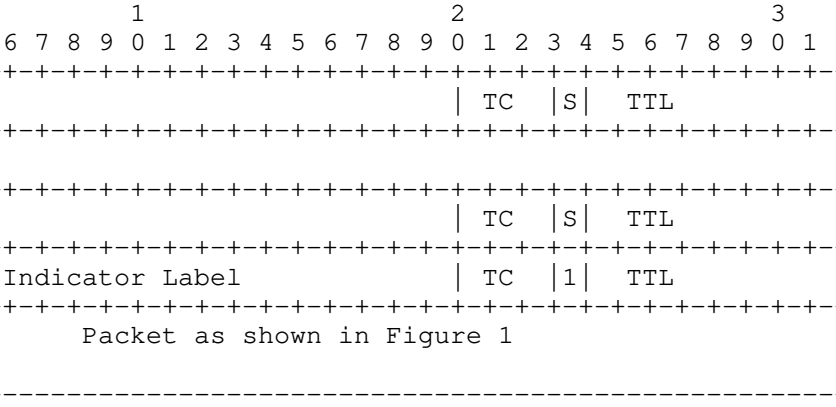

Figure 3: MPLS Encapsulation for HbH IOAM

The HbH IOAM data fields carry the Option-Type(s) that require processing at the intermediate and/or encapsulating and decapsulating nodes. The IOAM Option-Type carried can be IOAM Pre-allocated Trace Option-Type, IOAM Incremental Trace Option-Type and IOAM Proof of

Transit (POT) Option-Type, as well as Edge-to-Edge Option-Type [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

5.2. Procedure for Hop-by-Hop IOAM

The HbH IOAM procedure is summarized as following:

- The encapsulating node inserts the HbH IOAM Indicator Label and one or more IOAM data fields in the MPLS header.

- The intermediate node enabled with HbH IOAM functions processes the data packet including the IOAM data fields as defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data] when the node recognizes the HbH IOAM Indicator Label present in the MPLS header. The intermediate node may 'punt the timestamped copy' of the received data packet including the IOAM data fields as required by the IOAM data fields processing. The copy of the packet is punted with receive timestamp to the slow path for IOAM processing.

- The intermediate node forwards a copy of the processed data packet downstream.

- The decapsulating node "punts the timestamped copy" of the received data packet as is including the IOAM data fields when the node recognizes the IOAM Indicator Label. The copy of the packet is punted with receive timestamp to the slow path for IOAM data fields processing. The receive timestamp is required by the various E2E OAM use-cases, including streaming telemetry. Note that it is not necessarily punted to the control-plane.

- The decapsulating node processes the IOAM data fields using the procedures defined in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]. An example of IOAM processing is to export the data fields, send data fields via streaming telemetry, etc.

- The decapsulating node also pops the IOAM Indicator Label and the IOAM data fields from the received packet. The decapsulated packet is forwarded downstream or terminated locally similar to the regular data packets.

5.3. Hop-by-Hop IOAM Indicator Label Allocation

The HbH IOAM Indicator Label is used to indicate the presence of the HbH IOAM data fields in the MPLS header. The HbH IOAM Indicator Label can be allocated using one of the following three methods:

- Label assigned by IANA with value TBA2 from the Extended Special-Purpose MPLS Values [I-D.ietf-mpls-spl-terminology].

- Label allocated by a Controller from the network-wide global table. The Controller provisions the labels on all nodes participating in IOAM functions along the data traffic path.

- Labels allocated by the intermediate and decapsulating nodes and signalled or advertised in the network. The signaling and/or advertisement extension for this is outside the scope of this document.

6. Considerations for IOAM Indicator Label

6.1. Considerations for ECMP

The encapsulating node needs to make sure the IOAM data fields do not start with a well-known IP Version Number (e.g. 0x4 for IPv4 and 0x6 for IPv6) as that can alter the hashing function for ECMP that uses the IP header. This is achieved by using the IOAM G-ACh with IP Version Number 0001b after the MPLS label stack [RFC5586].

Note that the hashing function for ECMP that uses the labels from the MPLS header may now include the IOAM Indicator Label.

When entropy label [RFC6790] is used for hashing function for ECMP, the procedure defined in this document does not alter the hashing function.

6.2. Node Capability

The decapsulating node that has to pop the IOAM Indicator Label, data fields, and perform the IOAM function may not be capable of supporting it. The encapsulating node needs to know if the decapsulating node can support the IOAM function. The signaling extension for this capability exchange is outside the scope of this document.

The intermediate node that is not capable of supporting the IOAM functions defined in this document, can simply skip the IOAM processing of the MPLS header.

6.3. MSD Considerations

The SR path computation needs to know the Maximum SID Depth (MSD) that can be imposed at each node/link of a given SR path [RFC8664]. This ensures that the SID stack depth of a computed path does not exceed the number of SIDs the node is capable of imposing. The MSD used for path computation MUST include the IOAM Indicator Label.

6.4. Nested MPLS Encapsulation

The data packets with IOAM data fields carry only one IOAM Indicator Label in the MPLS header. Any intermediate node that adds additional MPLS encapsulation in the MPLS header may further update the IOAM data fields in the header without inserting another IOAM Indicator Label. When a packet is received with a HbH IOAM Indicator Label, the nested MPLS encapsulating node can add a HbH and/or E2E IOAM Option-Type. However, when a packet is received with an E2E IOAM Indicator Label, the nested MPLS encapsulating node SHOULD NOT add a HbH IOAM Option-Type, as intermediate nodes will not process it.

7. MPLS Encapsulation with Control Word and Another G-ACh for IOAM Data Fields

The IOAM data fields, including IOAM G-ACh header are added in the MPLS encapsulation immediately after the MPLS header. Any Control Word [RFC4385] or another G-ACh [RFC5586] MUST be added after the IOAM data fields in the packet as shown in the Figure 4 and Figure 5, respectively. This allows the intermediate nodes to easily access the HbH IOAM data fields located immediately after the MPLS header. The decapsulating node can remove the MPLS encapsulation including the IOAM data fields and then process the Control Word or another G-ACh following it.

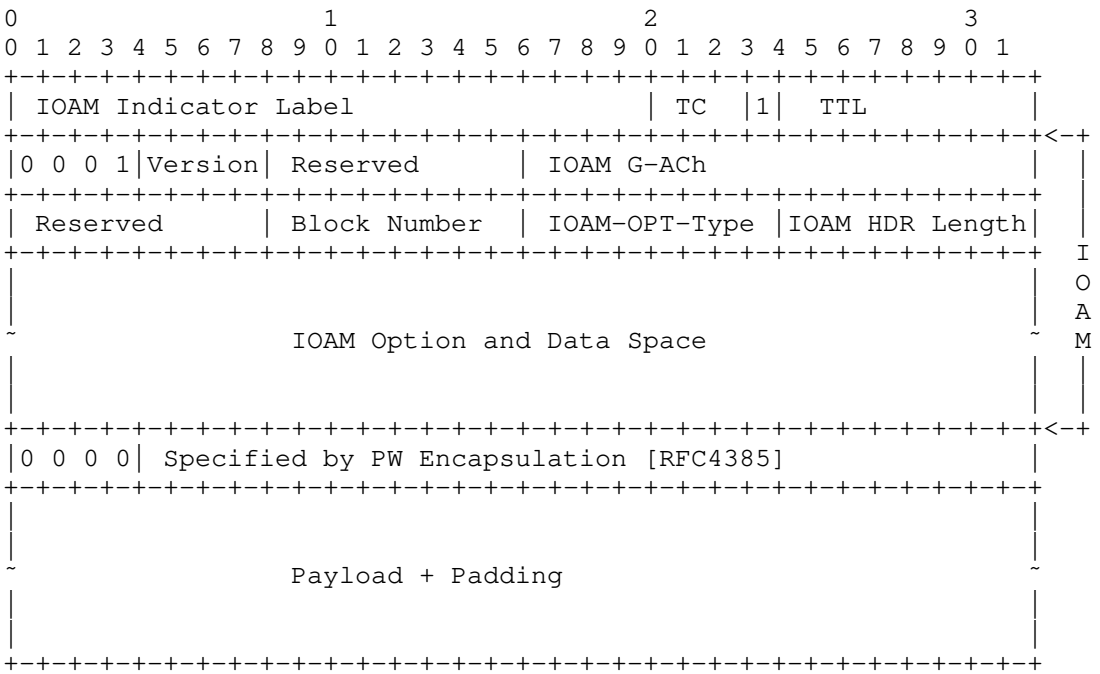

Figure 4: Example MPLS Encapsulation with Generic PW Control Word with IOAM

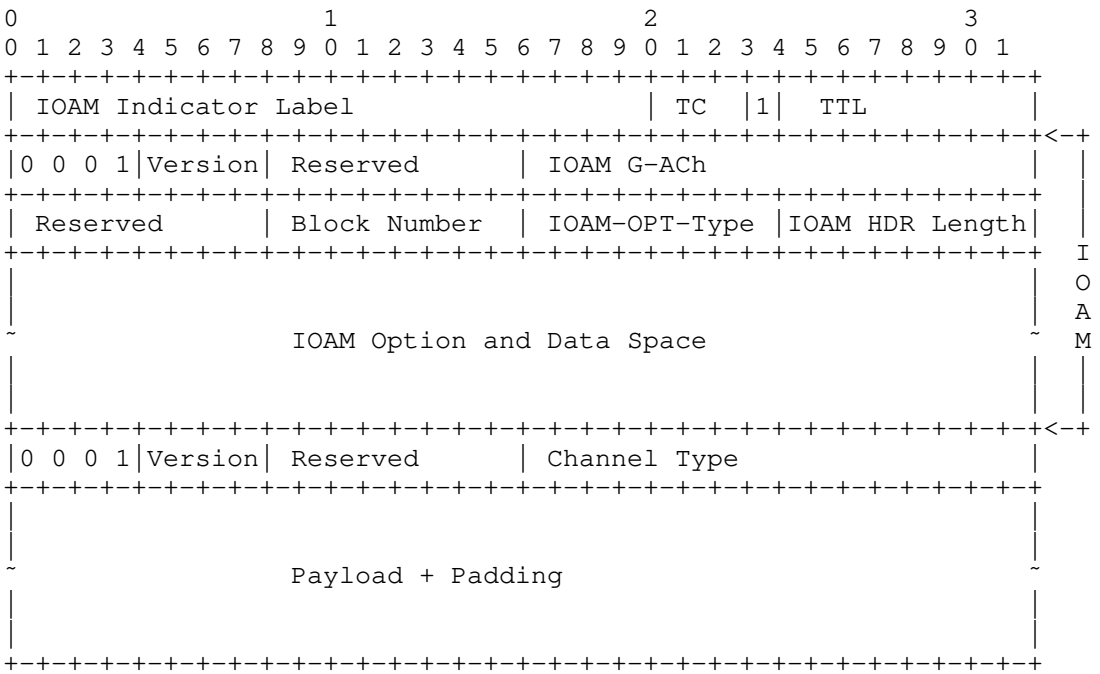

Figure 5: Example MPLS Encapsulation with Another G-ACh with IOAM

8. Example MPLS Encapsulations

8.1. Example SR-MPLS Encapsulation with IOAM

Segment Routing (SR) technology leverages the source routing paradigm [RFC8660]. A node steers a packet through a controlled set of instructions, called segments, by pre-pending the packet with an SR header. In the SR with MPLS data plane (SR-MPLS), the SR header is instantiated through a label stack.

An example of data packet with SR-MPLS encapsulation containing Path Segment Identifier (PSID) [I-D.ietf-spring-mpls-path-segment] and E2E IOAM data fields is shown in Figure 6. The PSID allows to identify the path associated with the data traffic being monitored for IOAM on the decapsulating node.

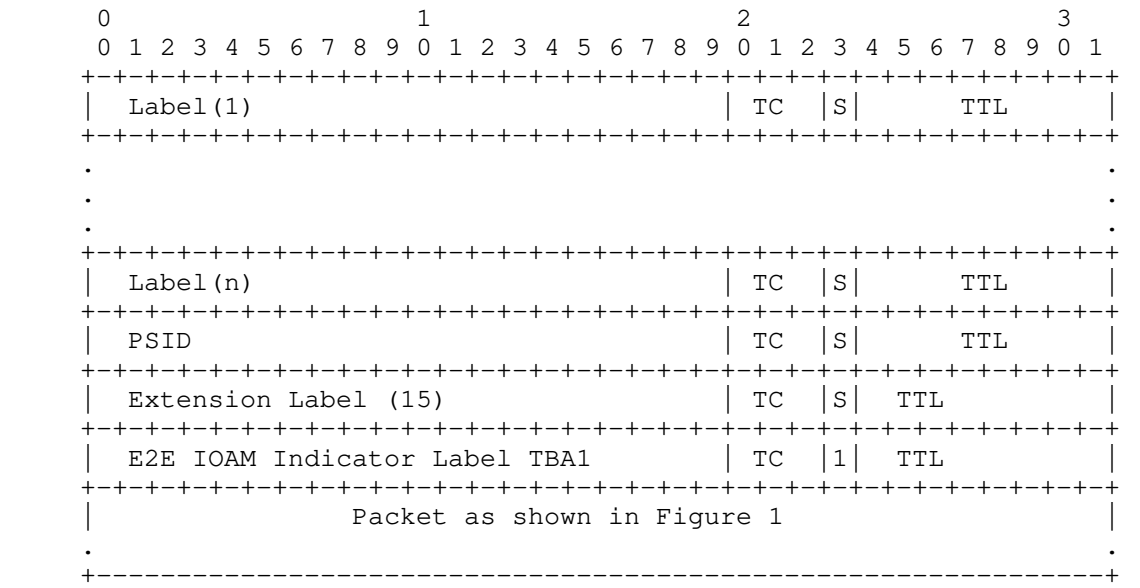

Figure 6: Example SR-MPLS Encapsulation with E2E IOAM Data Fields

9. Security Considerations

The security considerations of IOAM in general are discussed in [I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data].

IOAM is considered a "per domain" feature, where one or several operators decide on leveraging and configuring IOAM according to their needs. Still, operators need to properly secure the IOAM domain to avoid malicious configuration and use, which could include injecting malicious IOAM packets into a domain.

Routers that support G-ACh are subject to the same security considerations as defined in [RFC4385] and [RFC5586].

10. IANA Considerations

IANA maintains the "Special-Purpose Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Label Values" registry (see <https://www.iana.org/assignments/mpls-label-values/mpls-label-values.xml>). IANA is requested to allocate IOAM Indicator Label value from the "Extended Special-Purpose MPLS Label Values" registry:

Value	Description	Reference
TBA1	E2E IOAM Indicator Label	This document
TBA2	HbH IOAM Indicator Label	This document

Table 1: IOAM Indicator Label Values

IANA maintains G-ACh Type Registry (see <https://www.iana.org/assignments/g-ach-parameters/g-ach-parameters.xhtml>). IANA is requested to allocate a value for IOAM G-ACh Type from "MPLS Generalized Associated Channel (G-ACh) Types (including Pseudowire Associated Channel Types)" registry.

Value	Description	Reference
TBA3	IOAM G-ACh Type	This document

Table 2: IOAM G-ACh Type

11. References

11.1. Normative References

[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-data]
Brockners, F., Bhandari, S., and T. Mizrahi, "Data Fields for In-situ OAM", draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-data-11 (work in progress), November 2020.

[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export]
Song, H., Gafni, B., Zhou, T., Li, Z., Brockners, F., Bhandari, S., Sivakolundu, R., and T. Mizrahi, "In-situ OAM Direct Exporting", draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-direct-export-02 (work in progress), November 2020.

[I-D.ietf-ippm-ioam-flags]
Mizrahi, T., Brockners, F., Bhandari, S., Sivakolundu, R., Pignataro, C., Kfir, A., Gafni, B., Spiegel, M., and J. Lemon, "In-situ OAM Flags", draft-ietf-ippm-ioam-flags-03 (work in progress), October 2020.

[RFC2119] Bradner, S., "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", BCP 14, RFC 2119, DOI 10.17487/RFC2119, March 1997, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc2119>.

[RFC4385] Bryant, S., Swallow, G., Martini, L., and D. McPherson, "Pseudowire Emulation Edge-to-Edge (PWE3) Control Word for Use over an MPLS PSN", RFC 4385, DOI 10.17487/RFC4385, February 2006, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc4385>.

[RFC5586] Bocci, M., Ed., Vigoureux, M., Ed., and S. Bryant, Ed., "MPLS Generic Associated Channel", RFC 5586, DOI 10.17487/RFC5586, June 2009, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc5586>.

[RFC8174] Leiba, B., "Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words", BCP 14, RFC 8174, DOI 10.17487/RFC8174, May 2017, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8174>.

11.2. Informative References

[I-D.ietf-mpls-spl-terminology] Andersson, L., Kompella, K., and A. Farrel, "Special Purpose Label terminology", draft-ietf-mpls-spl-terminology-06 (work in progress), January 2021.

[I-D.ietf-spring-mpls-path-segment] Cheng, W., Li, H., Chen, M., Gandhi, R., and R. Zigler, "Path Segment in MPLS Based Segment Routing Network", draft-ietf-spring-mpls-path-segment-03 (work in progress), September 2020.

[RFC6790] Kompella, K., Drake, J., Amante, S., Henderickx, W., and L. Yong, "The Use of Entropy Labels in MPLS Forwarding", RFC 6790, DOI 10.17487/RFC6790, November 2012, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc6790>.

[RFC8660] Bashandy, A., Ed., Filsfils, C., Ed., Previdi, S., Decraene, B., Litkowski, S., and R. Shakir, "Segment Routing with the MPLS Data Plane", RFC 8660, DOI 10.17487/RFC8660, December 2019, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8660>.

[RFC8664] Sivabalan, S., Filsfils, C., Tantsura, J., Henderickx, W., and J. Hardwick, "Path Computation Element Communication Protocol (PCEP) Extensions for Segment Routing", RFC 8664, DOI 10.17487/RFC8664, December 2019, <https://www.rfc-editor.org/info/rfc8664>.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Patrick Khordoc, Shwetha Bhandari and Vengada Prasad Govindan for the discussions on IOAM. The authors would also like to thank Tarek Saad, Loa Andersson, Greg Mirsky, Stewart Bryant, Xiao Min, and Cheng Li for providing many useful comments. The authors would also like to thank Mach Chen, Andrew Malis, Matthew Bocci, and Nick Delregno for the MPLS-RT reviews.

Contributors

Sagar Soni
Cisco Systems, Inc.

Email: sagsoni@cisco.com

Authors' Addresses

Rakesh Gandhi (editor)
Cisco Systems, Inc.
Canada

Email: rgandhi@cisco.com

Zafar Ali
Cisco Systems, Inc.

Email: zali@cisco.com

Clarence Filsfils
Cisco Systems, Inc.
Belgium

Email: cf@cisco.com

Frank Brockners
Cisco Systems, Inc.
Hansaallee 249, 3rd Floor
DUESSELDORF, NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN 40549
Germany

Email: fbrockne@cisco.com

Bin Wen
Comcast

Email: Bin_Wen@cable.comcast.com

Voitek Kozak
Comcast

Email: Voitek_Kozak@comcast.com