

# IPPM Considerations for the IPv6 PDM Extension Header

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# Metrics / Fields Needed

- Packet sequence number
  - Speeds diagnostics
  - IPv4 IP ID used as de facto sequence number
- End-to-end response time WITHOUT agents
  - Metrics needed for quick triage:
    - One way delay
    - Server delay
    - Two way delay

# We propose:

## Requirement

- In basic IPv6 transport
- Unmolested by middle systems

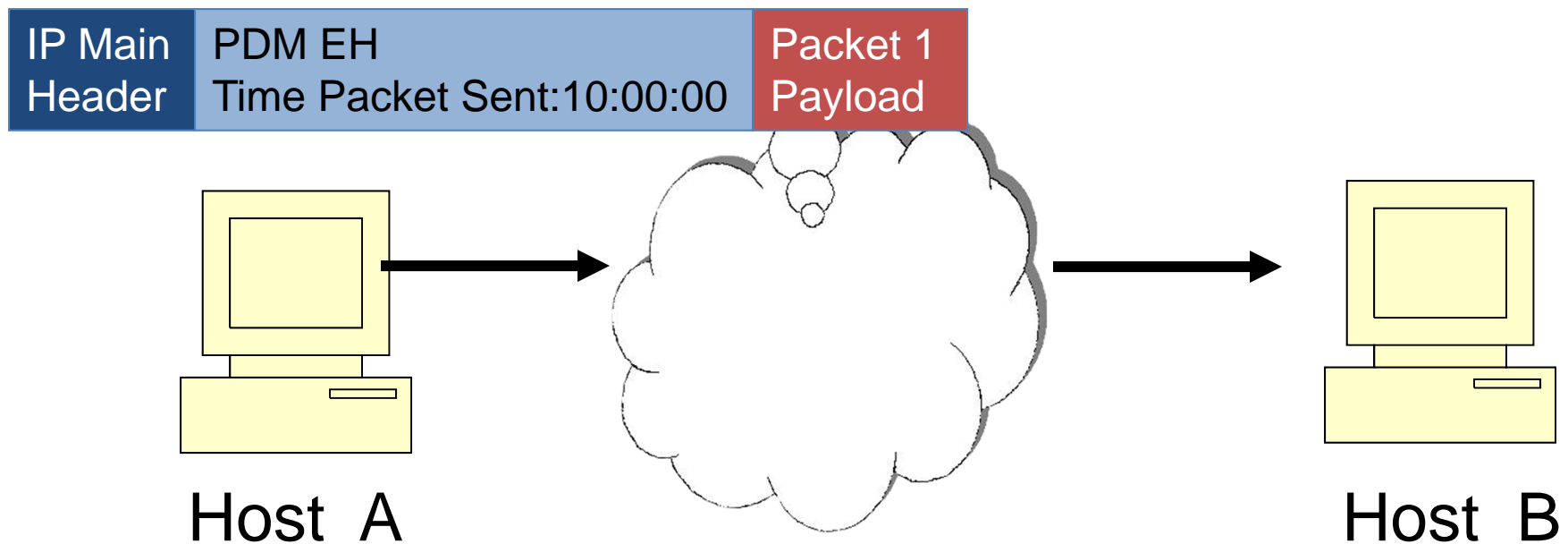
## Solution (IPv6)

- **Implementation** of existing extension header: Destination Options Header (DOH)
- Performance and Diagnostic Metrics (PDM) DOH
- PDM 1: Requires time synchronization
- PDM 2: No time synchronization

# Response Time Measurement

## Step 1

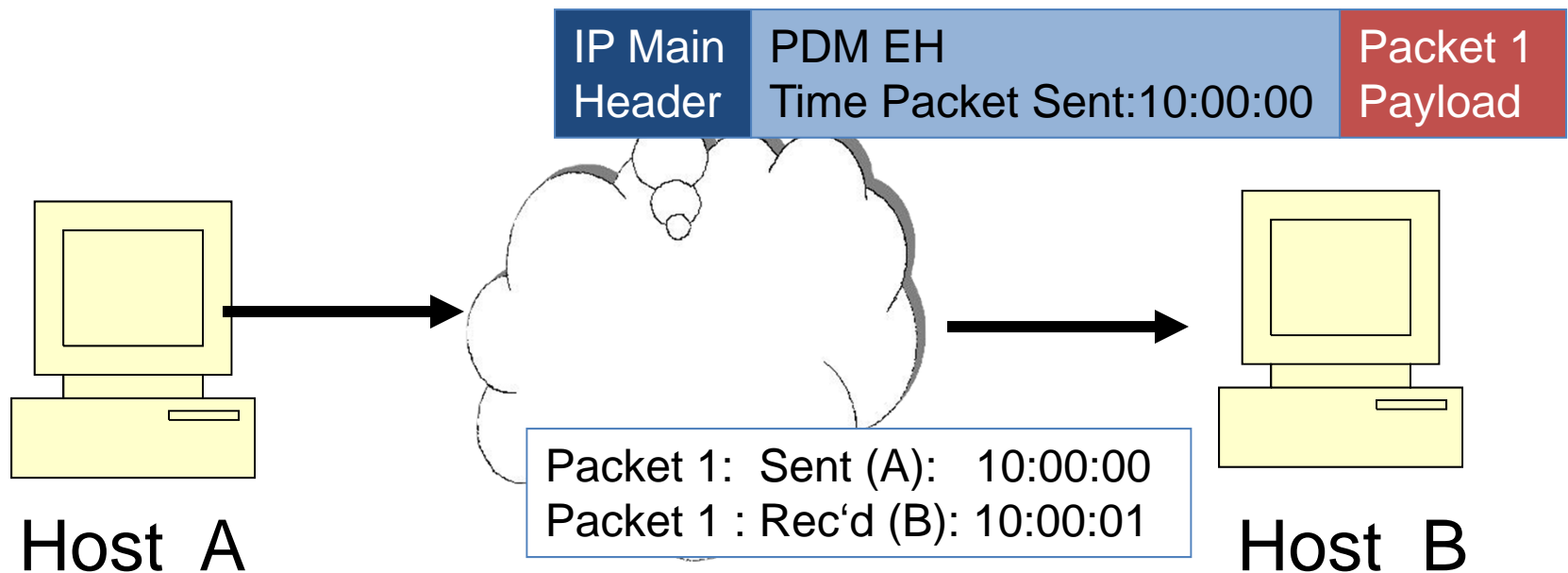
- Packet 1 sent from source host A
- Time-stamped leaving Host A
- Timestamp is in PDM extension header



# Response Time Measurement

## Step 2

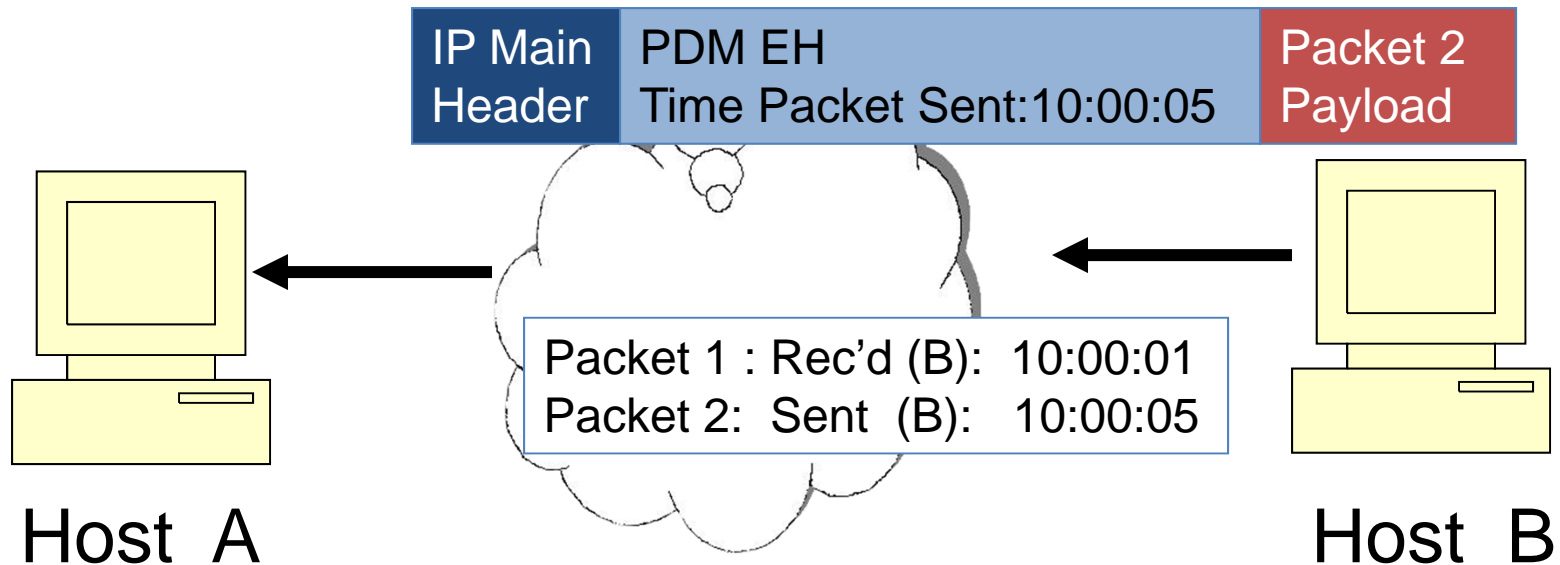
- Packet 1 received at Host B
- Time-stamped leaving Host A
- Inbound network time = Packet 1 rec'd (B) – Packet 1 sent (A)



# Response Time Measurement

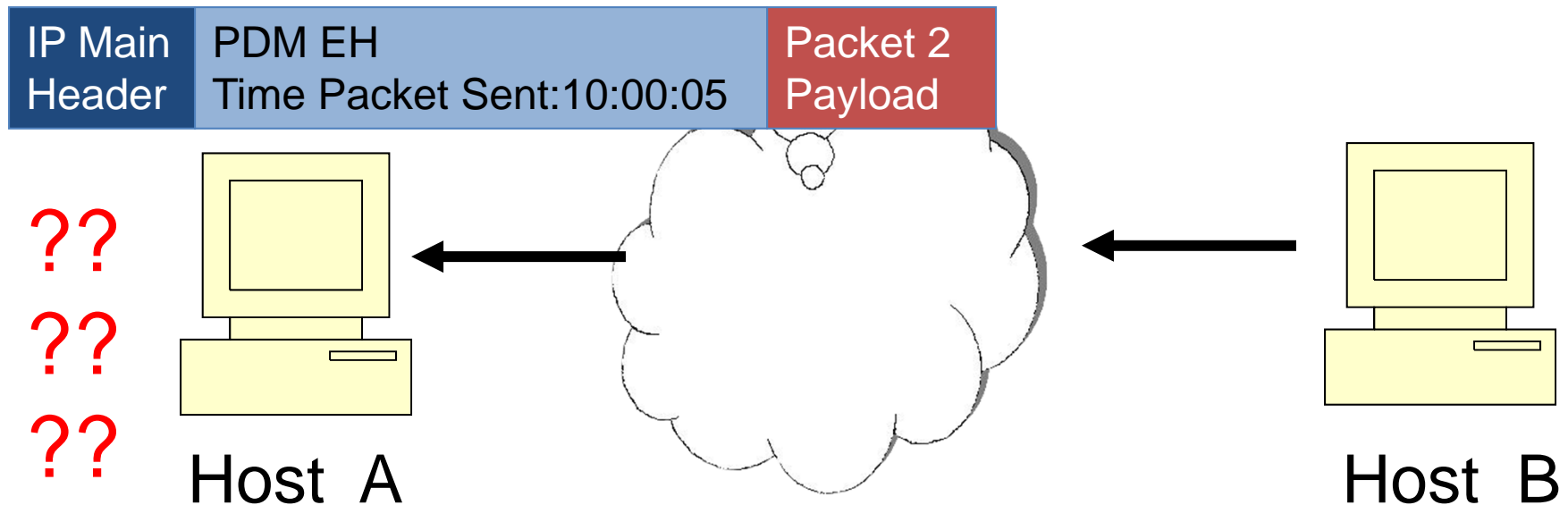
## Step 3

- Packet 2 sent from Host B (response to Packet 1)
- Time-stamped leaving Host B
- Processing Time = Packet 2 sent (B) - Packet 1 rec'd (B)



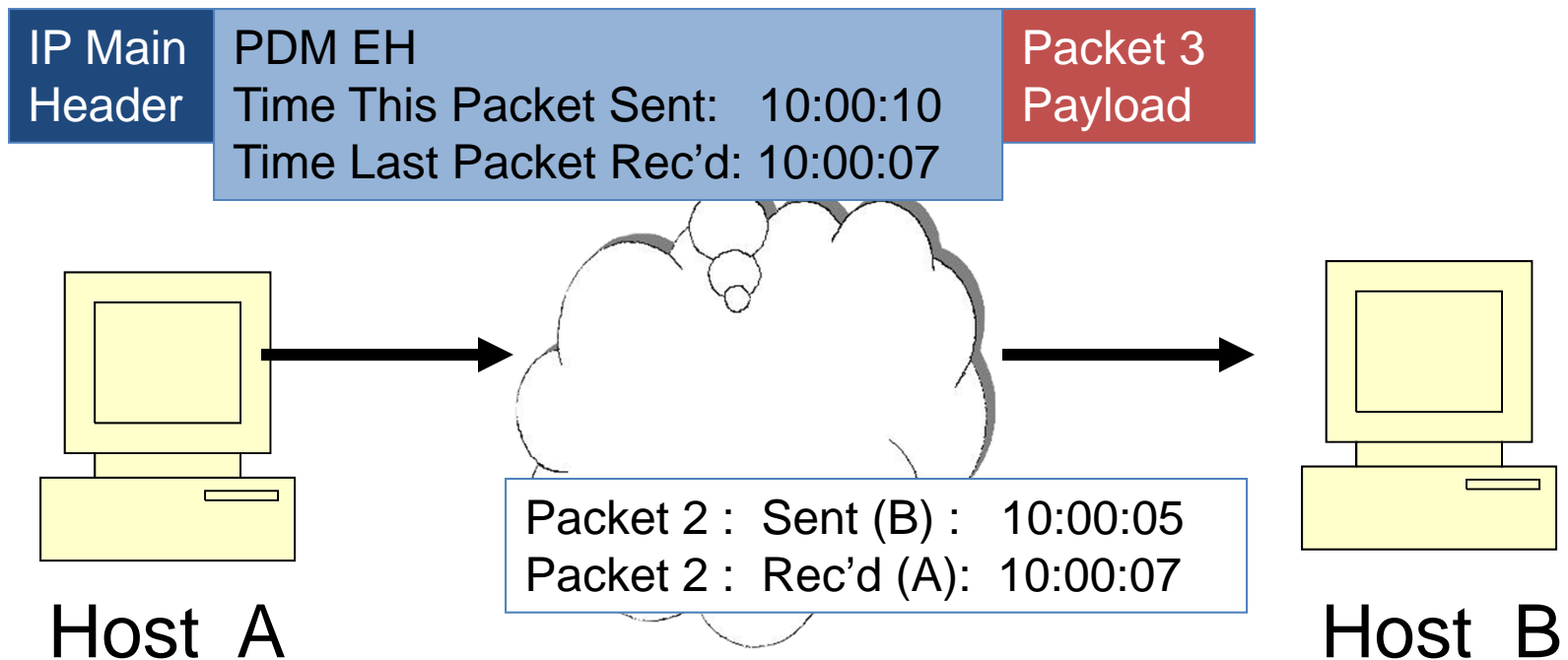
# When Did it Get to Host A?

- When did Packet 2 to arrive at Host A?
- Return route may not be the same, may be congestion, packet might never arrive.



# What is Needed?

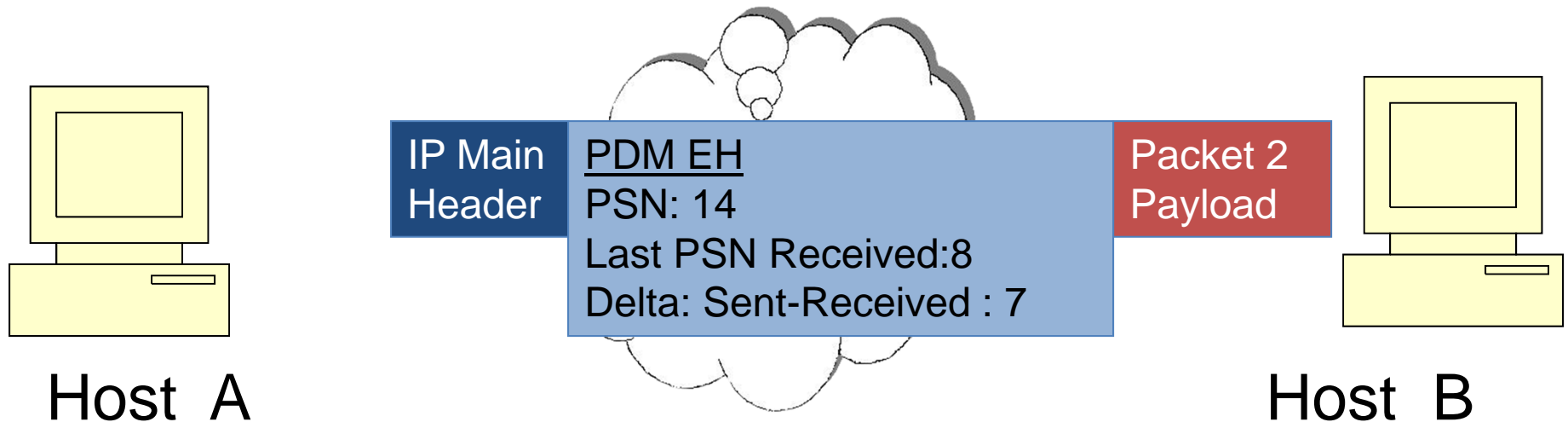
- With each packet, add “Time Last Packet Received” in PDM EH
- When Packet 3 sent, has when Packet 2 got to Host A
- Outbound Network time = Last rec'd (A) – Time sent (B)
- Processing Time (A) = Packet 3 sent (A) - Last rec'd (A)





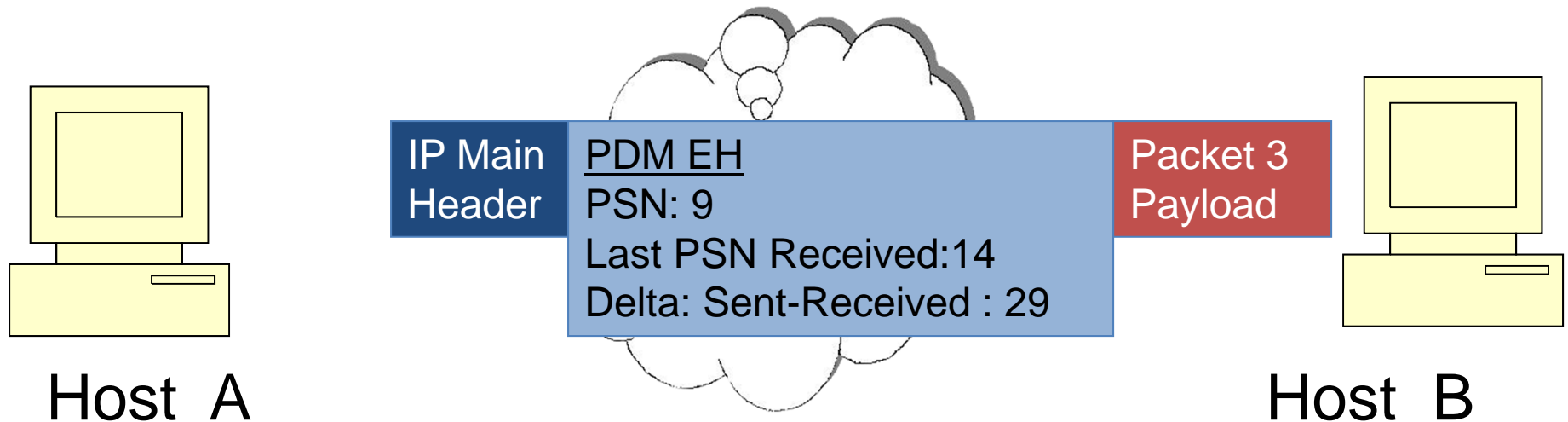
# At Host B: PDM Type 2

- Packet 2 sent (10:00:14) – Packet 1 received (10:00:07)
- Server delay time ( 7 seconds)
- PSN-A starts at 8 (random)
- PSN-B starts at 14 (random)



# At Host A: PDM Type 2

- Packet 1 sent (10:00:01) – Packet 2 received (10:00:30)
- Round trip time: 29 seconds
- Server delay time : 7 seconds
- Two way delay: 22 seconds
- PDM is sent in NEXT packet



	PDM 2 (Delta)	PDM 1 (Timestamp)	TCP Timestamp	TCP Seq Number	AH / ESP Header	Agents or OWAMP TWAMP
<b>1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols</b>	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

	PDM 2 (Delta)	PDM 1 (Timestamp)	TCP Timestamp	TCP Seq Number	AH / ESP Header	Agents or OWAMP TWAMP
1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
2. Has diagnostic <u>and</u> performance value	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Varies

	PDM 2 (Delta)	PDM 1 (Timestamp)	TCP Timestamp	TCP Seq Number	AH / ESP Header	Agents or OWAMP TWAMP
1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
2. Has diagnostic <u>and</u> performance value	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Varies
3. Calculate server <u>and</u> network delays	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

	PDM 2 (Delta)	PDM 1 (Timestamp)	TCP Timestamp	TCP Seq Number	AH / ESP Header	Agents or OWAMP TWAMP
1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
2. Has diagnostic <u>and</u> performance value	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Varies
3. Calculate server <u>and</u> network delays	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
4. Low overhead (expense, infrastructure to implement, etc)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No



	PDM 2 (Delta)	PDM 1 (Timestamp)	TCP Timestamp	TCP Seq Number	AH / ESP Header	Agents or OWAMP TWAMP
1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
2. Has diagnostic <u>and</u> performance value	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Varies
3. Calculate server <u>and</u> network delays	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
4. Low overhead (expense, infrastructure to implement, etc)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
5. Not synthetic traffic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies
6. Easy user implementation / operation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No



	PDM 2 (Delta)	PDM 1 (Timestamp)	TCP Timestamp	TCP Seq Number	AH / ESP Header	Agents or OWAMP TWAMP
1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
2. Has diagnostic <u>and</u> performance value	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Varies
3. Calculate server <u>and</u> network delays	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
4. Low overhead (expense, infrastructure to implement, etc)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
5. Not synthetic traffic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies
6. Easy user implementation / operation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
7. Can be only at one end	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

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1. Must apply to all upper layer protocols	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
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3. Calculate server <u>and</u> network delays	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
4. Low overhead (expense, infrastructure to implement, etc)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
5. Not synthetic traffic	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies
6. Easy user implementation / operation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
7. Can be only at one end	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
8. Effective without time synchronization	Yes	Varies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Varies

# Appendix

- Further information

# Session Classification

- The PDM may be used to classify sessions as follows:
  - One way traffic flow
  - Two way traffic flow
  - One way traffic flow with keep-alive
  - Two way traffic flow with keep-alive
  - Multiple send traffic flow
  - Multiple receive traffic flow
  - Full duplex traffic flow
  - Half duplex traffic flow
  - Immediate ACK data flow
  - Delayed ACK data flow
  - Proxied ACK data flow