

A Framework for L3VPN Performance Monitoring

draft-dong-l3vpn-pm-framework-00

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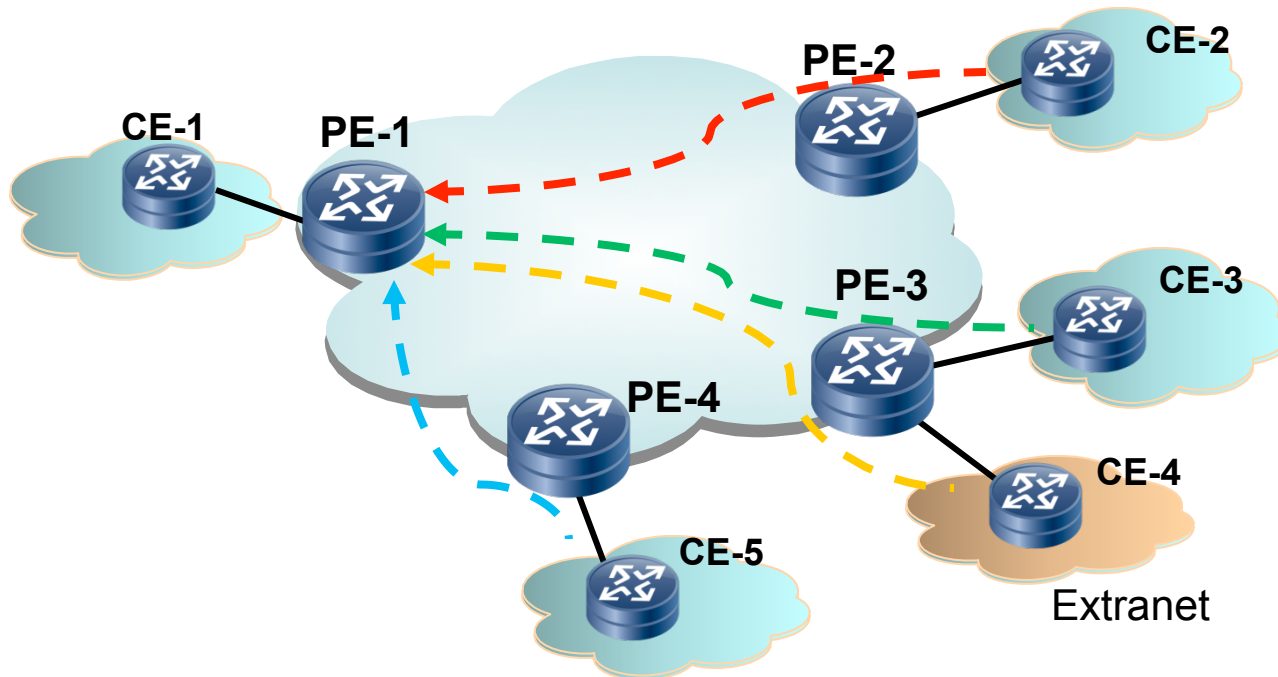
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Background

- Performance Monitoring (PM) in BGP MPLS L3VPN is desired
 - Meet SLA of services which are sensitive to loss, delay, jitter.
 - Provide operators with visibility to the performance of the VPN network
- Challenges for performance monitoring in existing L3VPN
 - Identifying the source VPN instance of received packets
 - Detailed analyses are provided in accompany draft:
draft-zheng-l3vpn-pm-analysis-00
- This document describes the framework of providing PM in L3VPN

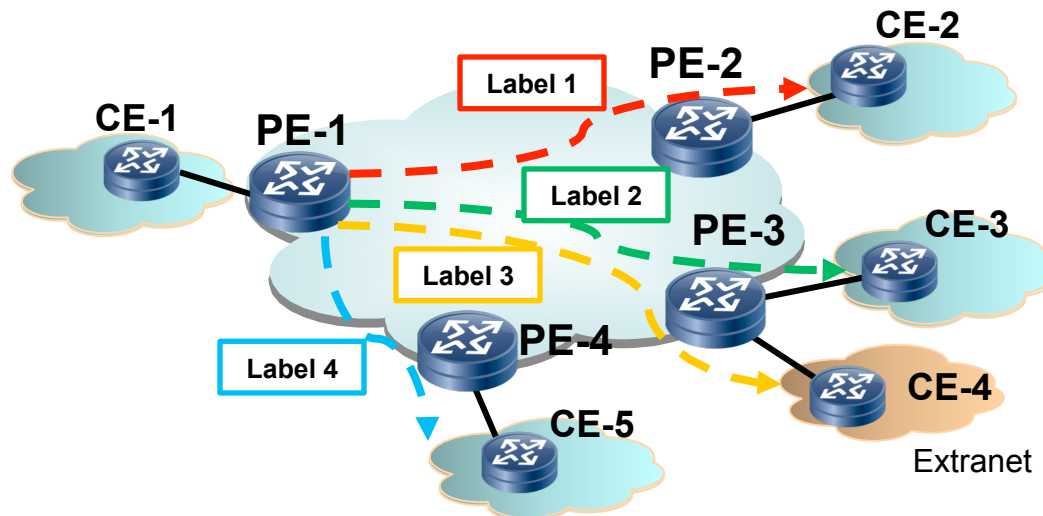
New concept for L3VPN PM

- VRF-to-VRF Tunnel (VT)
 - point-to-point connection between two VRFs in a VPN
 - VT is used by the egress PE to identify the ingress VRF
 - Essential for PM in L3VPN



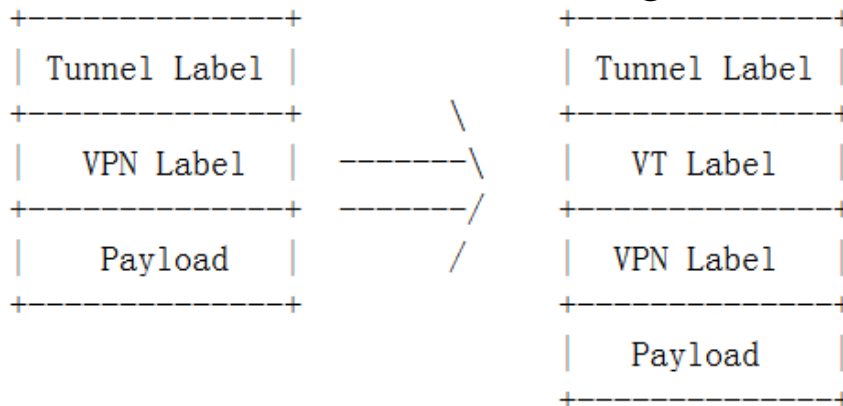
Control Plane Mechanisms

- Step1: VPN membership auto-discovery
 - Mechanism similar to BGP AD in RFC 6074
 - PEs obtain VPN membership information of the remote PEs/VRFs
- Step2: VRF-to-VRF Label Allocation
 - PE-1 allocates unique MPLS label for each remote VRF to identify the VRF-to-VRF tunnel

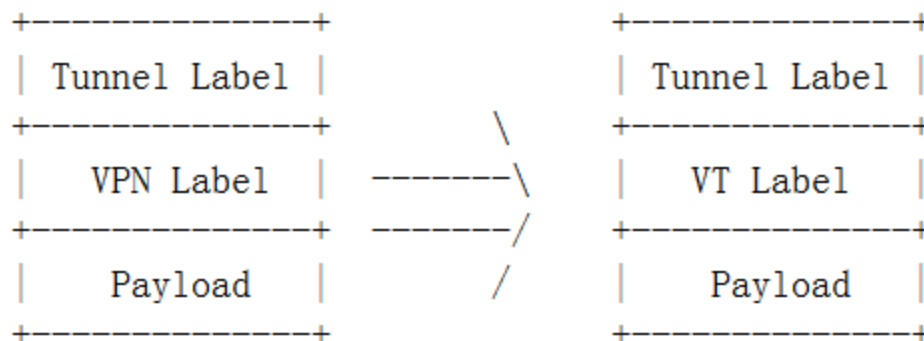


Data Plane Mechanisms

- Packet Encapsulation with VT label
 - Approach 1: additional VT label for Ingress VRF identification



- Approach 2: replace VPN label with VT label



- VT label identifies the connection between source VRF and destination VRF
- VPN route lookup in the destination VRF is required

Performance Monitoring in L3VPN

- PM mechanisms in RFC 6374 can be used for L3VPN
 - Loss & Delay measurement
 - Format of source and destination addresses in the Addressing Object are defined for L3VPN
 - source address: (RD + PE address) of source VRF
 - destination address: (RD + PE address) of destination VRF

Next Steps

- Solicit comments & feedbacks
- Revise the draft