Active and Passive Metrics and Methods (and everything in-between, or Hybrid)

draft-ietf-ippm-active-passive-00 Al Morton July 2015

Definitions

- First, define Performance Metric and Method of Measurement.
- Next, define Active and Passive Methods
- Then, recognize that IPPM's Active Metrics deliberately incorporate some methods in the Metric Definition therefore, Active Metrics.
- Passive Metric definition follows
- Finally Hybrid Methods are a combination of Active and Passive

Reviews, Comments, Support

- Instructions Check [I-D.zheng-ippm-framework-passive], be sure there are no holes in the terminology.
- Tiziano Ionta Direct mention of Hybrid, in title, Intro, Scope, and definition is (3.8).
- Matt M a new class of metrics: Dual stream testing, Both streams Active, Mixed, Both Passive. Jitter isolation between streams, both passive, in RMCAT (3.6)
- Mirja Khulewind talk about errors that can creep in because of the choice of method. For example, you can measure a metric with active, you could construct the same measurement with passive, may get two different answers (section 4.1)

Modifications in -00

- Notion of "stream of interest" used consistently.
- With respect to the stream of interest, Hybrid methods fit in the continuum as follows, in terms of what happens at the Source (or Observation Point nearby):
 - If you generate the stream of interest => Active
 - If you augment of modify a stream of interest => Hybrid
 - If you solely observe a stream of interest => Passive

Revised -00 classification: 2 Dimensions

- 1. The degree to which the stream of interest effects overall network conditions experienced by that stream and other streams. This is a key dimension for Active measurement error analysis.
- 2. The degree to which stream characteristics are known a' priori. There are methodological advantages of knowing the source stream characteristics, and having complete control of the stream characteristics. ...number of packets ... when sent ... what kind ... This is a key dimension for Passive measurement error analysis.

Section 4.1 ends with a paragraph of examples for error associated with each type of method.

Next steps

- Editorial Check/Update.
- WGLC ?

BACKUP

draft-zheng-ippm-framework-passive-03

* cites metrics of throughput, latency, and errors as active, (sec 4.1)
>> These metrics can be measured using many methods
* uses the phrase "existing traffic" when describing passive measurements, and "existing on the network" when referring to passive metrics (sec 4.2)
>> Consistent with IPPM Wg draft-ietf-ippm-active-passive definitions.
* indicates that definition of Hybrid is a combination of active and passive
>> also consistent with draft-ietf-ippm-active-passive definitions
(sec 6, Methodology for "IP Passive Performance Measurements" from title)
BUT cites inserting Y.1731 OAM along with "altering the packet"
>> Neither of these are "existing traffic"

>>> Do detailed methods belong in the framework?

We* didn't start the fire...

- IPPM chartered since 1997, working as part of BMWG before that... RTFM and IPFIX long-timers
- First PAM conference in 2000
- Many terms are in common use in IETF, but *some* lack formal definitions
- The notions of active and passive are wellestablished, so let's document them.
- Further, let's help classify new methods according to useful criteria

* "we" is likely everyone sitting in the session, except Matt Mathis, Bill Cerveny, and Nevil Brownlee. Al here since '98.

Words and Meaning

- Words can only have strong meaning within a Context (part of the definition)
- We need definitions in Standards Work:
 - Communicate Effectively
 - Avoid Ambiguity
- Start with Fundamental terms and build from there

On to classification: 2 Dimensions

```
Affect of the measurement stream on network conditions
  ^ Max
  |* Active using max capacity stream
   |* Active using stream with load of typical user
   |* Active using extremely sparse, randomized stream
                             * PDM
                                                      Passive
    Min
                                                           *
            _____
  Stream
                                                           None
  Characteristics
  completely
  known
```

More Dimensions of Categorization

- Decompose "effect on network conditions" to
 - Effect on the measured stream (itself)
 - Effect on unmeasured flows that share the path
 - Effect on network state or adaptation (features in net under test have influence)



Two Classifications discussed

- PDM
 - Method may have small affect on measured stream
 - Measured stream has unknown characteristics until observed/processed to add PDM header
- Coloring
 - Method may have small affect on measured stream (possibly less than PDM)
 - Measured stream has unknown characteristics until observed/processed to color the header