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RFC 9503
Simple Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (STAMP) Extensions for Segment Routing Networks

Abstract

Segment Routing (SR) leverages the source routing paradigm. SR is applicable to both Multiprotocol Label Switching (SR-MPLS) and IPv6 (SRv6) forwarding planes. This document specifies Simple Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (STAMP) extensions (as described in RFC 8762) for SR networks, for both the SR-MPLS and SRv6 forwarding planes, by augmenting the optional extensions defined in RFC 8972.

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1. Introduction

Segment Routing (SR) leverages the source routing paradigm for Software-Defined Networks (SDNs). SR is applicable to both Multiprotocol Label Switching (SR-MPLS) and IPv6 (SRv6) forwarding planes [RFC8402]. SR Policies as defined in [RFC9256] are used to steer traffic through specific, user-defined paths using a stack of Segments. A comprehensive SR Performance Measurement (PM) toolset is one of the essential requirements to measure network performance to provide Service Level Agreements (SLAs).

The Simple Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (STAMP) provides capabilities for the measurement of various performance metrics in IP networks [RFC8762] without the use of a control channel to pre-signal session parameters. [RFC8972] defines optional extensions, in the form of TLVs, for STAMP. Note that the YANG data model defined in [IPPM-STAMP-YANG] can be used to provision the STAMP Session-Sender and STAMP Session-Reflector.

STAMP test packets are transmitted along an IP path between a Session-Sender and a Session-Reflector to measure performance delay and packet loss along that IP path. In SR networks, it may be desired that the same path (same set of links and nodes) between the Session-Sender and Session-Reflector be used for the STAMP test packets in both directions. This is achieved by using the STAMP [RFC8762] extensions for SR-MPLS and SRv6 networks as specified in this document by augmenting the optional extensions defined in [RFC8972].

2. Conventions Used in This Document

2.1. Requirements Language

The key words "**MUST**", "**MUST NOT**", "**REQUIRED**", "**SHALL**", "**SHALL NOT**", "**SHOULD**", "**SHOULD NOT**", "**RECOMMENDED**", "**NOT RECOMMENDED**", "**MAY**", and "**OPTIONAL**" in this document are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

2.2. Abbreviations

MPLS: Multiprotocol Label Switching

SID: Segment Identifier

SR: Segment Routing

SR-MPLS: Segment Routing over MPLS

SRv6: Segment Routing over IPv6

SSID: STAMP Session Identifier

STAMP: Simple Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol

2.3. Reference Topology

In the reference topology shown below, the STAMP Session-Sender S1 initiates a STAMP test packet and the STAMP Session-Reflector R1 transmits a reply STAMP test packet. The reply test packet may be transmitted to the Session-Sender S1 on the same path (same set of links and nodes) or a different path in the reverse direction from the path taken towards the Session-Reflector R1.

T1 is a transmit timestamp, and T4 is a receive timestamp added by node S1. T2 is a receive timestamp, and T3 is a transmit timestamp added by node R1.

The nodes S1 and R1 may be connected via a link or an SR path [RFC8402]. The link may be a physical interface, virtual link, Link Aggregation Group (LAG) [IEEE802.1AX], or LAG member. The SR path may be an SR Policy [RFC9256] on node S1 (called "head-end") with a destination to node R1 (called "tail-end").

```
                 T1                T2
                /                   \
       +-------+     Test Packet     +-------+
       |       | - - - - - - - - - ->|       |
       |   S1  |=====================|   R1  |
       |       |<- - - - - - - - - - |       |
       +-------+  Reply Test Packet  +-------+
                \                   /
                 T4                T3

    STAMP Session-Sender        STAMP Session-Reflector
```

Figure 1: Reference Topology

3. Destination Node Address TLV

The Session-Sender may need to transmit test packets to the Session-Reflector with a Destination Address that is not a routable address (i.e., not suitable for use as the Source Address of the reply test packet) of the Session-Reflector. This can be facilitated, for example, by encapsulating the STAMP packet by a tunneling protocol; see Appendix A for an example.

[RFC8972] defines STAMP Session-Sender and Session-Reflector test packets that can include one or more optional TLVs. In this document, the TLV Type (value 9 for IPv4 and IPv6) is defined for the Destination Node Address TLV for the STAMP test packet [RFC8972]. The formats of the Destination Node Address TLVs are shown in Figure 2:

```
 0                   1                   2                   3
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|STAMP TLV Flags|    Type=9     |         Length=4              |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                         IPv4 Address                          |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+

 0                   1                   2                   3
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|STAMP TLV Flags|    Type=9     |         Length=16             |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                                                               |
|                         IPv6 Address                          |
|                                                               |
|                                                               |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 2: Destination Node Address TLV Formats

The TLV fields are defined as follows:

STAMP TLV Flags: The STAMP TLV Flags follow the procedures described in [RFC8972] and this document.

Type: Type (value 9) for the IPv4 Destination Node Address TLV or IPv6 Destination Node Address TLV.

Length: A 2-octet field equal to the length of the Address field in octets. The length is 4 octets for an IPv4 address and 16 octets for an IPv6 address.

The Destination Node Address TLV indicates an address of the intended Session-Reflector node of the test packet. If the received Destination Node Address is one of the addresses of the Session-Reflector, it **SHOULD** be used as the Source Address in the IP header of the reply test packet. If the Destination Node Address TLV is sent, the SSID **MUST** also be sent.

A Session-Reflector that recognizes this TLV **MUST** set the U flag [RFC8972] in the reply test packet to 1 if the Session-Reflector determined that it is not the intended destination as identified in the Destination Node Address TLV. In this case, the Session-Reflector does not use the received Destination Node Address as the Source Address in the IP header of the reply test packet. Otherwise, the Session-Reflector **MUST** set the U flag in the Destination Node Address TLV in the reply test packet to 0.

4. Return Path TLV

For end-to-end SR paths, the Session-Reflector may need to transmit the reply test packet on a specific Return Path. The Session-Sender can request this in the test packet to the Session-Reflector using a Return Path TLV. With this TLV carried in the Session-Sender test packet, signaling and maintaining dynamic SR network state for the STAMP sessions on the Session-Reflector are avoided.

There are two modes defined for the behaviors on the Session-Reflector in Section 4 of [RFC8762]: Stateless and Stateful. A Stateful Session-Reflector requires configuration that must match all Session-Sender parameters, including the Source Address, Destination Address, Source UDP Port, Destination UDP Port, and possibly SSID (assuming the SSID is configurable and not auto-generated). In this case, a local policy can be used to direct the test packet by creating additional states for the STAMP sessions on the Session-Reflector. In the case of promiscuous operation, the Stateless Session-Reflector will require an indication of how to return the test packet on a specific path, for example, for measurement in an ECMP environment.

For links, the Session-Reflector may need to transmit the reply test packet on the same incoming link in the reverse direction. The Session-Sender can request this in the test packet to the Session-Reflector using a Return Path TLV.

[RFC8972] defines STAMP test packets that can include one or more optional TLVs. In this document, the TLV Type (value 10) is defined for the Return Path TLV that carries the Return Path for the Session-Sender test packet. The format of the Return Path TLV is shown in Figure 3:

```
    0                   1                   2                   3
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
   |STAMP TLV Flags|    Type=10    |         Length                |
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
   |                   Return Path Sub-TLVs                        |
   .                                                               .
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 3: Return Path TLV Format

The TLV fields are defined as follows:

STAMP TLV Flags: The STAMP TLV Flags follow the procedures described in [RFC8972] and this document.

Type: Type (value 10) for the Return Path TLV.

Length: A 2-octet field equal to the length of the Return Path Sub-TLVs field in octets.

Return Path Sub-TLVs: As defined in Section 4.1.

A Session-Sender **MUST NOT** insert more than one Return Path TLV in the STAMP test packet. A Session-Reflector that supports this TLV **MUST** only process the first Return Path TLV in the test packet and ignore other Return Path TLVs if present. A Session-Reflector that supports this TLV **MUST** reply using the Return Path received in the Session-Sender test packet, if no error was encountered while processing the TLV.

A Session-Reflector that recognizes this TLV **MUST** set the U flag [RFC8972] in the reply test packet to 1 if the Session-Reflector determined that it cannot use the Return Path in the test packet to transmit the reply test packet. Otherwise, the Session-Reflector **MUST** set the U flag in the reply test packet to 0.

4.1. Return Path Sub-TLVs

The Return Path TLV contains one or more Sub-TLVs to carry the information for the requested Return Path. A Return Path Sub-TLV can carry a Return Path Control Code, Return Path IP Address, or Return Path Segment List.

The STAMP Sub-TLV Flags are set using the procedures described in [RFC8972].

A Return Path TLV **MUST NOT** contain more than one Control Code Sub-TLV, Return Address Sub-TLV, or Return Path Segment List Sub-TLV in a Session-Sender test packet.

A Return Path TLV **MUST NOT** contain both a Control Code Sub-TLV and a Return Address or Return Path Segment List Sub-TLV in a Session-Sender test packet.

A Return Path TLV **MAY** contain both a Return Address and a Return Path Segment List Sub-TLV in a Session-Sender test packet.

4.1.1. Return Path Control Code Sub-TLV

The format of the Control Code Sub-TLV in the Return Path TLV is shown in Figure 4.

```
 0                   1                   2                   3
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|STAMP TLV Flags|   Type=1      |         Length=4              |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                   Control Code Flags                          |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 4: Format of the Control Code Sub-TLV in the Return Path TLV

The TLV fields are defined as follows:

Type: Type (value 1) for the Return Path Control Code. The Session-Sender can request the Session-Reflector to transmit the reply test packet based on the flags defined in the Control Code Flags field.

STAMP TLV Flags: The STAMP TLV Flags follow the procedures described in [RFC8972] and this document.

Length: A 2-octet field equal to the length of the Control Code flags, which is 4 octets.

Control Code Flags (32 bits): Reply Request Flag at bit 31 (least significant bit) is defined as follows.

0x0: No Reply Requested

0x1: Reply Requested on the Same Link

All other bits are reserved and must be transmitted as 0 and ignored by the receiver.

When Control Code flag for Reply Request is set to 0x0 in the Session-Sender test packet, the Session-Reflector does not transmit a reply test packet to the Session-Sender and terminates the STAMP test packet. Only the one-way measurement is applicable in this case. Optionally, the Session-Reflector may locally stream performance metrics via telemetry using the information from the received test packet. All other Return Path Sub-TLVs **MUST** be ignored in this case.

When Control Code flag for Reply Request is set to 0x1 in the Session-Sender test packet, the Session-Reflector transmits the reply test packet over the same incoming link where the test packet is received in the reverse direction towards the Session-Sender. The link may be a physical interface, virtual link, LAG [IEEE802.1AX], or LAG member. All other Return Path Sub-TLVs **MUST** be ignored in this case. When using LAG member links, the STAMP extension for the Micro-Session ID TLV defined in [STAMP-ON-LAG] can be used to identify the link.

4.1.2. Return Address Sub-TLVs

The STAMP reply test packet may be transmitted to the Session-Sender to the specified Return Address in the Return Address Sub-TLV instead of transmitting to the Source Address in the Session-Sender test packet.

The formats of the IPv4 and IPv6 Return Address Sub-TLVs in the Return Path TLV are shown in Figure 5.

```
 0                   1                   2                   3
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|STAMP TLV Flags|     Type=2    |         Length=4              |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                    Return IPv4 Address                        |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+

 0                   1                   2                   3
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|STAMP TLV Flags|     Type=2    |         Length=16             |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                                                               |
|                    Return IPv6 Address                        |
|                                                               |
|                                                               |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 5: Formats of the Return Address Sub-TLVs in the Return Path TLV

The TLV fields are defined as follows:

Type: Type (value 2) for the Return IPv4 Address or Return IPv6 Address.

The Return Address requests that the Session-Reflector reply test packet be sent to the specified address rather than to the Source Address in the Session-Sender test packet.

STAMP TLV Flags: The STAMP TLV Flags follow the procedures described in [RFC8972] and this document.

Length: A 2-octet field equal to the length of the Return Address field in octets. The length is 4 octets for an IPv4 address and 16 octets for an IPv6 address.

4.1.3. Return Path Segment List Sub-TLVs

The format of the Segment List Sub-TLVs in the Return Path TLV is shown in Figures 6 and 7. The Segments carried in Segment List Sub-TLVs are described in [RFC8402]. The segment entries **MUST** be in network order.

The Session-Sender **MUST** only insert one Return Path Segment List Sub-TLV in the test packet, and the Segment List **MUST** contain at least one Segment. The Session-Reflector **MUST** only process the first Return Path Segment List Sub-TLV in the test packet and ignore other Return Path Segment List Sub-TLVs if present.

The TLV fields are defined as follows:

The Return Path Segment List Sub-TLV can be one of the following Types:

Type (value 3): SR-MPLS Label Stack of the Return Path

Type (value 4): SRv6 Segment List of the Return Path

STAMP TLV Flags: The STAMP TLV Flags follow the procedures described in [RFC8972] and this document.

Length: A 2-octet field equal to the length of the Segment List field in octets. The length **MUST NOT** be 0.

4.1.3.1. Return Path SR-MPLS Label Stack Sub-TLV

```
    0                   1                   2                   3
    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
   |STAMP TLV Flags|     Type=3    |          Length               |
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
   |      Segment(1)                       | TC  |S|      TTL      |
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
   .                                                               .
   .                                                               .
   .                                                               .
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
   |      Segment(n) (bottom of stack)     | TC  |S|      TTL      |
   +-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 6: Format of the SR-MPLS Label Stack Sub-TLV in the Return Path TLV

The SR-MPLS Label Stack contains a list of 32-bit Label Stack Entries (LSEs) that includes a 20-bit label value, an 8-bit Time-To-Live (TTL) value, a 3-bit Traffic Class (TC) value, and a 1-bit End-of-Stack (S) field. The length of the Sub-TLV modulo 4 **MUST** be 0.

As an example, an SR-MPLS Label Stack Sub-TLV could carry only the Binding SID Label [PCE-BINDING-LABEL-SID] of the Return SR-MPLS Policy. The Binding SID Label of the Return SR-MPLS Policy is local to the Session-Reflector. The mechanism to signal the Binding SID Label to the Session-Sender is outside the scope of this document.

As another example, an SR-MPLS Label Stack Sub-TLV could include the Path Segment Identifier Label of the Return SR-MPLS Policy in the Segment List of the SR-MPLS Policy.

4.1.3.2. Return Path SRv6 Segment List Sub-TLV

```
 0                   1                   2                   3
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|STAMP TLV Flags|     Type=4    |         Length                |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                                                               |
|      Segment(1) (128-bit IPv6 Address)                        |
|                                                               |
|                                                               |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
.                                                               .
.                                                               .
.                                                               .
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
|                                                               |
|      Segment(n) (128-bit IPv6 Address) (bottom of stack)      |
|                                                               |
|                                                               |
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
```

Figure 7: Format of the SRv6 Segment List Sub-TLV in the Return Path TLV

The SRv6 Segment List contains a list of 128-bit IPv6 addresses representing the SRv6 SIDs. The length of the Sub-TLV modulo 16 **MUST** be 0.

As an example, a Return Path SRv6 Segment List Sub-TLV could carry only the SRv6 Binding SID [PCE-BINDING-LABEL-SID] of the Return SRv6 Policy. The SRv6 Binding SID of the Return SRv6 Policy is local to the Session-Reflector. The mechanism to signal the SRv6 Binding SID to the Session-Sender is outside the scope of this document.

As another example, a Return Path SRv6 Segment List Sub-TLV could include the SRv6 Path Segment Identifier of the Return SRv6 Policy in the Segment List of the SRv6 Policy.

5. Interoperability with TWAMP Light

This document does not introduce any additional considerations for interoperability with the Two-Way Active Measurement Protocol (TWAMP) Light than those described in Section 4.6 of [RFC8762].

As described in [RFC8762], there are two possible combinations for such an interoperability use case:

- STAMP Session-Sender with TWAMP Light Session-Reflector
- TWAMP Light Session-Sender with STAMP Session-Reflector

If any of the STAMP extensions defined in this document are used by STAMP Session-Sender, the TWAMP Light Session-Reflector will view them as the Packet Padding field.

6. Security Considerations

The security considerations specified in [RFC8762] and [RFC8972] also apply to the extensions defined in this document. Specifically, the authenticated mode and the message integrity protection using Hashed Message Authentication Code (HMAC), as defined in Section 4.4 of [RFC8762], also apply to the procedures described in this document.

STAMP uses the well-known UDP port number that could become a target of denial of service (DoS) or could be used to aid on-path attacks. Thus, the security considerations and measures to mitigate the risk of the attack documented in Section 6 of [RFC8545] equally apply to the STAMP extensions in this document.

If desired, attacks can be mitigated by performing basic validation checks of the timestamp fields (such as T2 is later than T1 in the reference topology in Section 2.3) in received reply test packets at the Session-Sender. The minimal state associated with these protocols also limit the extent of measurement disruption that can be caused by a corrupt or invalid test packet to a single test cycle.

The usage of STAMP extensions defined in this document is intended for deployment in a single network administrative domain. As such, the Session-Sender address, Session-Reflector address, and Return Path are provisioned by the operator for the STAMP session. It is assumed that the operator has verified the integrity of the Return Path and identity of the far-end Session-Reflector.

The STAMP extensions defined in this document may be used for potential address spoofing. For example, a Session-Sender may specify a Return Path IP Address that is different from the Session-Sender address. The Session-Reflector **MAY** drop the Session-Sender test packet when it cannot determine whether the Return Path IP Address is local on the Session-Sender. To help the Session-Reflector to make that determination, the Return Path IP Address may also be provisioned by the operator, for example, in an access control list.

7. IANA Considerations

IANA has allocated a value for the Destination Address TLV Type and a value for the Return Path TLV Type from the IETF Review TLV range in the "STAMP TLV Types" registry [RFC8972] as follows.

Value	Description	Reference
9	Destination Node IPv4 or IPv6 Address	RFC 9503
10	Return Path	RFC 9503

Table 1: STAMP TLV Types

IANA has created the "Return Path Sub-TLV Types" registry. All code points in the range 1 through 175 in this registry shall be allocated according to the "IETF Review" procedure as specified in [RFC8126]. Code points in the range 176 through 239 shall be allocated according to the "First Come First Served" procedure as specified in [RFC8126]. Remaining code points shall be allocated according to Table 2:

Range	Registration Procedures
1-175	IETF Review
176-239	First Come First Served
240-251	Experimental Use
252-254	Private Use

Table 2: Return Path Sub-TLV Types Registry

IANA has allocated values for the following Sub-TLV Types in the "Return Path Sub-TLV Types" registry.

Value	Description	Reference
0	Reserved	RFC 9503
1	Return Path Control Code	RFC 9503
2	Return IPv4 or IPv6 Address	RFC 9503
3	SR-MPLS Label Stack of the Return Path	RFC 9503
4	SRv6 Segment List of the Return Path	RFC 9503
255	Reserved	RFC 9503

Table 3: Return Path Sub-TLV Types

IANA has created the "Return Path Control Code Flags" registry for Return Path Control Code Sub-TLVs. All code points in the bit position 31 (counting from bit 31 as the least significant bit) through 12 in this registry shall be allocated according to the "IETF Review" procedure as specified in [RFC8126]. Code points in the bit position 11 through 8 shall be allocated according to the "First Come First Served" procedure as specified in [RFC8126]. Remaining code points shall be allocated according to Table 4:

Range	Registration Procedures
31-12	IETF Review

Range	Registration Procedures
11-8	First Come First Served
7-4	Experimental Use
3-0	Private Use

Table 4: Return Path Control Code Flags Registry

IANA has allocated a value in the "Return Path Control Code Flags" registry as follows.

Value	Description	Reference
31	Reply Request	RFC 9503

Table 5: Return Path Control Code Flags

8. References

8.1. Normative References

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Appendix A. Destination Node Address TLV Use-Case Example

STAMP test packets can be encapsulated with 1) an SR-MPLS Label Stack and IPv4 header containing an IPv4 Destination Address from the 127/8 range or 2) an outer IPv6 header and a Segment Routing Header (SRH) with an inner IPv6 header containing an IPv6 Destination Address from the ::1/128 range.

In an ECMP environment, the hashing function in forwarding may decide the outgoing path using the Source Address, Destination Address, UDP ports, IPv6 flow-label, etc. from the packet. Hence, for IPv4, for example, different values of an IPv4 Destination Address from the 127/8 range may be used in the IPv4 header of the STAMP test packets to measure different ECMP paths. For IPv6, for example, different values of flow-label may be used in the IPv6 header of the STAMP test packets to measure different ECMP paths.

In those cases, the STAMP test packets may reach a node that is not the Session-Reflector for this STAMP session in an error condition, and this unintended node may transmit a reply test packet that can result in the reporting of invalid measurement metrics. The intended Session-Reflector address can be carried in the Destination Node Address TLV to help detect this error.

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