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## **Annex**

### **Summary**

<Mandatory material>

### **Key words**

<Optional>

### **Introduction**

This Annex contains draft Recommendation Y.1730 "OAM mechanisms for Ethernet based networks"

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# OAM Functions and Mechanisms for Ethernet based networks

## 1 Scope

## 2 References

The following ITU-T Recommendations and other references contain provisions, which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and other references are subject to revision; users of this Recommendation are therefore encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and other references listed below. A list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations is regularly published.

The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation

NOTE: The reference to a document within this Recommendation does not give it, as a stand-alone document, the status of a Recommendation.

- [1] ITU-T Recommendation Y.1730 (2004), Requirements for OAM functions in Ethernet based networks
- [2] ITU-T Recommendation I.610 (1999), *B-ISDN operation and maintenance principles and functions*.
- [3] CCITT Recommendation M.20 (1992), *Maintenance philosophy for telecommunications networks*.
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation G.805 (2000), *Generic functional architecture of transport networks*.
- [5] ITU-T Recommendation G.8010 (2003), *Architecture of Ethernet Layer Networks*.
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation G.8041 (2001) *Generic Framing Procedure (GFP)*.

**EDITOR'S NOTE] TO BE COMPLETED**

## 3 Definitions

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CHECK TERMS BELOW**

This Recommendation introduces some functional architecture terminology that is required to discuss the network components associated with OAM. Relevant terms are defined below.

C-TAG: definition expected

S-TAG: definition expected

**defect:** Interruption of the capability of a transport entity (e.g. network connection) to transfer user or OAM information[2].

**failure:** Termination of the capability of a transport entity to transfer user or OAM information. A failure can be caused by a persisting defect[2].

**ETH trail:** a trail in the ETH layer

**ETH link:** a link in the ETH layer

**link:** A "topological component" which describes a fixed relationship between a "subnetwork" or "access group" and another "subnetwork" or "access group"[3].

**trail:** A "transport entity" which consists of an associated pair of "unidirectional trails" capable of simultaneously transferring information in opposite directions between their respective inputs and output[3].

CE (customer edge device), which could be an Ethernet switch, a router or a host.

PE provider Edge device, which does not do any customer MAC switching, rather it encapsulates the customer traffic into a tunnel (e.g., IP, MPLS, ATM, FR, EOS).

Point to point Ethernet connection, is an end-to-end connection between two CEs.

**EDITOR'S NOTE] TO BE COMPLETED**

## 4 Abbreviations

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CHECK ABBREVIATIONS BELOW**

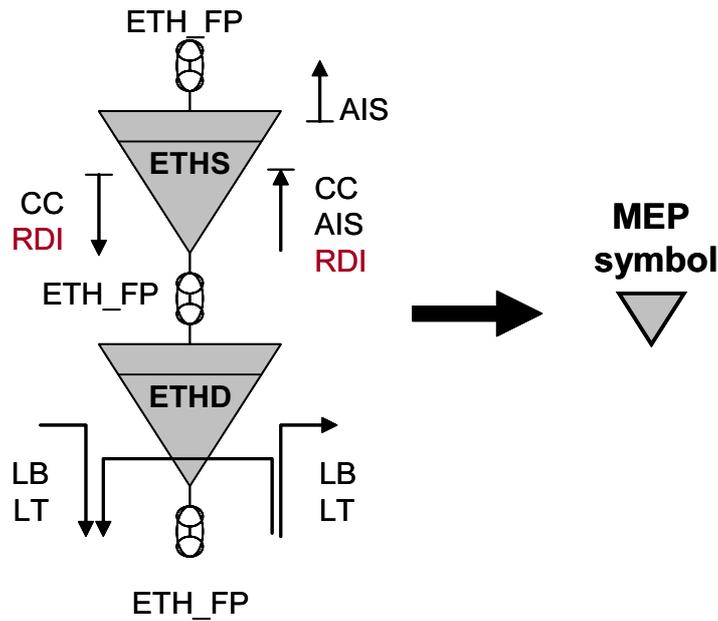
This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations.

CE	Customer Edge device
DoS	Denial of Service
ETH	Ethernet
ETH-CC	Ethernet Continuity Check
ETH-LT	Ethernet Link-trace
ETH-LP	Ethernet Loopback
LT	Link Trace
MAC	Media Access Control
ME	Maintenance Entity
MEP	Maintenance entity End Point
MIP	Maintenance entity Intermediate Point
NMS	Network Management System
OAM	Operation and Maintenance
PE	Provider Edge device
SLA	Service Level Agreement
TCP	Traffic Conditioning Point

**EDITOR'S NOTE] TO BE COMPLETED**

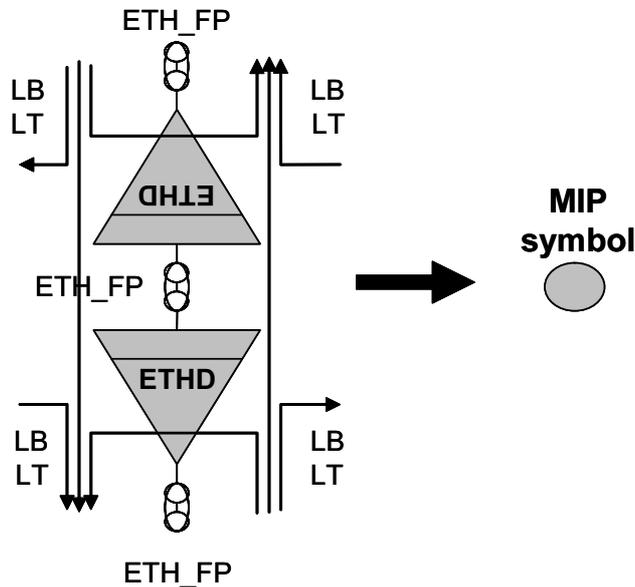
## 5 Conventions

Maintenance Entity End Point (MEP) is a short name for an expanded ETH flow point that includes an ETH Segment flow termination function (that marks the end point of an ETH Maintenance Entity) and an ETH Diagnostic flow termination function. The ETH Maintenance Entity is capable to initiate fault management OAM like CC and RDI and terminate OAM like CC, AIS and RDI. The ETH Diagnostic flow termination function is capable to initiate and react to diagnostic OAM like loopback and link-trace. MEP is represented by a triangle symbol as shown in Figure 5-1.



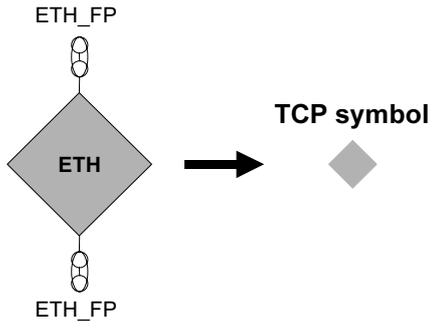
**Figure 5-1: Maintenance entity End Point (MEP) symbol**

Maintenance entity Intermediate Point (MIP) is a short name for an expanded ETH flow point including two ETH Diagnostic flow termination functions that are capable to react to diagnostic OAM like loopback and link-trace. MIP is represented by a circle symbol as shown in Figure 5-2.



**Figure 5- 2 – Maintenance entity Intermediate Point (MIP) symbol**

Traffic Conditioning Point (TCP) is a short name for an expanded ETH flow point including an ETH traffic conditioning function like policing and shaping functions. TCP is represented by a diamond symbol as shown in Figure 5-3.



**Figure 5-3 – Traffic Conditioning Point (TCP) symbol**

## 6 Maintenance Entities (ME)

The maintenance entities in Ethernet networks are defined in Figures 23 and 24 of G.8010 [4] and in section 9 of Y.1730 [1]. The mapping of the maintenance entities as defined in both Recommendations and their relationship with the OAM flows defined in Y.1730 are shown in Table 6-1.

### 6.1 Relationship between Maintenance Entities and OAM Flows

Y.1730	G.8010	
ME	ME	OAM flows
UNI-UNI (Customer)	UNI_C to UNI-C ME	UNI-UNI Flow
UNI-UNI (provider)	UNI_N to UNI_N ME	Transit Flow
Segment (PE-PE) intra-provider	Intra Domain ME	Transit Flow
Segment (PE-PE) inter-provider (provider – provider)	Inter Domain ME	Transit Flow Transit Link Flow
ETY Link OAM – UNI (customer – provider)	Access Link ME	UNI Link Flow
ETY Link OAM – NNI (operator – operator)	Inter Domain ME	Transit Link Flow

**Table 6-1: MEs and OAM Flows**

Y.1730 identifies different OAM flows which represent maintenance entities. The OAM flows can be inserted and extracted at the reference points, namely the flow points and termination flow points. The following OAM flows are identified:

- Customer UNI-UNI flow between reference points on the customer side of the UNI.
- Provider UNI-UNI flow between reference points on the provider side of the UNI
- Segment OAM flows:
  - Between flow points on the boundary of a provider network
  - Between flow points on the boundaries of two adjacent provider networks
  - Between any flow points as required
- ETY link OAM flow

Depending on the OAM flow, a provider may seek to limit it within its administrative boundary. For example, segment OAM flows between flow points on the boundary of a provider network may not be allowed to reach a customer network or another provider network. Similarly a segment OAM flow between flow points on the boundaries of two adjacent provider networks may not be allowed to reach a customer network or another provider network.

## 6.2 Relationship between VLANs and Maintenance Entities

Figure 8 of G.8010 highlights the ETH Flow Domain Fragments (FDFr) which provide connectivity between the (termination) flow points in the fragment. IEEE 802.1Q implementation provides one means of realizing ETH FDFr, where VLAN ID(s) can be used to identify ETH FDFr(s).

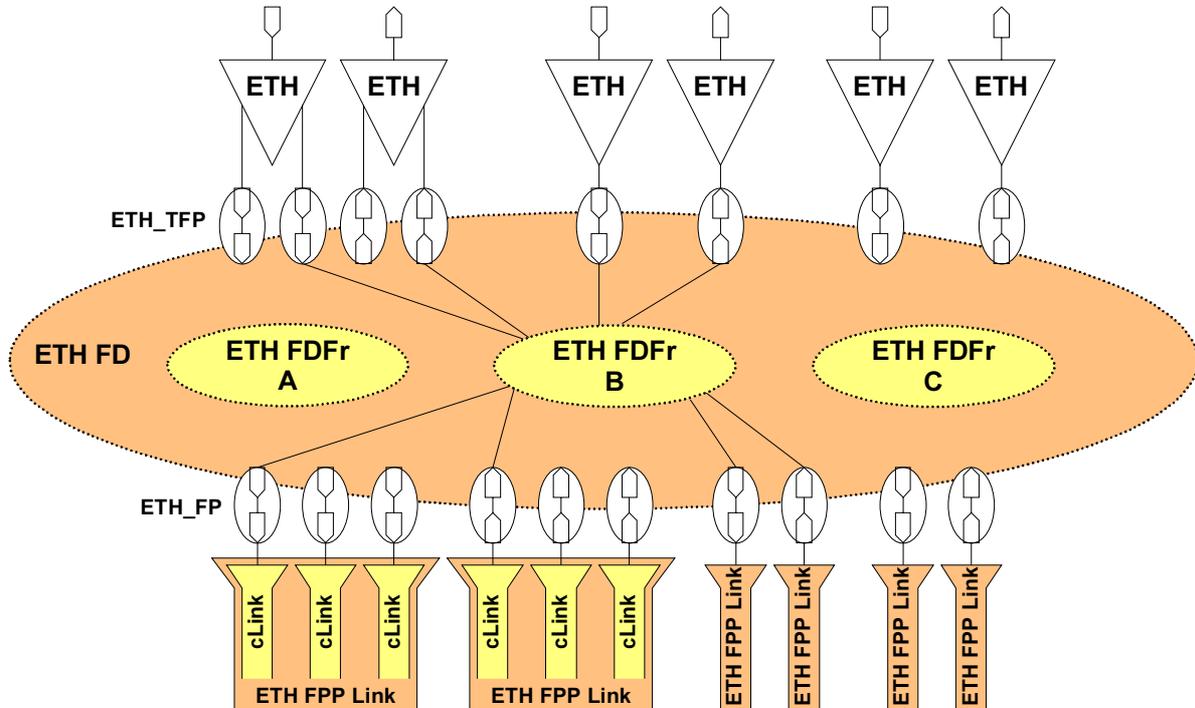


Figure 6-0a – G.8010/Y.1306 (Figure 8) – ETH Flow Domain Fragments

When the provider equipment consists of a dual-relay bridge, segregation of customer service flows, identified by Customer VLANs (C-VLAN), can be achieved by supporting each service instance with a separate Service VLAN (S-VLAN), which can be applied by the provider to customer service frames.

C-VLAN and S-VLAN identify different ETH FDFr(s) and belong to different VLAN spaces. C-VLANs and S-VLANs can therefore be used to segregate Maintenance Entities belonging to customer and providers within respective Ethernet Flow Domains. The relationship between C-VLAN, S-VLAN and Maintenance Entities is shown in Figure 6-0b. Ethernet flows belonging to C-VLAN and S-VLAN spaces are invisible each other.

As a result, the same OAM mechanisms can be applied independently to C-VLANs and S-VLANs.

Figures 6-5 through 6-9 illustrate the relationships of Maintenance Entities associated with different dual-relay modelled Ethernet network scenarios.

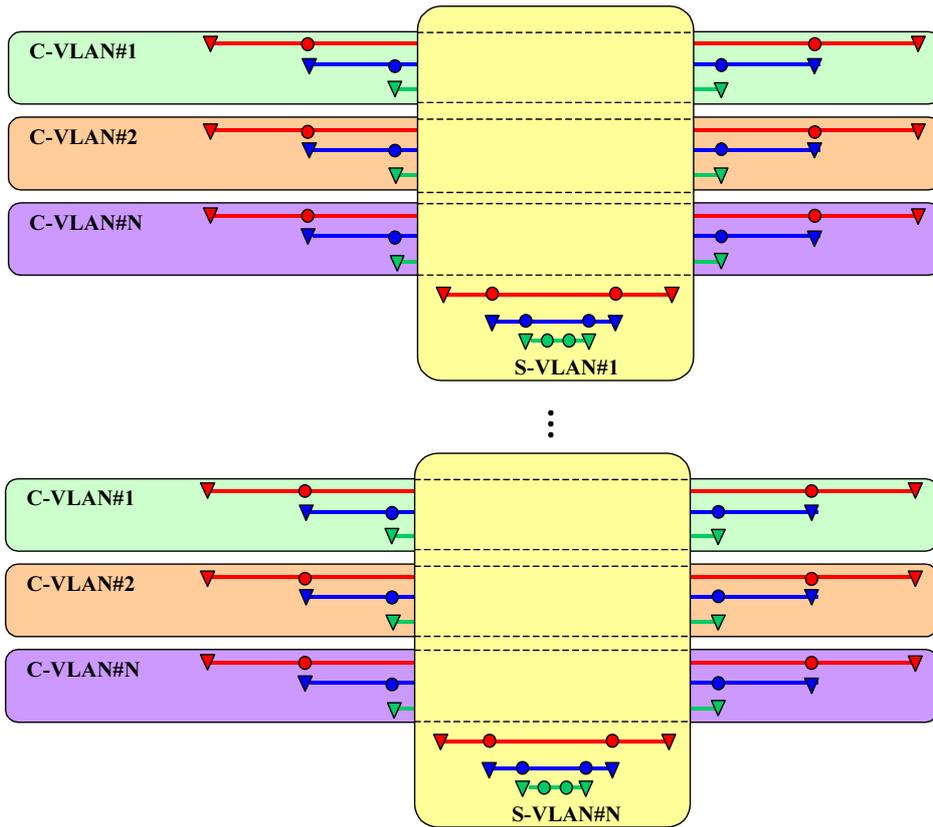


Figure 6-0b – Relationship between VLANs and Maintenance Entities

### 6.3 Representation of ME End and Intermediate Points and Traffic Conditioning Point in different Ethernet Network Scenarios

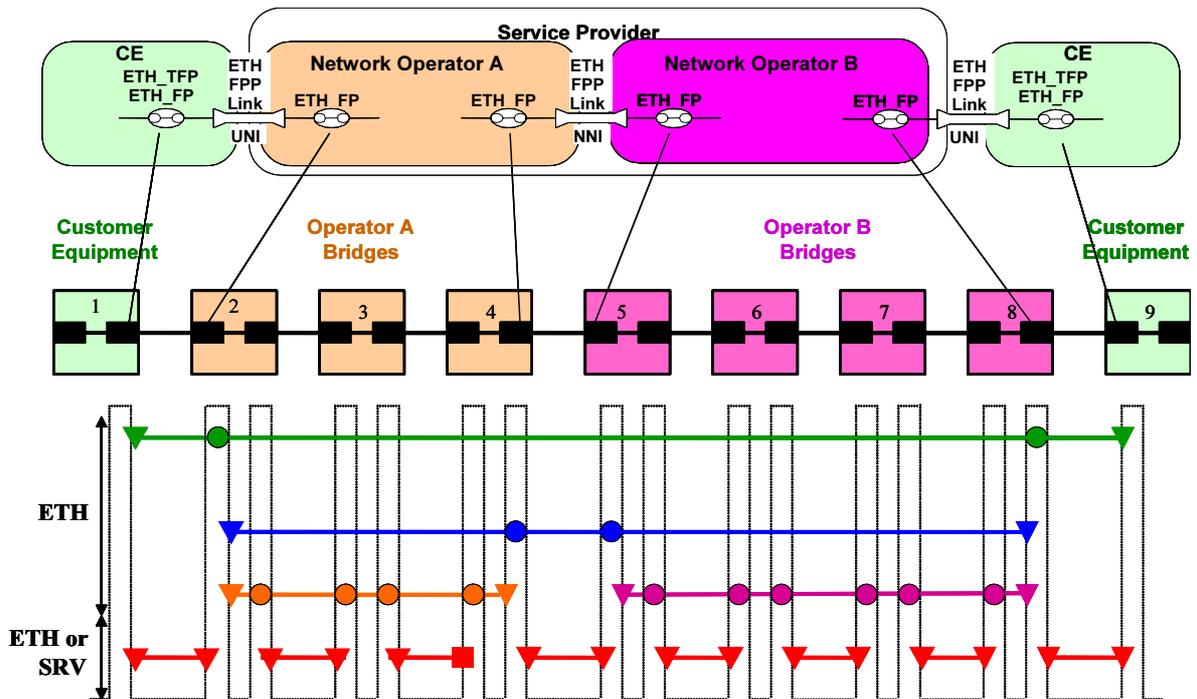


Figure 6-1: Example of ME End Point and ME Intermediate Point

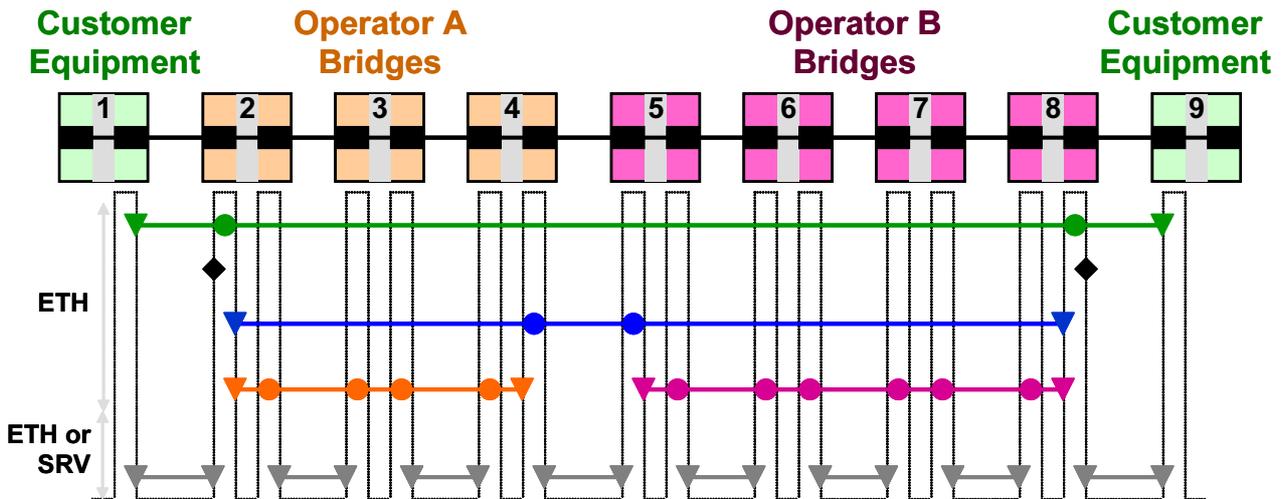


Figure 6-2 – Example of ETH MEs with their MEPs, MIPs and TCP

- p2p ETH connection between customer equipment 1 and 9 supported by a service provider and two network operators A and B
- green indicates a UNI-C to UNI-C ETH ME (customer) with MEPs in the interface ports facing the network in CE1 and CE9 and MIPs in the network interface ports facing the CEs (B2 and B8)
- blue indicates a UNI-N to UNI-N ETH ME (service provider) with MEPs at the edge of the network (B2,B8) and MIPs at the boundary of the two network operator domains (B4,B5)
- orange and mangenta indicate UNI-N to NNI ETH MEs (network operator) with MEPs at the edge of the operator networks (B2,B4 and B5,B8) and MIPs at each of the other interface ports
- brown indicates ETH link related MEs either realised as ETH MEs (sublayer monitoring) or as server layer MEs (inherent monitoring)
- black indicates location of unidirectional ETH TCPs; left TCP for direction CE1 to CE9 and right TCP for direction CE9 to CE1

NOTE: The black TCPs should be moved to the bottom of the figure if link is sublayer (ETH ME) monitored



6-3 – Illustrating the order of MEPs, MIPs and TCP for example in Figure 6-2

- same p2p ETH connection as in previous figure, now represented in linear order; ETH\_CI traffic units will pass through these MEPs, MIPs, TCPs in the presented order
- note: if link ME is an ETH ME (sublayer monitoring), then the TCPs must flip position with brown MEPs
-

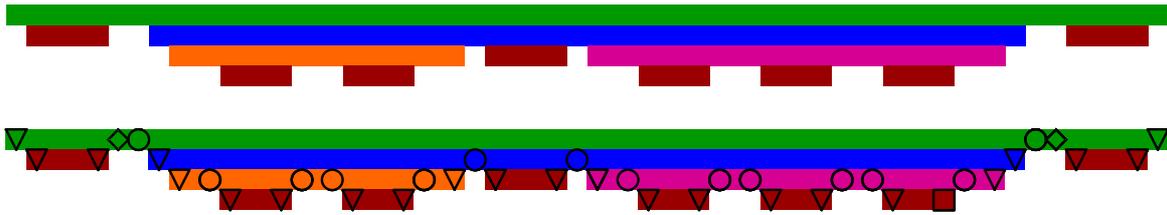


Figure 6-4 – Illustrating the stacking of ETH MEs or ETH and SRV MEs

- same p2p ETH connection as in previous two figures, now represented as a stack

### 6.3.1 MEP, MIP, TCP for Dual Relay Model and Bundling

#### 6.3.1.1 Single Integrated Provider Device

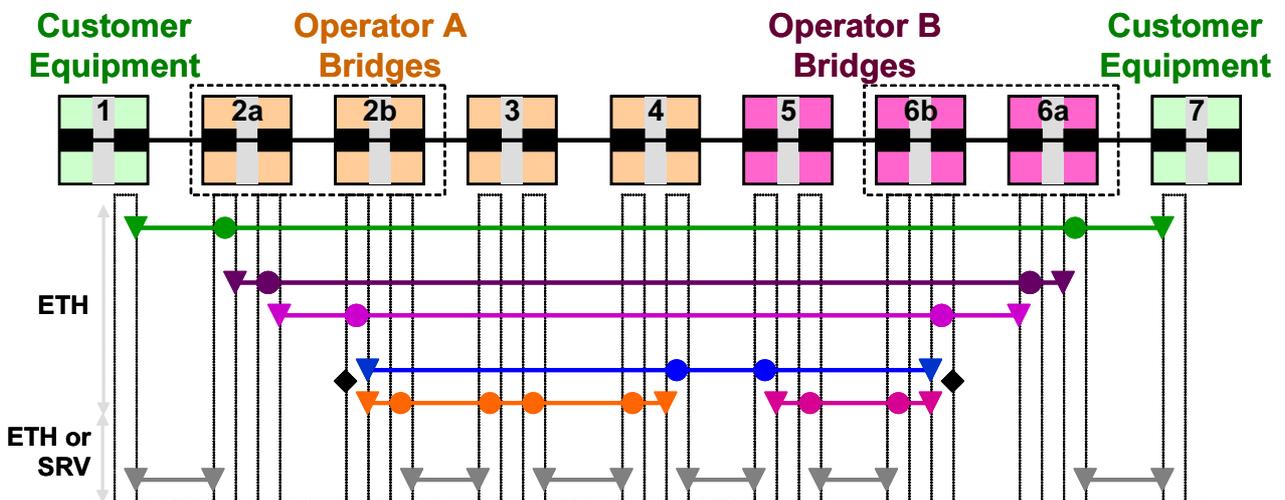
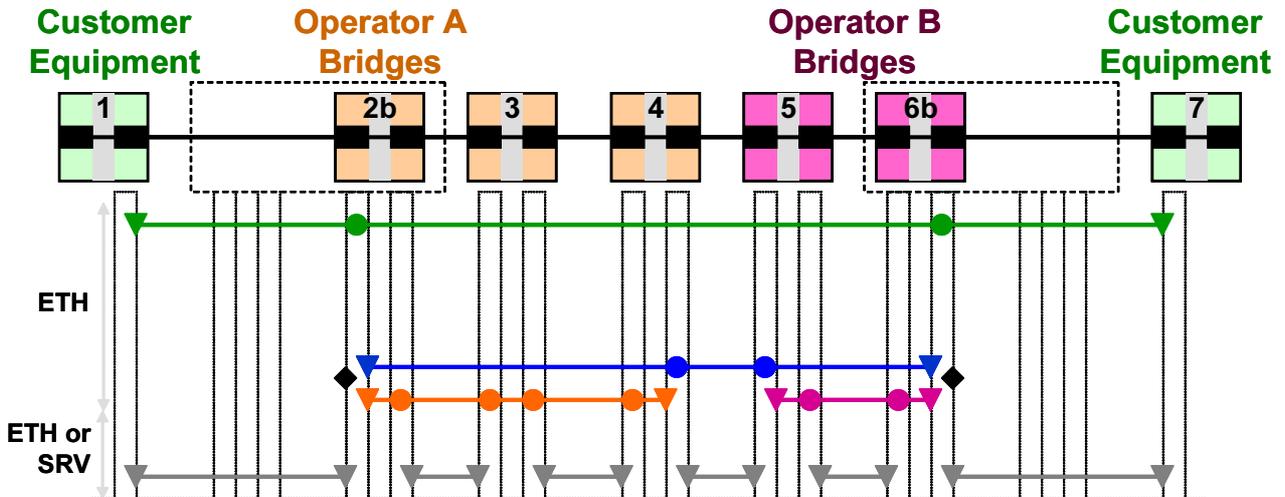


Figure 6-5: – Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in network model for the case of one p2p connection across dual-relay provider devices

- Provider Device is represented as a dual relay model implemented with both relays. The first relay allows peering of customer L2CP protocols + multiplexing of multiple customer flows onto a single access link between the customer equipment 1 and provider bridge 2 (shown here as 2a and 2b).
- Due to the dual relay model, additional ME are introduced shown here in purple and pink between 2a and 6a. The Purple ME is associated with per customer VLAN at the provider equipment. The Pink ME is associated with per service instance (Service VLAN) that the provider applies to customer service frames. *It may be noted that the additional MEs between 2a and 6a for per customer VLAN may be used for diagnostic purposes only since per Service VLAN MEs are sufficient for provider domain.*
- Between the dual relays, there are pseudo interfaces which correspond 1-to-1 with the Service VLAN or Provider Tag, which is expected to be inserted at second relay e.g. 2b.
- FFS: The positioning of the TCPs is for further study since TCPs can be positioned at customer access link level, per customer VLAN level and per provider VLAN (aka service) level.

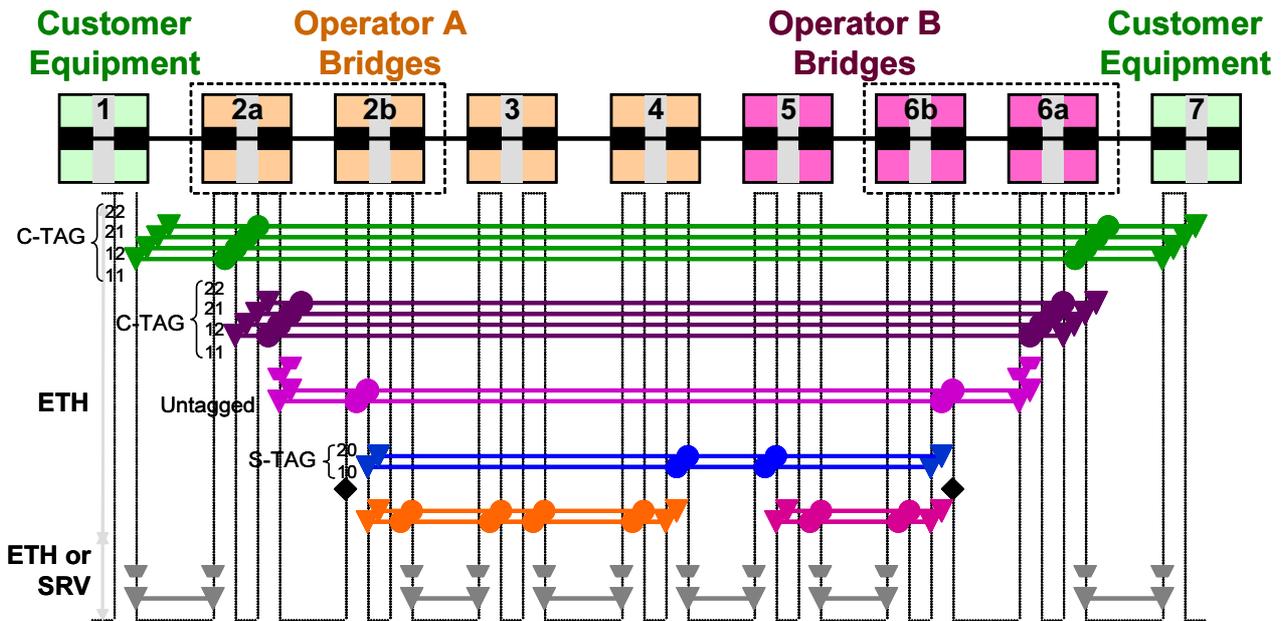
### **6.3.1.2 Dual Relay Model with Single Relay as Provider Device**



**Figure 6-6: Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in network model for the case of one p2p connection across dual-relay modelled provider device with a single relay**

- Provider Device is represented as a dual relay model implemented with single relay (shown as 2b). In this case, the second relay does not allow peering of customer L2CP protocols and requires a single link for every service it supports across the customer device 1.
- Customer device 1 is responsible for multiplexing multiple customer flows onto a single service link.
- Due to the provider using a single relay of the dual relay model, the additional MEs that were introduced in Figure 6-5, are expected to be present at the customer device and are not shown here since the customer is expected to manage those. Customer's relationship with the Service Provider is limited to a single service instance ME shown here by the Green ME between 1 and 7.
- The positioning of the TCP is clearer in this case and is shown in above figure. Customer is responsible for per customer VLAN level conditioning

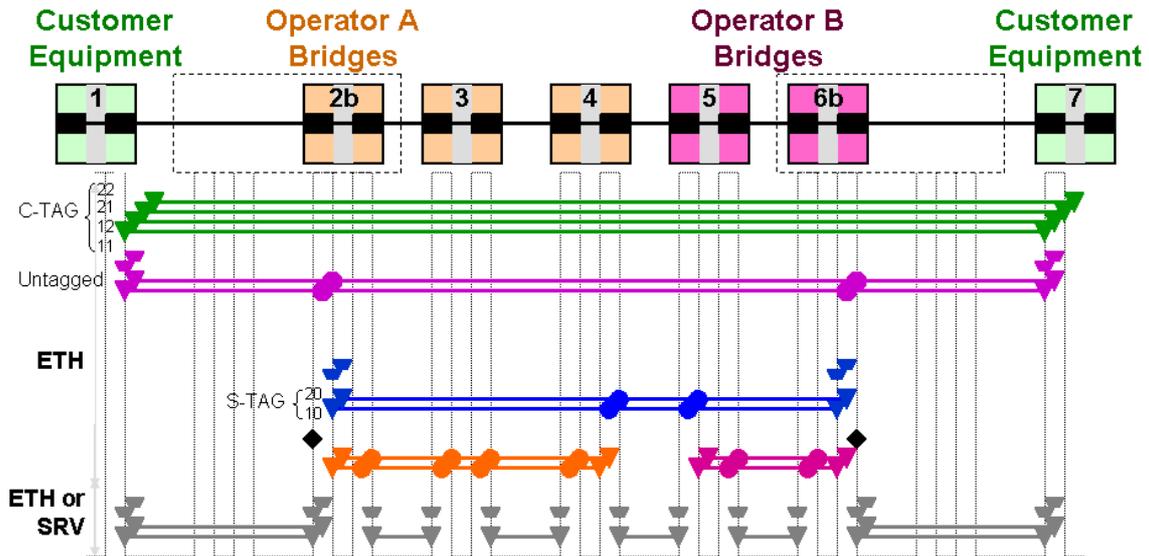
### **6.3.1.3 Dual Relay Model with Bundling for Single Integrated Provider Device**



**Figure 6-7: Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in network model for the case of two p2p connection services with bundling across dual-relay provider devices**

- Customer is shown using 4 customer VLANs (11, 12, 21, 22). It is also indicated that the customer signs up for two p2p connection services which the provider carries across the provider network using two provider VLANs (10 and 20). It is assumed that 2 customer VLANs (11 and 12) are mapped to provider VLAN 10 and the other two customer VLANs (21 and 22) are mapped to provider VLAN 20.
- Additional MEs introduced between 2a and 6a are replicated per customer VLAN and provider VLAN. It may be noted that the additional MEs between 2a and 6a for per customer VLAN may be used for diagnostic purposes only since per Service VLAN MEs are sufficient for provider domain.
- Additionally the trapezoid entities shown in Figure 6-7 represent the “AIS adaptation” associated with the MEPs where a server level ME multiplexes one or more client level ME.
- MEs corresponding to the dual bridge pseudo interfaces which correspond 1-to-1 with the provider VLANs (10 and 20) are shown as untagged since frames from the first relay (e.g. 2a) are expected to have no provider tag as they arrive at the second relay (e.g. 2b).
- FFS: The positioning of the TCPs is for further study since TCPs can be positioned at customer access link level, per customer VLAN level and per provider VLAN (aka service) level.

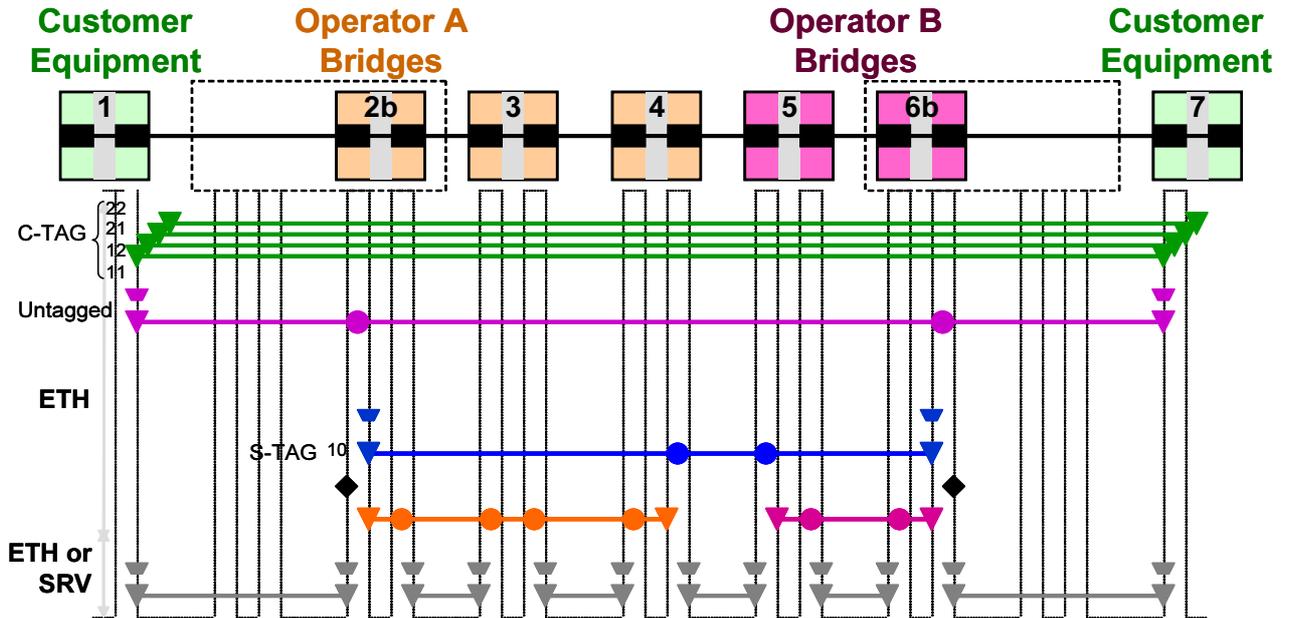
**6.3.1.4 Dual Relay Model with Bundling for Single Relay as Provider Device**



**Figure 6-8: Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in network model for the case of two p2p connection services with bundling across dual-relay provider devices with a single relay**

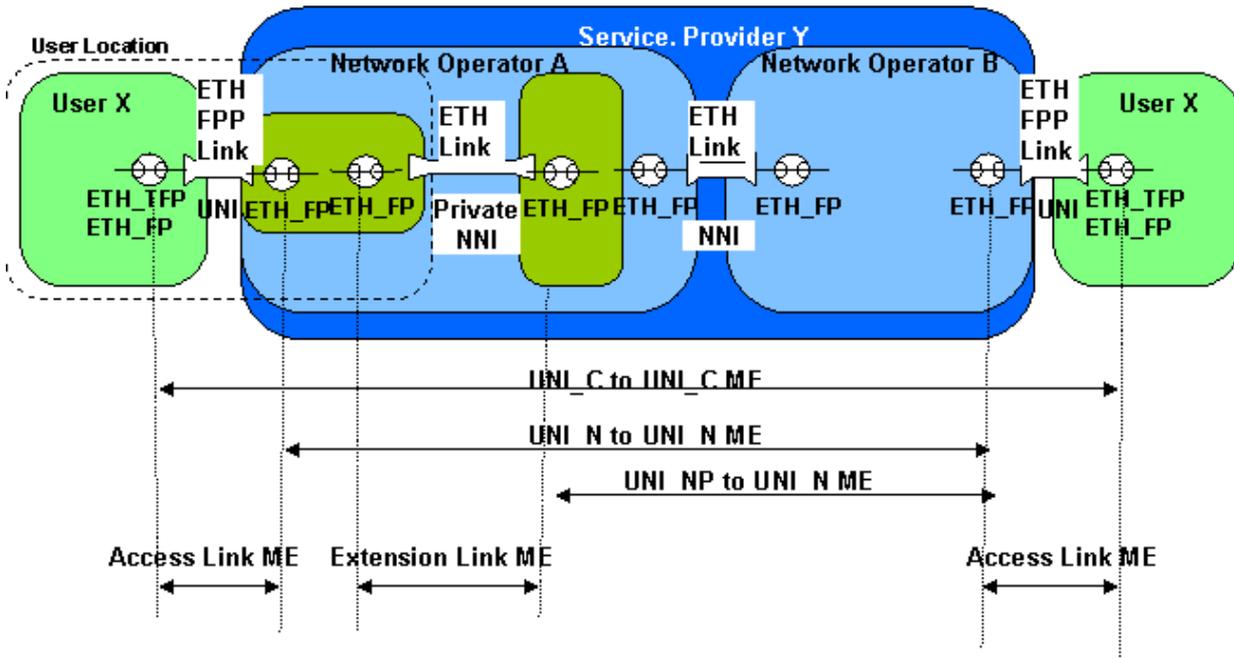
- Due to the provider using a single relay of the dual relay model, bundling is realized across the customer device 1 and 7. Two links connect devices 1 and 2b and devices 6b and 7, where each link corresponds to a customer service instance.
- Additional ME is introduced at customer devices to highlight the responsibility of the customer for ME corresponding to per customer VLAN (shown here by 4 different green MEs between customer devices 1 and 7 for customer VLANs 11, 12, 21, and 22) and per service (shown here by 2 different purple MEs between customer devices 1 and 7). It may be noted that the additional MEs between 1 and 7 for per customer VLAN may be used for diagnostic purposes only since per Service untagged MEs are sufficient for customer domain.
- Additionally the trapezoid entities shown in Figure 6-7 represent the “AIS adaptation” associated with the MEPs where a server level ME multiplexes one or more client level ME.
- The positioning of the TCP is clearer in this case and is shown in above figure. Customer is responsible for per customer VLAN level conditioning.

***6.3.1.5 Dual Relay Model with all-to-one Bundling for Single Relay as Provider Device***



**Figure 6-9: Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in network model for the case of one p2p connection services with All-to-one bundling across dual-relay provider devices with a single relay**

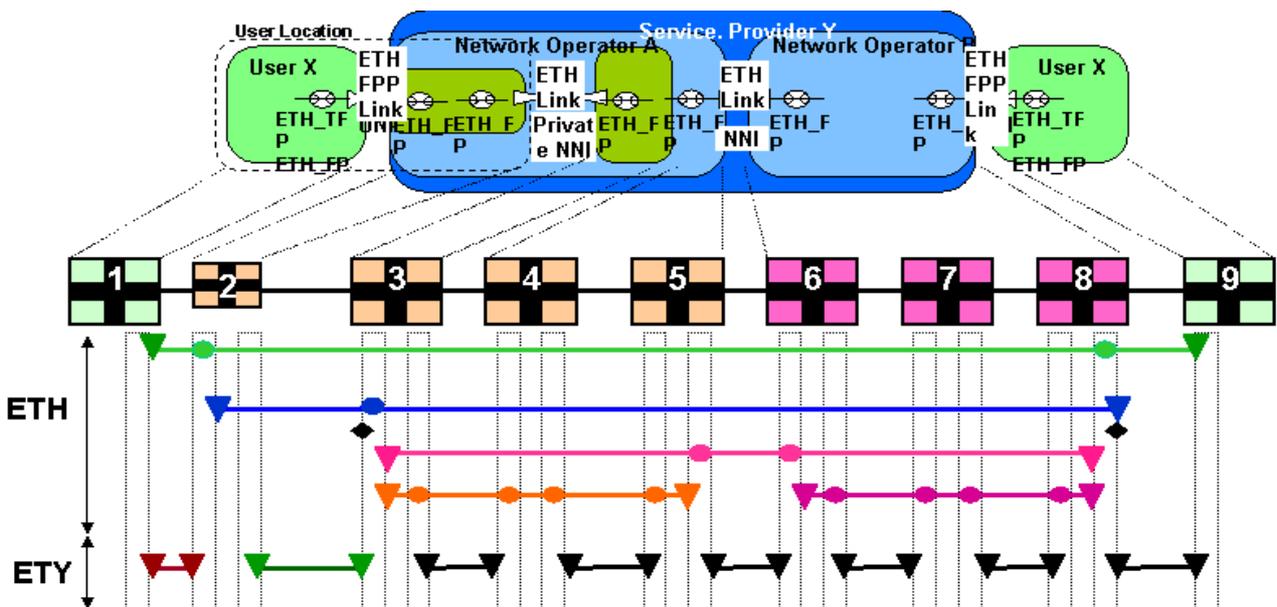
### 6.3.2 Access Maintenance Scenarios



**Figure 6.10: Illustration of the MEs in the network model for the case of p2p connection services with a device between the network and a user**

Deployment of the device between the network and a user introduces the Extension Link ME (for the Private NNI ETH link) and the UNI\_NP to UNI\_N ME, which together form a subset of the previously defined UNI\_N to UNI\_N ME.

Figure 6-11 identifies the associated ME end points (MEPs) and ME intermediate points (MIPs) for this access scenario.

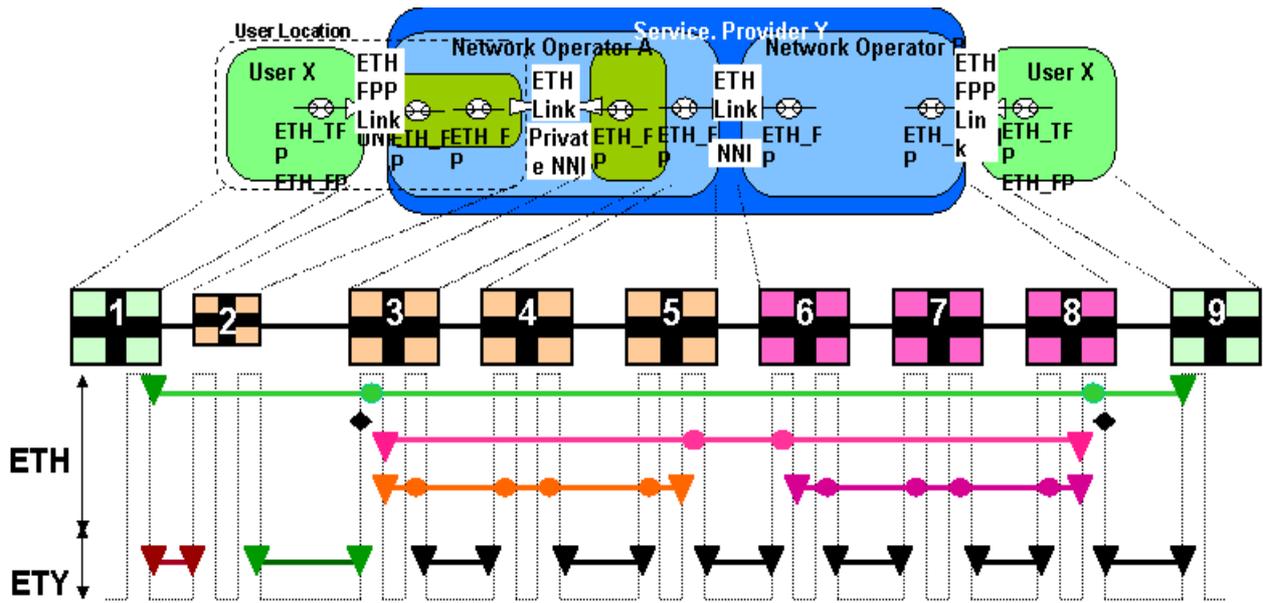


**Figure 6.11: Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs in network model for the case of p2p connection services with the device 2 as an access provider device**

- A point-to-point ETH connection between customer equipment 1 and 9 is supported by service provider Y, consisting of a customer premise-located device (2) connected to a metro transport network.
- Light green indicates a UNI-C to UNI-C ETH ME (customer) with MEPs in the interface ports facing the network in CE1 and CE9, and MIPs in the network interface ports facing the CEs (B2, B3 and B8).
- Dark green indicates at ETY layer indicates the Extension Link ETY ME. Brown represents an access link ME.
- Magenta indicates a UNI-NP to UNI-N ETH ME (metro network) with MEPs at the edge of the metro network (B3 and B8) and MIPs at each of the other interface ports in between.
- Blue indicates the UNI-N to UNI-N ETH ME.
- Alternatively the UNI-N to UNI-N ETH ME can be realized by combination of Extension Link ETY ME and UNI-NP to UNI-N ETH ME. In this case, blue ME does not need to be defined.
- Orange and pink indicate intra-domain ETH MEs with MEPs at the edge of network operator A and B respectively (B3-B5 and B6-B8 respectively) and MIPs at each of the other interface ports in between.
- Black indicates ETH link MEs either realized as ETH MEs (sublayer monitoring) or as server layer MEs (inherent monitoring).

**EDITOR'S NOTE: SERVICE AWARENESS OF EACH ME MAY BE ADDED. IN THAT CASE, DEFINITION OF SERVICE AWARENESS IS NEEDED.**

Other access scenarios are possible where the device 2 could simply be a media converter (MC) with single flow-point. Figure 6.12 represents the scenario where device 2 is a Media Converter (MC) device where the Network Termination (NT) functionality is present in MC and Line Termination (LT) functionality is present in edge of provider domain.



**Figure 6.12: Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs in network model for the case of p2p connection services with Device 2 as a NT provider device**

- A point-to-point ETH connection between customer equipment 1 and 9 is supported by service provider Y. Device 2 here functions as a Media Converter (MC) where the MC realized a Network Termination (NT) device while the Line Termination (LT) functionality is integrated in the edge of network operator (B3).
- Light green indicates a UNI-C to UNI-C ETH ME (customer) with MEPs in the interface ports facing the network in CE1 and CE9, and MIPs in the network interface ports facing the CEs (B3 and B8).
- Dark green indicates at ETY layer indicates the Extension Link ETY ME. Brown represents an access link ME. This scenario requires some stitching between access link ME and Extension link ETY ME.
- Magenta indicates a UNI-NP to UNI-N ETH ME (metro network) with MEPs at the edge of the metro network (B3 and B8) and MIPs at each of the other interface ports in between.
- The UNI-N to UNI-N ETH ME (not shown in the figure) is realized by combination of Extension Link ETY ME and UNI-NP to UNI-N ETH ME.
- Orange and pink indicate intra-domain ETH MEs with MEPs at the edge of network operator A and B respectively (B3-B5 and B6-B8 respectively) and MIPs at each of the other interface ports in between.
- Black indicates ETH link MEs either realized as ETH MEs (sublayer monitoring) or as server layer MEs (inherent monitoring).

## 6.4 ME Levels

OAM frames belonging to an OAM domain originate and terminate within that OAM domain. OAM domains refer to the administrative boundary within which certain behavior of OAM flows is expected. Since MEs can nest (though not overlap partially), a client OAM domain can span across one or more server OAM domains.

OAM frames are expected not to leak outside their OAM domain. Client OAM frames must be passed transparently at the server OAM domain. Similarly, to deal with leaked OAM frames, an OAM domain must be configured to discard such OAM frames.

ME Level is used to identify the OAM domain to which an OAM frame belongs. 8 ME Levels can be used to accommodate most network deployment scenarios. These 8 ME Levels are used to differentiate between customer, provider and operator boundaries. The assignment of these ME levels across customer, provider and operator is done in the following manner:

- Operators are assigned 3 ME levels: 0, 1, and 2
- Providers are assigned 2 ME levels: 3 and 4
- Customers are assigned 3 ME levels: 5, 6, and 7

Such assignment of ME levels across 3 different network roles accommodates most network deployments. As an example, an operator can have 3 levels of administration hierarchy for OAM purposes. As another example, 3 levels of customer ME Levels can easily accommodate carrier-in-carrier deployments.

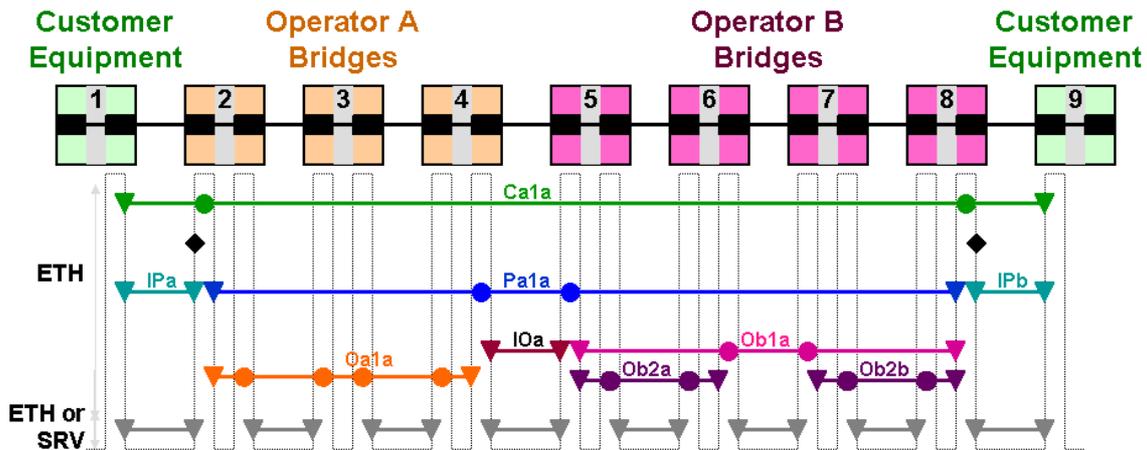
The MEPs associated with an OAM domain operate at the assigned ME level. Inter-domain MEPs, associated with MEs between two OAM domains, can operate at a ME level agreeable between the two OAM domains, such that associated inter-domain OAM flows are prevented from leaking into either OAM domain. The default ME Level for inter-domain OAM flows is one just below the ME level at which the OAM domain is providing transparency.

Table 6-2 highlights possible ME Level assignments for MEs within the context of Customer, Provider and Operator OAM Domains, as mapped to Y.1730 and G.8010.

Y.1730 ME	G.8010		ME Level
	ME	OAM flows	
UNI-UNI (Customer)	UNI_C to UNI-C ME	UNI-UNI Flow	5, 6, or 7
UNI-UNI (provider)	UNI_N to UNI_N ME	Transit Flow	3, or 4
Segment (PE-PE) intra-provider	Intra Domain ME	Transit Flow	3, or 4
Segment (PE-PE) inter-provider (provider – provider)	Inter Domain ME	Transit Flow Transit Link Flow	4 (default)
ETY Link OAM – UNI (customer – provider)	Access Link ME	UNI Link Flow	4 (default)
ETY Link OAM – NNI (operator – operator)	Inter Domain ME	Transit Link Flow	2 (default)

**Table 6-2: Relationship between OAM flows and MEs**

Figure 6-13 provides an example scenario with the default assignment of ME Levels.



**Figure 6-13: Example of default ME Level assignment**

- UNI\_C to UNI\_C Customer ME (Ca1a) can be assigned a default customer ME level 5. This allows for more customer ME to be created at higher ME levels, i.e. 6 and 7, if these customer MEs at additional customer ME levels are needed.
- UNI\_N to UNI\_N Provider ME (Pa1a) can be assigned a default provider ME level 4. This allows for more Provider ME to be created at a lower ME level, i.e. 3, if additional provider MEs at this additional provider ME level are needed.
- End-to-end Operator MEs (Oa1a and Ob1a) can be assigned a default Operator ME level 2. This allows for more operator ME to be created at lower ME levels, i.e. 1 and 0, if these operator MEs at additional operator ME levels are needed in each operator network.
- Segment Operator MEs in Operator B network (Ob2a and Ob2b) can be now assigned a lower ME level 1, as an example if Operator B needs such MEs.
- UNI\_C to UNI\_N MEs (IPa and IPb) between the customer and provider can be assigned a default ME level 4. This allows provider to filter such OAM messages at UNI\_N since provider is required to provide transparency only to customer ME levels 5, 6, and 7.
- Inter-operator ME (IOa) can be assigned a default ME level 2. This allows operator to filter such OAM messages since operator is required to provide transparency only to customer and provider ME levels.

## 6.5 OAM Filtering Functions

The OAM flows should be prevented from leaking beyond the OAM Domains for security reasons. This can be done by an OAM filtering function. This OAM filtering function is realized by comparing the ME levels configured or learnt on the ports with the ME levels defined in the OAM frame format.

It is possible to define a Maintenance Entity Group (MEG) which will include different MEs belonging to the same ME level and within the same OAM domain

OAM filtering basic principles:

- OAM frames originating outside the MEG must not be allowed inside the MEG.
- OAM frames belonging to the MEG should not be allowed outside the MEG

**EDITOR'S NOTE: DEFINITION OF MEG IS REQUIRED**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: Refer to Appendix VI and VII as for current discussion of OAM filtering functional block**

## 6.6 Relationship between Port Status and Maintenance Points

**EDITOR'S NOTE: NEED TO REFERENCE SOME M-SERIES ITU-T RECOMMENDATION IN RELATION WITH PORT STATUS AND MEP/MIP STATUS**

As shown in Figure 6-14, a number of MEPs can be associated with a given device port. Left port of Operator A Bridge 2 is associated with 3 different MEPs numbered 1, 2, and 3. MEP 1 is facing “out of device” while MEPs 2 and 3 are facing “in the device”. Each of these MEPs is associated with a unique ME Level. Only one MIP, i.e. MIP 4, is shown to be associated with this port.

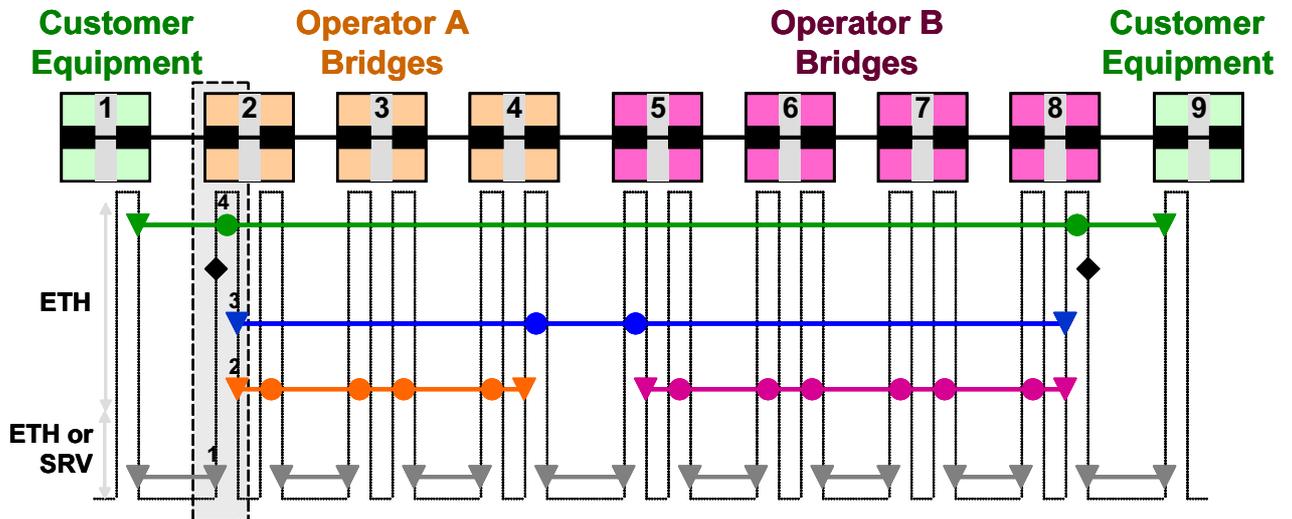


Figure 6-14 – Relationship between Port Status and Maintenance Points

As shown in Figure 5-1, certain OAM signals can be generated and inserted in ETH Segment flow termination function i.e. ETHS\_FT\_So atomic functions [2]. These OAM signals can be extracted and processed in the ETHS\_FT\_Sk atomic functions [2]. Similarly ETH Diagnostic flow termination functions are capable to initiate and react to diagnostic OAM signals.

The device port can possibly have different states. Some of these states include:

- Operationally UP

- Operationally Down
- Operationally Blocked
- Administratively Enabled
- Administratively in Test/Diagnostics

The device port state determines the OAM capabilities of the MEPs and MIPs associated with the port. For example, certain OAM signals may not be inserted or processed unless device port is in “administrative test/diagnostic” state.

Similarly, certain OAM signals may not be inserted or processed when the device port is in “operationally blocked” state. In this port state, the MEPs facing “out of device” continue to function normally while MEPs facing “in the device” do not exist. Also, in this port state, the MIPs do not exist.

When a MEP is able to function normally, it is called to be an “active state” MEP. Generally, an “active state” MEP is associated with a port in both “operationally up” and “administratively enabled” states.

When a MEP is associated with a port in “administrative test/diagnostic” state, it is called to be a “diagnostic state” MEP.

**EDITOR’S NOTE: An Example of provisioning operations for MIP/MEP described in Appendix VIII should be considered.**

## 7 OAM Functions for Fault Management

### 7.1 Ethernet Continuity Check(ETH-CC)

Ethernet Continuity Check (CC) can be applied to detect continuity faults across MEs between a given pair of flow termination functions. Continuity failures could result due to hard or soft failures, with software failure, memory corruption, or mis-configurations being some soft failures.

Although ETH-CC can be used to detect continuity faults across a given pair of flow termination functions, bound to a pair of flow points, it is particularly useful to detect continuity faults across a given pair of edge flow points.

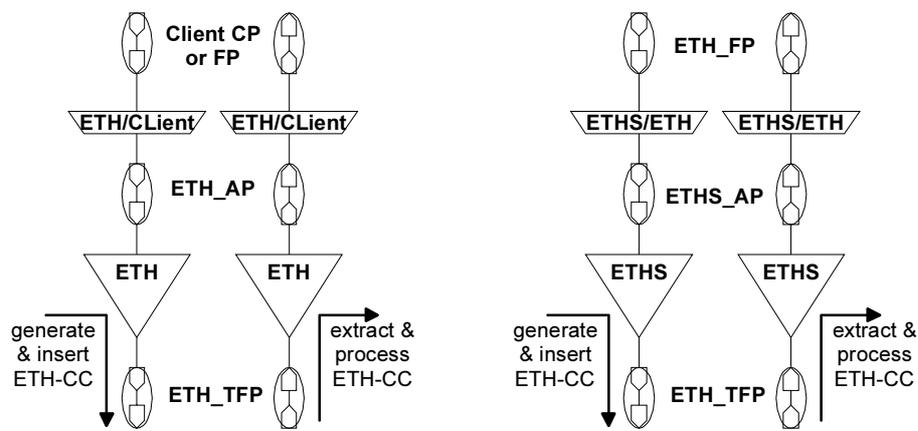
ETH-CC can also be used to discover the MAC addresses associated with MEPs.

To detect continuity failures with either a given set of flow point or all flow points meeting certain condition(s) within an OAM domain, ETH-CC signal is generated and inserted in the ETHS\_FT\_So atomic function associated with the sending MEP. The ETH-CC signal is extracted and processed in the ETHS\_FT\_Sk atomic function associated with receiving MEP. The ETH-CC signal is generated with a specific Multicast Destination Address (mDA. Condition(s) could be that all MEPs should receive this ETH-CC signal or all MEPs participating in a common service instance should receive this ETH-CC signal. Upon reception of the first ETH-CC signal from a sending MEP, the receiving MEP detects continuity with sending MEP and expects to receive further periodic ETH-CC signals. Once the receiving MEP stops receiving periodic ETH-CC signals from sending MEP,

it detects continuity failure. Following detection of continuity failure, the detecting MEP may notify the operator, optionally initiate fault verification followed by optional fault isolation step.

When a flow termination function and its associated MEP are present, ETH-CC will be present. When a MEP starts participating in a network or within a network in a particular service instance for the first time, it is configured with a list of peer MEP Identifiers. When a MEP does not receive ETH-CC signals from all MEPs in its configured list of peer MEPs, it can detect the continuity failures those MEPs whose ETH-CC signals are missing.

Periodicity of ETH-CC signals can be configured at the sending MEP. ETH-CC signal can communicate this periodicity to the receiving MEPs. ETH-CC signal can also communicate the identity of sending MEP to the receiving MEPs.



**Figure 7.1-1 – Insertion/extraction & processing locations of ETH-CC Signals**

In Figure 7.1-2 showing a multi-point connection with N endpoints, there are N-1 ETH MEs terminated by each ETHS\_FT function. Each of these ETH MEs is to be monitored for continuity. An ETHS\_FT\_Sk function terminating those N-1 ETH MEs should therefore expect to receive ETH-CC signals from N-1 ETHS\_FT\_So functions (Figure 7.1-2). If less than N-1 ETH-CC signals are received, the ETHS\_FT\_Sk should be able to state from which of the N-1 ETHS\_FT\_So functions it is not receiving the ETH-CC signals. If it receives more than expected distinct MEP identifiers, then it can determine anomalies (about unexpected entities presence).

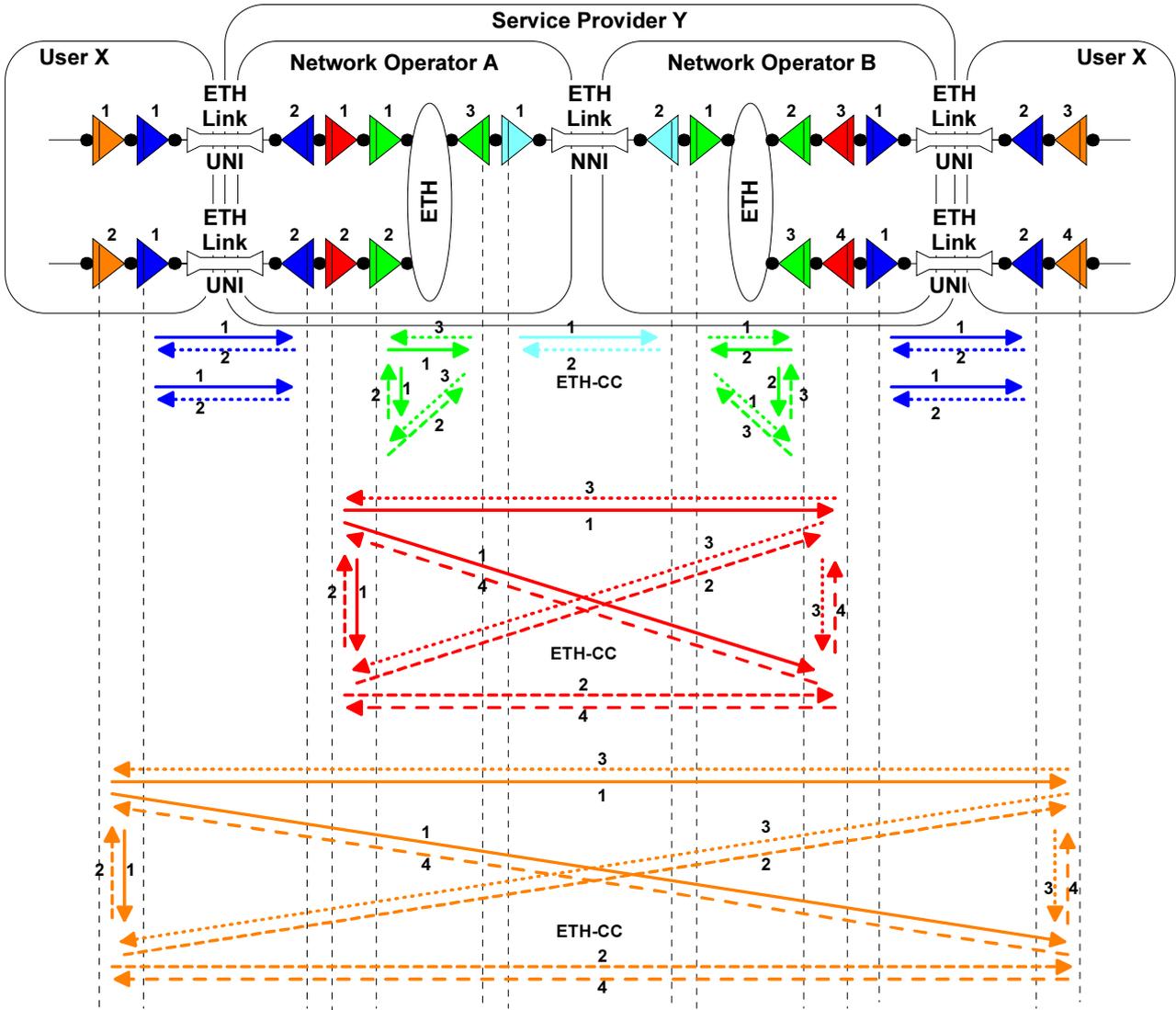


Figure 7.1-2 – ETH-CC in multi-operator ETH multipoint connection

**NOTE: THIS DIAGRAM SHOULD MAKE CLEAR THAT ETH-CC MESSAGE STARTS WITH MULTICAST DA.**

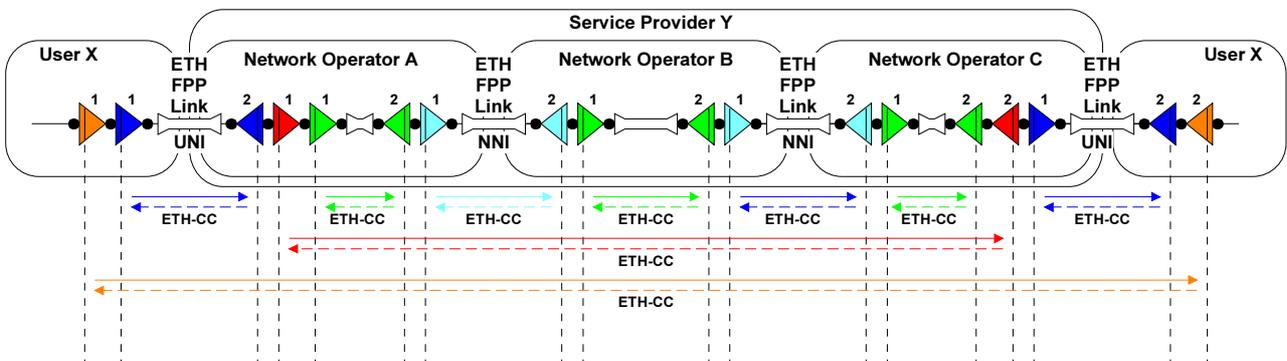
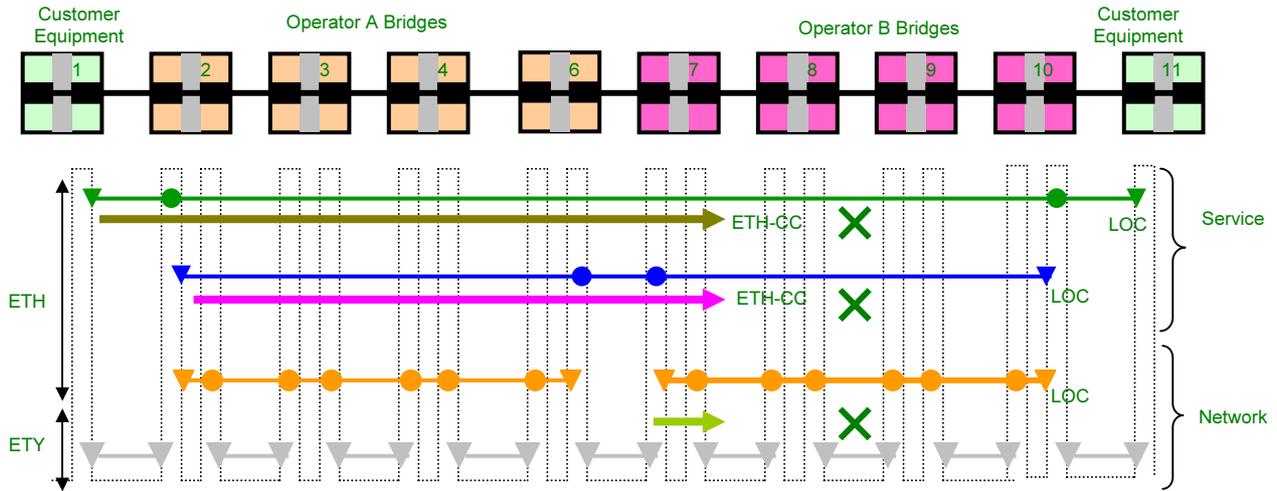


Figure 7.1-3a – ETH-CC in multi-operator ETH point-point connection



**Figure 7.1-3b – ETH-CC in multi-operator ETH point-point connection**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: ABOVE TWO FIGURES MAY BE COMBINED INTO ONE FIGURE.**

## **7.1.1 ETH-CC Transmission and Reception Process**

### **7.1.1.1. Transmission**

Every “active state” MEP transmits an ETH-CC signal as often as the configured transmission interval. Configured transmission intervals may range from 0.01 seconds to 655.35 seconds. A Lifetime TLV must be transmitted with a value of 3.5 times the configured transmission interval, so that a receiving MEP can lose two ETH-CC signals without declaring a continuity failure. A Lifetime TLV value can range from 1 to 65535 where value 1 corresponds to .035 seconds and value 65535 corresponds to 2293.725 seconds.

### **7.1.1.2 Reception**

Every “active state” MEP or MIP that receives the ETH-CC signal, catalogues ETH-CC signal. Every ETH-CC signal is examined to ensure that its Service Instance Identifier matches that configured in the receiving MEP, and that the MEP Identifier in the ETH-CC signal does not match that of the receiving MEP. The information in the ETH-CC signal is catalogued in the receiving MEP and MIP, indexed by the received MEP Identifier. Information saved includes the Lifetime TLV, so that the information can be timed out, the source MAC address and data path service identifier of the received ETH-CC signal, and the Bridge Port on which it was received. If the value of Lifetime TLV is 0, the catalogued information for the received MEP ID, if any, is discarded.

When an ETH-CC signal is received at either a MEP or a MIP, the source MAC address, data path service identifier, ME Level, and ingress Bridge Port are recorded, indexed by MAC address, data path service identifier and ME Level, in the Provider Bridge's ETH-CC Database.

If no ETH-CC signals are received within the time associated with the received ETH-CC's Lifetime TLV value, loss of continuity with the transmitting MEP is declared.

**NOTE: The ETH-CC signal should be mandatory at each active MEP. Contributions are necessary if not supporting mandatory ETH-CC in all active MEPs**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CLARIFY FIRST PARAGRAPH OF RECEPTION PART**

## **7.2 Ethernet Loopback (ETH-LB)**

An ETH-LB function can be of two types:

- Intrusive ETH-LB
- Non-intrusive ETH-LB

The Loopback functionality that is able to operate by sending test-frames at wire speed or the maximum committed rate up to the customer interface and/or intermediate points is used as a diagnostic tool to detect service degradation or loss of service from a remote site. The Loopback functionality can be performed in three different ways:

- 1) Looping back all received frames, except for ETH-OAM frames with specific OAM type (Intrusive loopback)
- 2) Looping back only ETH-OAM frames with a specific OAM type
- 3) Looping back only ETH-LB frames (with the exact MAC address)

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CONTRIBUTIONS ARE NECESSARY TO SHOW DIFFERENT FORMS (THE THREE ABOVE) OF LOOPBACK AND THEIR ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: Above three options should be categorize as below:**

**a. Slow non-intrusive loopback (e.g., less than 1 frame/sec)**

**b. Fast non-intrusive loopback (option 2 and 3) (e.g., wire speed)**

**c. Intrusive loopback (option 1)**

### **7.2.1 Intrusive ETH-LB**

An Intrusive ETH-LB loopbacks all received frames with the exception of ETH-OAM frames with a specific OAM type. It is intrusive because it affects traffic so it should only be used for out-of-service testing. This function is only applicable to the pont-to-point case.

**NOTE: THERE IS A POTENTIAL DANGER OF HAVING TWO LB POINTS WHICH COULD LEAD TO A LOOP IN THE NETWORK.**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CLARIFY HOW THE POTENTIAL DANGER COULD BECOME REAL AND ALSO CLARIFY WHAT MEANS WIRE SPEED LOOPBACK COMPARED TO OTHER LOOPBACKS FRAMES**

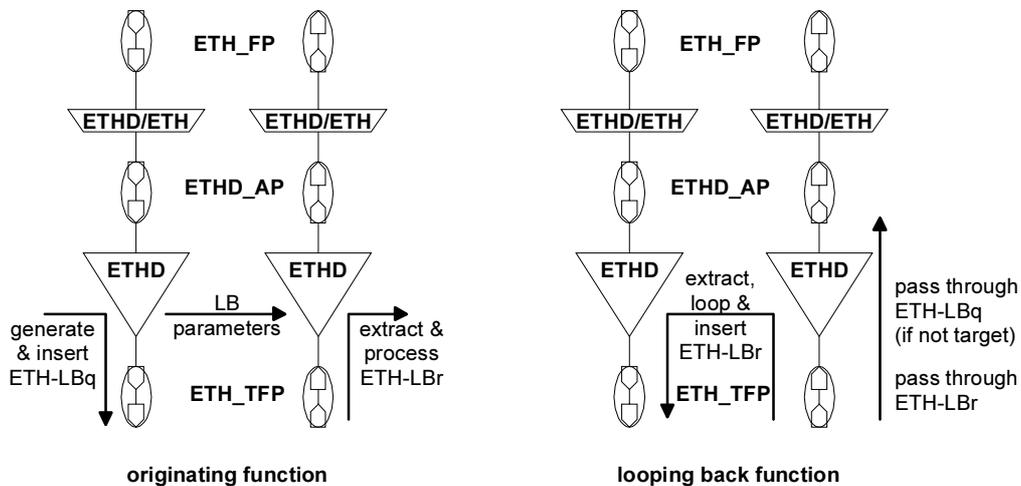
### 7.2.2 Non-Intrusive ETH-LB

Non-intrusive ETH-LB is used mainly to verify connectivity with remote flow point (s). Non-intrusive ETH-LB is performed by sending a request ETH-LB signal to remote flow point (s) and expecting an ETH-LB reply signal back which verifies connectivity. Non-intrusive ETH-LB is different from Intrusive ETH-LB in that destination flow point(s) may perform more than simple “turn around” functionality. The insertion rate of Non-intrusive ETH-LB signals is expected to be much slower compared to insertion rate of Intrusive ETH-LB signals. Non-intrusive ETH-LB is therefore suitable to perform in-service verification.

Though a Non-intrusive ETH-LB may be initiated at any time, it is particularly useful when verifying connectivity once a continuity failure is detected. A non-intrusive ETH-LB request may be generated either:

- Automatically following detection of continuity failure, where continuity failure can be detected using ETH-CC defined in 7.1, or
- On-demand via an operator initiated command, or
- Periodically.

Non-intrusive ETH-LB may be used for fault detection when used on a periodic basis. However, unlike ETH-CC, non-intrusive ETH-LB requires a reply for each request. Reply generation and reply handling by requestor require more processing in Non-intrusive ETH-LB than in ETH-CC. While an ETH-CC is suitable for detecting unidirectional continuity failures, Non-intrusive ETH-LB can be used to detect bidirectional connectivity failures. Non-intrusive ETH-LB signal is generated and inserted in the ETHD\_FT\_So functions. It is extracted and processed in the ETHD\_FT\_Sk functions. Refer to Figure 7.2-1.



**Figure 7.2-1 – Insertion/extraction & processing locations of Non-intrusive ETH-LB OAM**

A Non-intrusive ETH-LB can be of two types:

- Unicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB
- Multicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB

### **7.2.2.1 Unicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB**

Unicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB request signal is sent from a MEP to a specific MEP or MIP (with DA = Unicast MAC address of destination flow point). Upon reception of this request signal, the MEP or MIP responds back with Non-intrusive ETH-LB reply signal (with DA = Unicast MAC address of requesting flow point, learnt from request signal). Other flow points that receive this request and/or reply ETH-LB signal forward these without processing.

Figure 7.2-2 shows a multi-point connection with N endpoints. There are N-1 ETH MEs terminated by an ETHS\_FT function. Each of these ETH MEs can be verified for continuity failures when continuity failures are detected using ETH-CC. An ETHD\_FT\_Sk function associated with ETHS\_FT function can expect to receive Non-intrusive ETH-LB signals from N-1 ETHD\_FT\_So functions associated with N-1 ETHS\_FT functions (Figure 7.2-2). For Unicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB, ETHD\_FT\_Sk should receive ETH-LB addressed to itself.

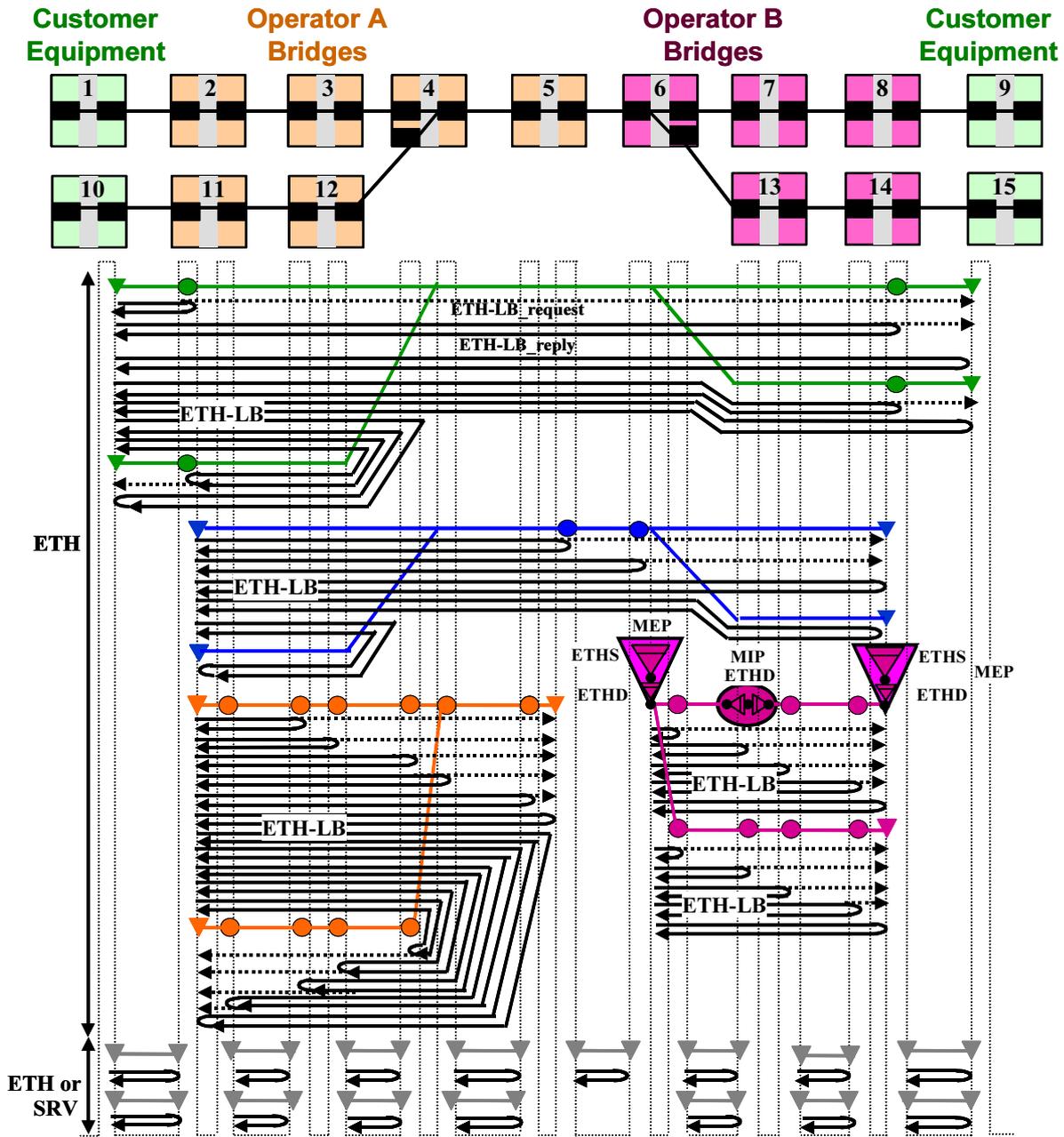


Fig 7.2-

2 – Unicast Non-Intrusive Loopback in ETH multipoint connection

*(Dash lines illustrates an ME domain "shield" that stops ETH\_LB frames from leaking)*

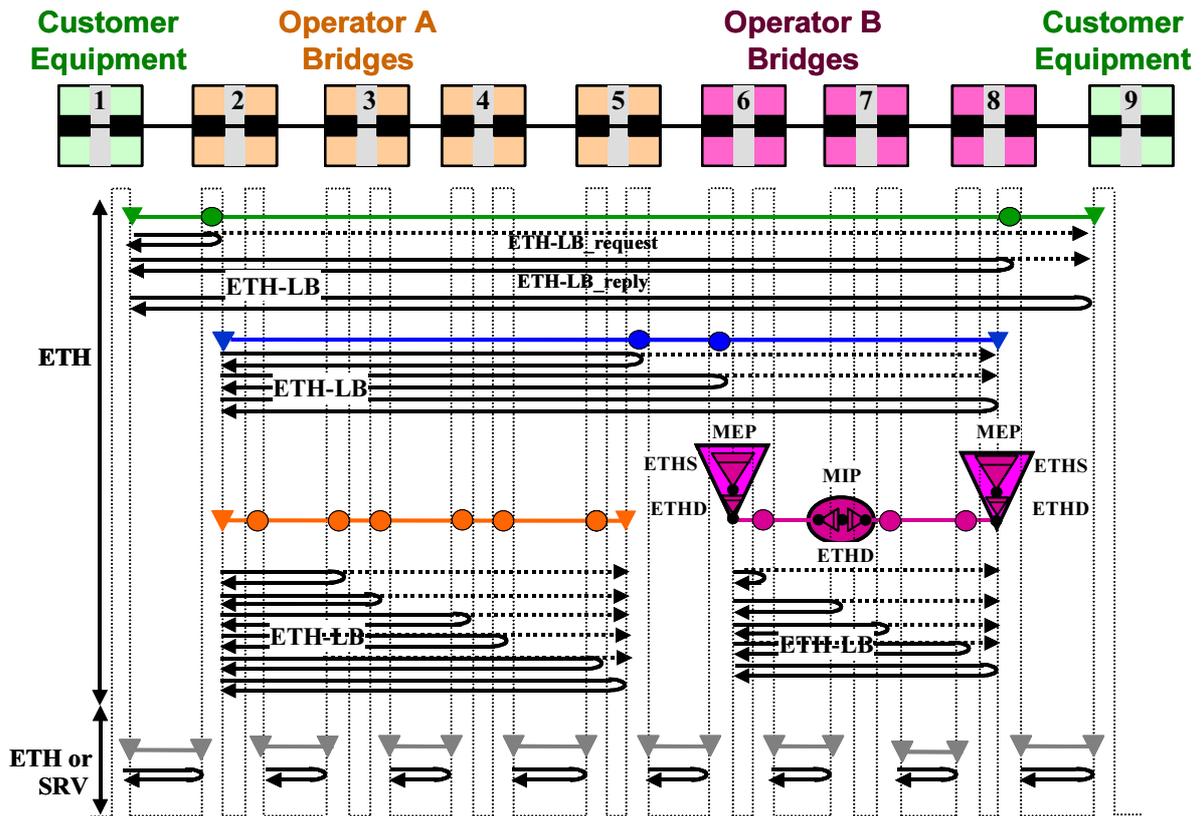


Figure 7.2-3 Non-intrusive ETH-LB in ETH point-to-point connection

(Dash lines illustrates an ME domain "shield" that stops ETH\_LB frames from leaking)

### 7.2.2.2 Non-intrusive Loopback Transmission and Reception Procedures

#### 7.2.2.2.1 Transmission

ETH-LB request signal can be transmitted by a MEP either automatically (either periodically or following continuity failure detection) or by operator initiated command (via the CLI or EMS/NMS management interfaces, e.g SNMP MIBs). The Transaction identifier transmitted is retained for at least 5 seconds after the ETH-LB signal is transmitted. The Transaction Identifier must be changed for every ETH-LB signal, and no Transaction Identifier from the same MEP may be repeated within one minute.

#### 7.2.2.2.2 Loopback Reception and Reply Transmission

Whenever a valid ETH-LB request signal is received by a MIP or MEP diagnostic flow termination function, ETH-LB reply signal is generated and transmitted to the requesting MEP. Every field in the ETH-LB request signal is copied to the ETH-LB reply signal with the following exceptions:

1. The source and destination MAC addresses are swapped.
2. The OpCode field is changed from ETH-LB Request to ETH-LB Reply.

3. The Checksum TLV is recalculated to reflect any changes to the message, such as the OpCode field.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: DIAGNOSTIC FLOW TERMINATION FUNCTION SHOULD BE DEFINED SOMEWHERE BEFORE USING IT HERE.**

#### ***7.2.2.2.3 Loopback Reply Reception***

When an ETH-LB reply signal is received by a MIP diagnostic flow termination function, or if the received Transaction ID is not in the list of transmitted Transaction IDs maintained by the MEP, the ETH-LB reply signal is invalid. The MEP diagnostic flow termination function may examine the TLVs returned in the ETH-LB reply signal, and declare the signal invalid if they do not match those sent in the corresponding ETH-LB request signal.

#### **7.2.2.3 Multicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB**

Multicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB request signal is sent from a MEP to all MEPs supporting Non-intrusive ETH-LB within a boundary (with DA = Multicast DA). Upon reception of this request signal, the receiving MEPs reply back with a Unicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB reply signal (with DA = Unicast MAC address of requesting network element, learnt from request signal) after some randomized delay. Finally Unicast Non-intrusive Loopback reply signal is received and terminated in a source MEP addresses. Refer to Figure 7.2-4 and 7.2- 5.

The application of Multicast Non-Intrusive ETH-LB is expected to be limited to diagnostics that may need to be performed before turning on the service. Due to the disruptive nature of multicast non-intrusive ETH-LB, where a single request signal can result in many reply signals, Multicast Non-intrusive ETH-LB is intended for “out-of-service” testing. This can be dictated by requiring destination MEPs or MIPs to respond only if the destination port state is “administratively in diagnostics/test”.



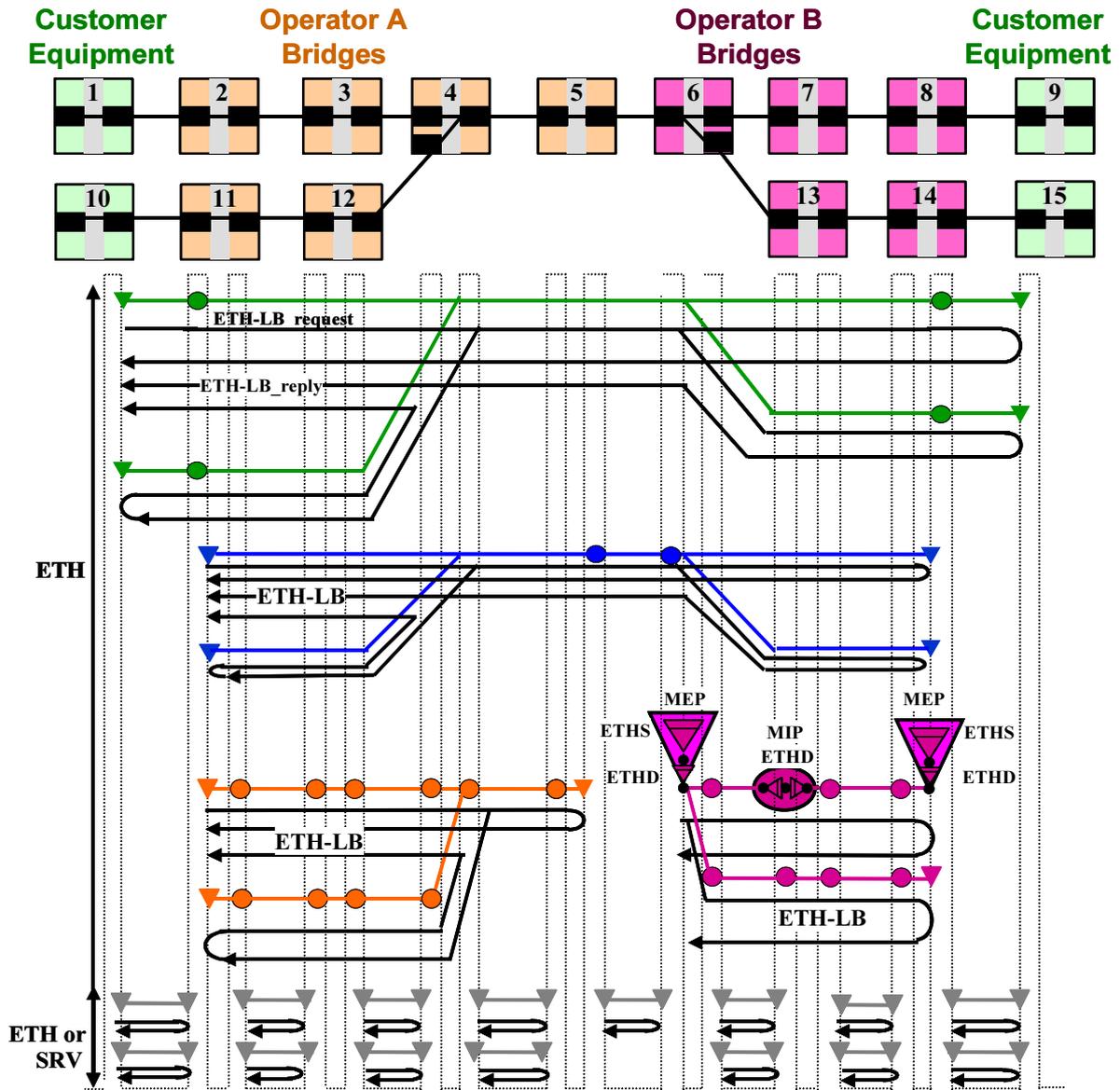


Figure 7.2-5 Multicast Non-Intrusive loopback in ETH multipoint connection

## **7.2.2.4 Multicast Non-intrusive Loopback Transmission and Reception Procedures**

### ***7.2.2.4.1 Transmission***

Loopback Messages are transmitted by operator command via the CLI or the Maintenance Point Control MIB. **note: align with 7.2.2)** The Transaction identifier transmitted is retained for at least 5 seconds after the Loopback Message is transmitted. The Transaction Identifier must be changed for every Loopback Message, and no Transaction Identifier from the same MEP may be repeated within one minute.

### **7.2.2.4.2 Loopback Reception and Reply Transmission**

Whenever a valid Loopback Message is received by a MEP receive function, Loopback Reply is generated and transmitted to the originating Maintenance Point. Every field in the Loopback Message is copied to the Loopback Reply with the following exceptions:

4. The source MAC address should be the MAC address of the replying MEP. The destination MAC address should be the unicast MAC address of requesting MEP, learnt from request OAM frame.
5. The OpCode field is changed from Loopback Message to Loopback Reply.
6. The Checksum TLV is recalculated to reflect any changes to the message, such as the the OpCode field.
7. It is To Be Determined whether any other fields in the Loopback Message are to be interpreted by the receiver.

#### ***7.2.2.4.3 Loopback Reply Reception***

When a Loopback Reply is received by a MIP receive function, or if the received Transaction ID is not in the list of transmitted Transaction Ids maintained by the MEP, the message is invalid. The MEP receive function may examine the TLVs returned in the Loopback Reply, and declare the message invalid if they do not match those sent in the corresponding Loopback Message.

### **7.3 Ethernet Link Trace (ETH-LT)**

The main objectives of an Ethernet Link Trace (ETH-LT) are the following:

- Adjacent Relation Retrieval
- Fault Localization

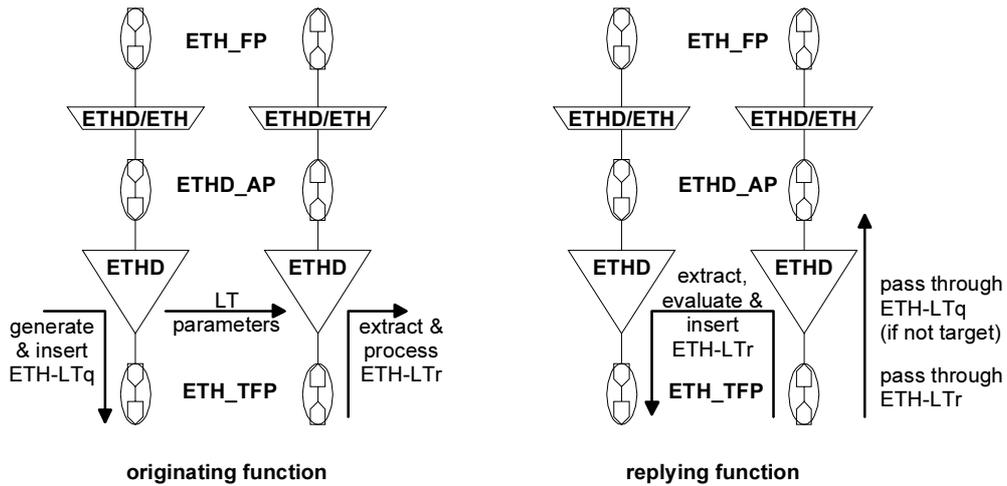
#### **7.3.1 ETH-LT Link Trace for Adjacent Relation Retrieval**

ETH-LT can be used to identify adjacent MIP and/or MEP. In order to find the relationships, the identification of MIP and/or MEP such as MEP/MIP ID or MAC address, is required. In addition, the sequence of MIPs and/or MEPs in the tested links should be identified

#### **7.3.2 ETH-LT Link Trace for Fault Localization**

ETH-LT can be applied for fault localization. When a fault (eg.in a link and/or bridge failure, etc) and/or a forwarding plane loop occurs, the sequence of MIPs and MEPs in the tested links will likely be different than the expected one. The difference of both sequences provides information of the fault location and faulty element.

ETH-LT request signal is generated and inserted in the ETHD\_FT\_So functions. It is extracted and processed in the ETHD\_FT\_Sk functions. Refer to Figure 7.3-1.



**Figure 7.3-1 – Insertion/extraction & processing locations of Non-intrusive ETH-LT OAM**

ETH-LT request signal is sent to a target MEP (with DA = Multicast MAC address associated with a ME Level below ETH-CC’s Multicast MAC Address) with the target MEP identified in Target Address TLV. Upon reception of this request signal, the MIPs that have a knowledge about the Target Address responds back with Unicast ETH-LT reply signal (with DA = Unicast MAC address of requesting network element, learnt from request signal). These MIPs, which have a knowledge about the Target Address also relay ETH-LT request signal out on ports which are associated with the Target Address. Upon reception of this request signal, the MEPs that has the same address as the Target Address responds back with Unicast ETH-LT reply signal (with DA = Unicast MAC address of requesting network element, learnt from request signal) and does not need to relay the request signal any further.

Figure 7.3-2 shows a multi-point connection with N endpoints. There are N-1 ETH MEs terminated by an ETHS\_FT function. Each of these ETH MEs can be subjected to Adjacent Relation Retrieval or Fault Localization for continuity failures when continuity failures are detected using ETH-CC. An ETHD\_FT\_Sk function associated with ETHS\_FT function can therefore expect to receive Non-intrusive ETH-LT signals from N-1 ETHD\_FT\_So functions associated with N-1 ETHS\_FT functions (Figure 7.3-2).

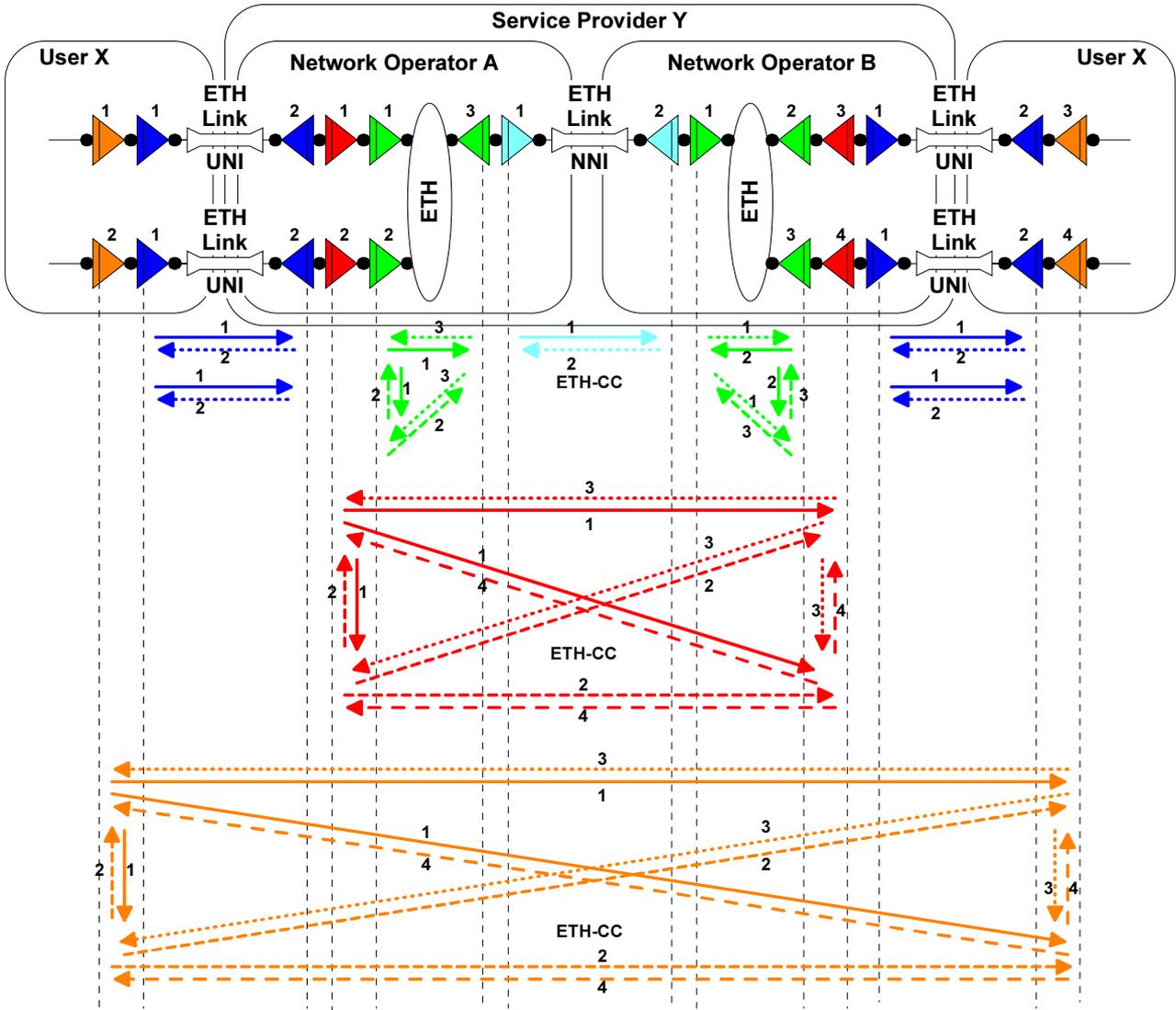


Figure 7.3-2 –ETH-LT in multi-operator ETH multipoint connection

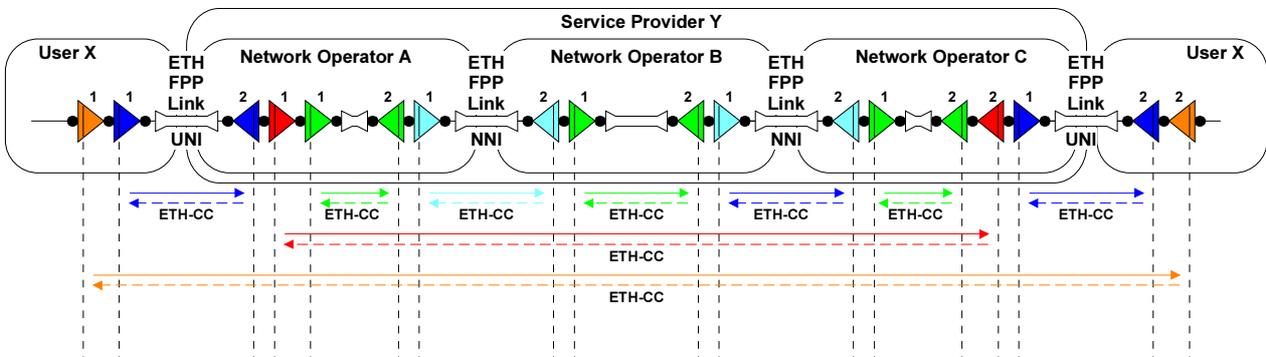


Figure 7.3-3 ETH-LT in multi-operator ETH point-to-point connection

**NOTE: REPLACE ETH-CC WITH ETH-LT IN FIGURES 7.3-2 and 7.3-3**

### **7.3.3 ETH-LT Operation**

#### **7.3.3.1 ETH-LT Origination**

ETH-LT request signal can be transmitted by a MEP either automatically (either periodic or following continuity failure detection) or by operator initiated command (via the CLI or EMS/NMS management interfaces e.g. SNMP MIBs) The Transaction Identifier of each ETH-LT request signal transmitted is retained for at least 5 seconds after the ETH-LT signal is transmitted.

#### **7.3.3.2 ETH-LT Reception Link Trace Reception, Forwarding, and Replying**

If a ETH-LT request signal is received by a MEP or MIP, and if the data frame targeted by Target Address TLV of ETH-LT signal would pass through the MEP or MIP on ingress or egress through the device, then the device must:

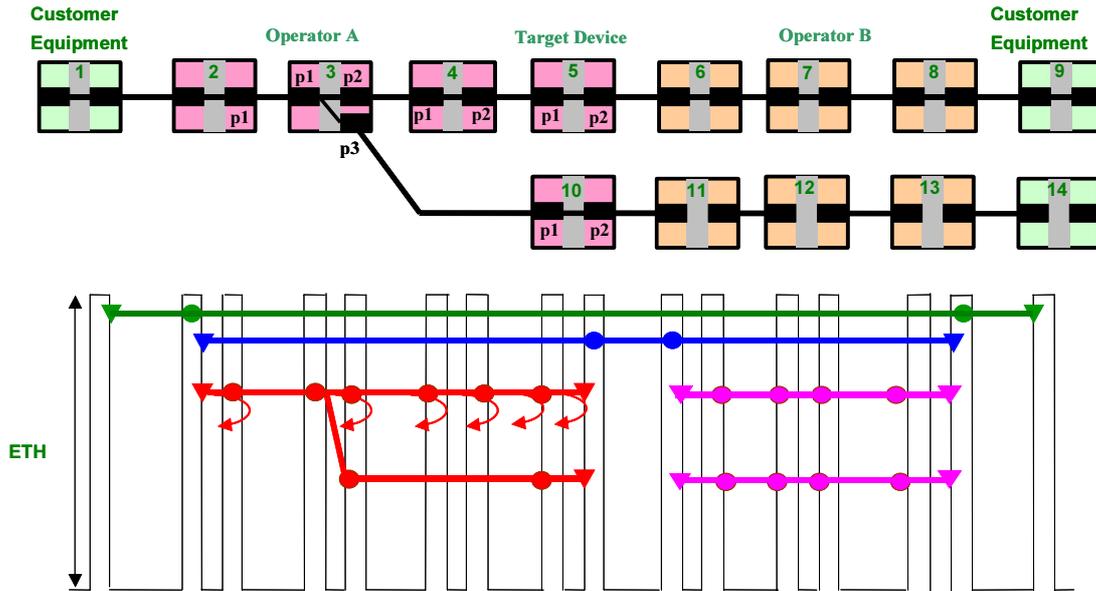
1. Examine the ETH-LT Message's TTL value in TTL TLV, and if 0, discard the ETH-LT signal; else
2. Determine the information required to generate a n ETH-LT reply signal to destination address contained in the Source Address TLV of received ETH-LT request signal.;
3. If the data frame targeted by the Target Address TLV of ETH-LT request signal would pass through the device and out a single egress device port , and if ETH-LT signal's's TTL value was greater than 1 when received, then ETH-LT request signal must be relayed on the selected egress port. If the ETH-LT signal's TTL value equals 1 when received, the ETH-LT request signal is not relayed anymore. All fields and TLVs are transmitted exactly as received, except for the source MAC address and TTL value which is decremented by 1.
4. After a random time interval in the range 0-1 second, transmit an ETH-LT reply signal to the originating MEP.

If the data frame targeted by Target Address TLV in ETH-LT request signal would not pass through a MEP or MIP on ingress or egress through the device, then the MIP must pass the ETH-LT request signal through as normal data while the MEP must terminate the ETH-LT request signal.

#### **7.3.3.3 ETH-LT Reply Reception**

When an ETH-LT reply signal is received by a MIP receive function, or if the received Transaction ID is not in the list of transmitted Transaction Ids maintained by the MEP, the ETH-LT reply signal is invalid.

Figure 7.3-1 and Table 7.3-1 below show the packet handling and the packet information table by hop respectively



**Figure 7.3-1: ETH-LT packet handling**

Number of hops	Sent ME ID	Received ME ID
1	2/p1	3/p1
2	3/p1	3/p2
3	3/p2	4/p1
4	4/p1	4/p2
5	4/p2	5/p1
6	5/p1	5/p2

**Table 7.3-1: Sorted ETH-LT packet information table by number of hops**

## 7.4 ETH-AIS

ETH layer Alarm Indication Signal (ETH-AIS) can be used to notify client layers about faults detected at server layers such that the ETH-AIS can be used to suppress declaration of same fault at client layers. This allows the fault to be reported to OSS (Operations Support Systems) or NMS (Network Management Systems) by a single layer (at which the fault occurs and is detected) and not by all other higher layers.

Note: The current version describes applicability of ETH-AIS for point to point services offered across infrastructure where automatic reconfiguration mechanisms like STP are not used. Appendix III highlights some scenarios and issues associated with the multipoint services including when a service has only 2 endpoints.

Figure 7.4- 1 shows, as an example, how a fault at the ETY layer, i.e. at Ethernet link between Operator A bridges 3 and 4, can be notified via ETH-AIS to higher level maintenance entities.

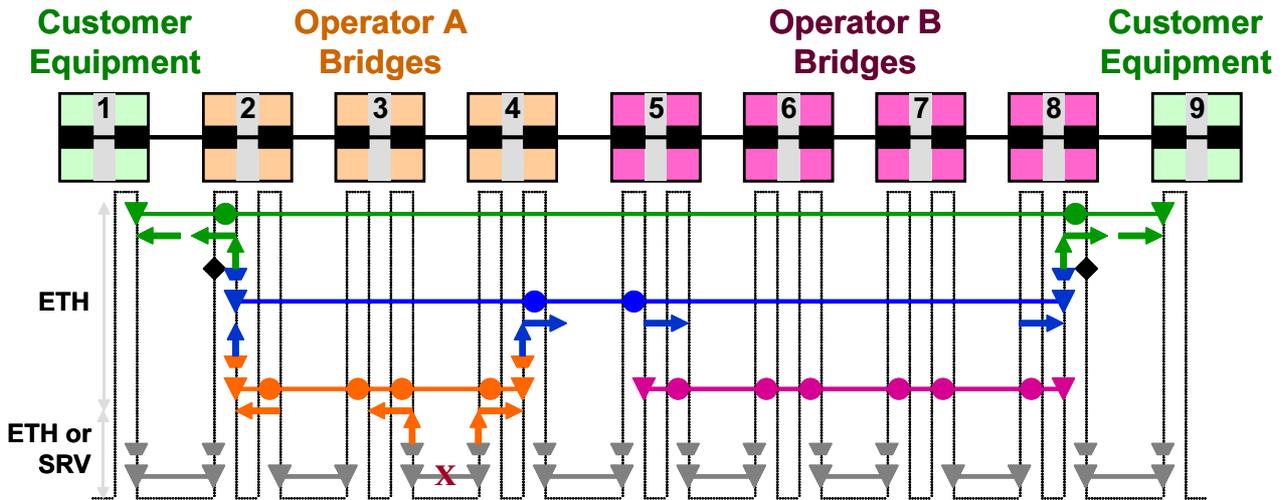


Figure 7.4- 1: ETH-AIS mapped to MEs, MEPs and MIPs

- Black indicates ETH link MEs either realized as ETH MEs (sublayer monitoring) or as server layer MEs (inherent monitoring).
- Upon detection of this fault, the black MEPs corresponding to the failed link generate ETH\_AIS which is adapted by black “AIS Adaptation” associated with black MEPs (“AIS Adaptation” is represented by the trapezoid entity). ETH-AIS (represented by orange arrows) is forwarded by orange MIPs towards orange MEPs corresponding to orange ME.
- Upon receiving ETH\_AIS, the orange MEPs generate higher level ETH\_AIS which is adapted by orange “AIS Adaptation”. ETH-AIS (represented by blue arrows) which are forwarded by blue MIPs towards blue MEPs corresponding to blue ME.
- ETH\_AIS promoted to blue ME remains transparent to the purple ME, where the purple ME is at a lower level compared to blue ME. In Figure 7.4- 1, purple ME is shown as the same level as the orange ME.
- Similarly, upon receiving ETH\_AIS, the blue MEPs generate higher level ETH\_AIS which is adapted by blue “AIS Adaptation”. ETH-AIS (represented by green arrows), which are forwarded by green MIPs towards green MEPs corresponding to green ME.

Note: “AIS Adaptation” is responsible to replicate server layer ETH-AIS to per client layer ME multiplexed over server layer ME.

It may be noted that in Figure 7.4- 1, the green and blue MEs correspond to service level MEs while orange and black MEs correspond to network and/or facility level MEs. Therefore, it is conceivable that a network level failure could trigger ETH\_AIS along the service level ME.

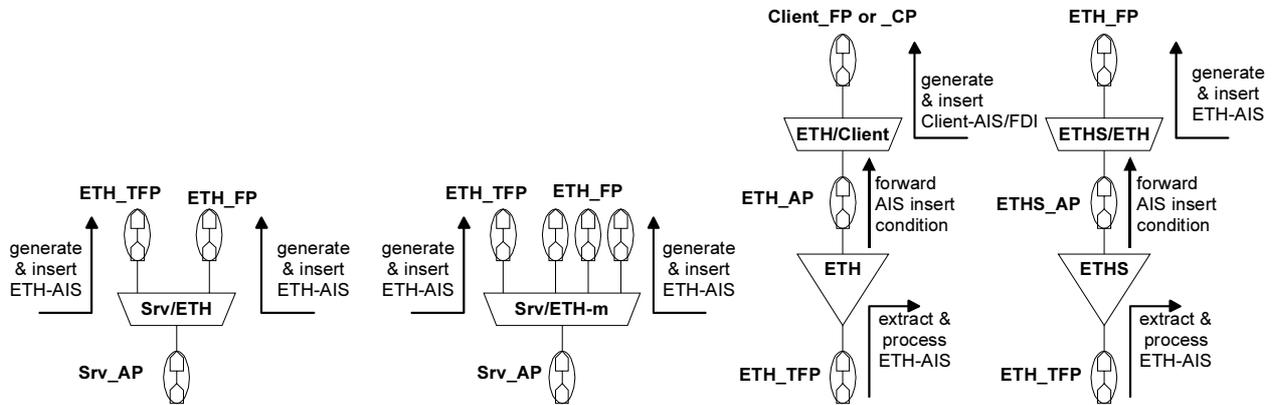
A Server layer or ETH sublayer MEP Sink function that detects a signal fail condition will insert ETH-AIS in its Srv/ETH\_A\_Sk<sup>1</sup> or ETHS/ETH\_A\_Sk function. A ETH sublayer MEP Sink function that detects ETH-AIS at its ME level will terminate the signal in its ETHS\_FT\_Sk

<sup>1</sup> This Srv/ETH\_A\_Sk function will be part of a server layer's MEP.

function, detects dAIS, declares a signal fail condition and inserts in its ETHS/ETH\_A\_Sk function ETH-AIS (at the higher level).

The termination and re-generation of ETH-AIS within an ETH sublayer MEP Sink function provides some security by preventing internal MEP MAC addresses to be exposed outside a ME domain.

Note that a MIP function is transparent to ETH-AIS.



**Figure 7.4- 2: Insertion/extraction & processing locations of ETH-AIS**

### **7.4.1 ETH-AIS Trigger Condition**

ETH-AIS triggered by the following conditions:

- ETY defect or signal fail conditions
- Loss of CC (LOC) conditions

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CONTRIBUTIONS ARE INVITED. REFER TO WD3\_NCE\_12.**

### **7.4.2 ETH-AIS Insertion and Termination Scenario**

The following figures illustrate the ETH-AIS insertion and termination in a p2p connection for different fault locations e.g. UNI, operator A domain, inter-operator NNI, operator B domain, access link and/or extension link in access provider device scenario.

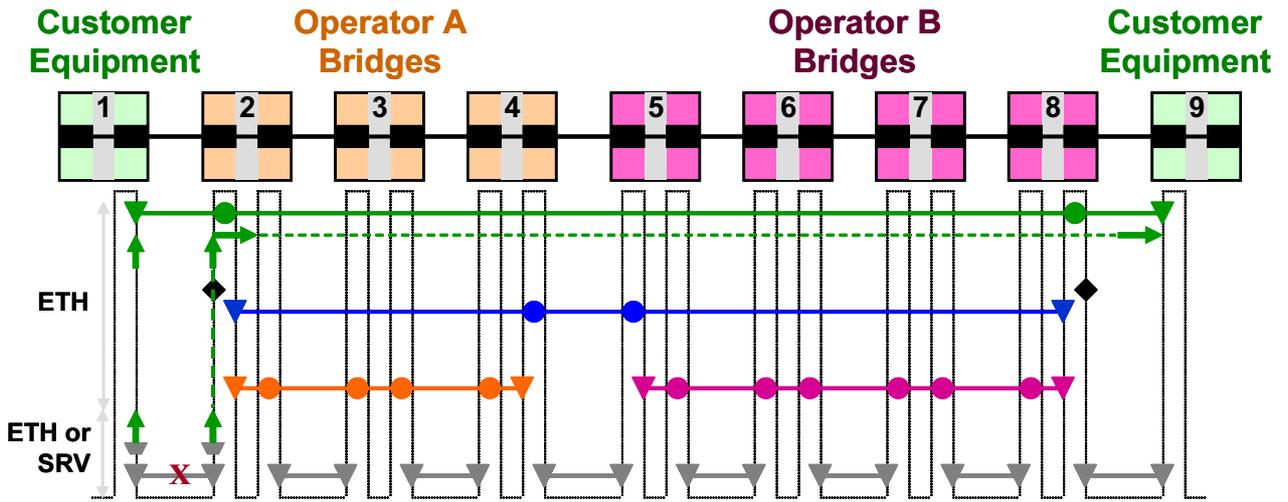


Figure 7.4- 3: ETH-AIS on p2p connection (failure on UNI)

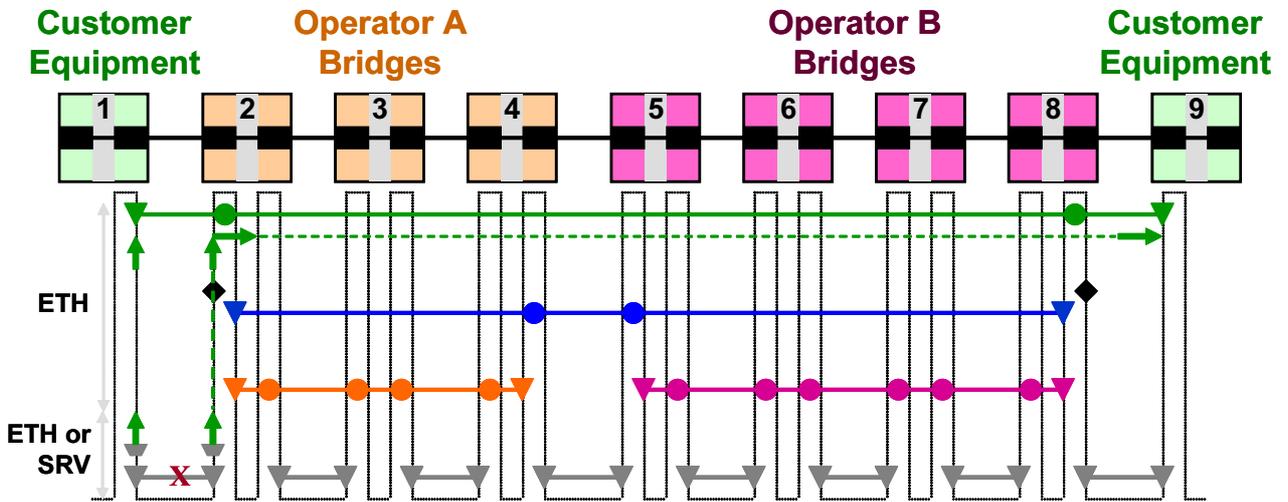


Figure 7.4- 4: ETH-AIS on p2p connection (failure in operator A domain)

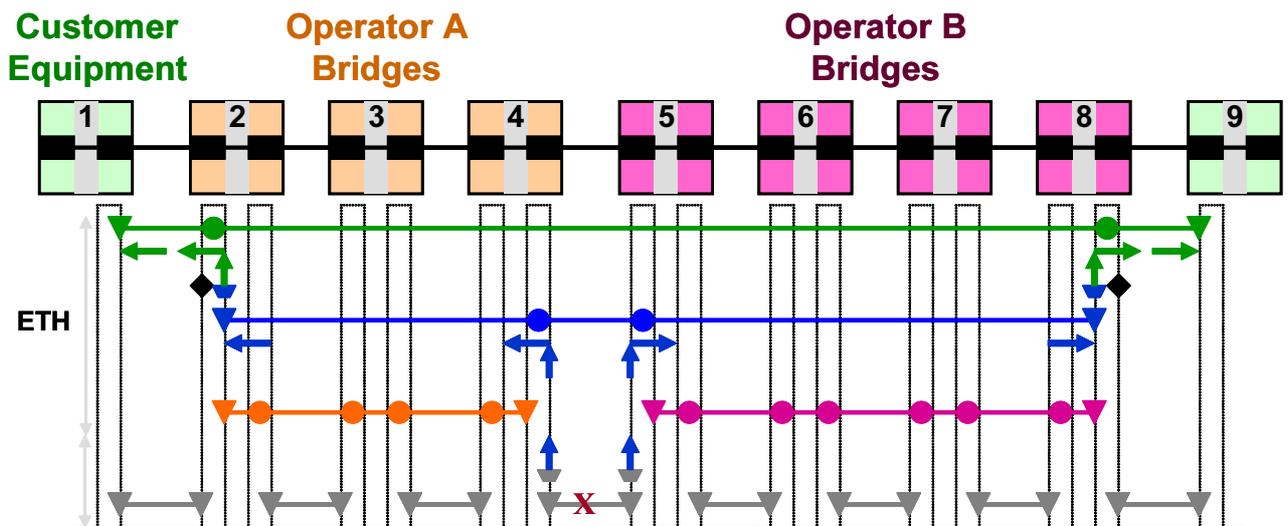


Figure 7.4- 5: ETH-AIS on p2p connection (failure on inter-provider NNI)

Interface ports with two or more MEP functions active will functionally terminate and re-generate ETH-AIS in each of the MEP Sink functions; as was mentioned in Figure 7.4- 1 with the “AIS Adaptation”.

The termination and re-generation of ETH-AIS may increase the recovery time of the higher level MEs after the fault is repaired. Care should be taken with its processing definitions.

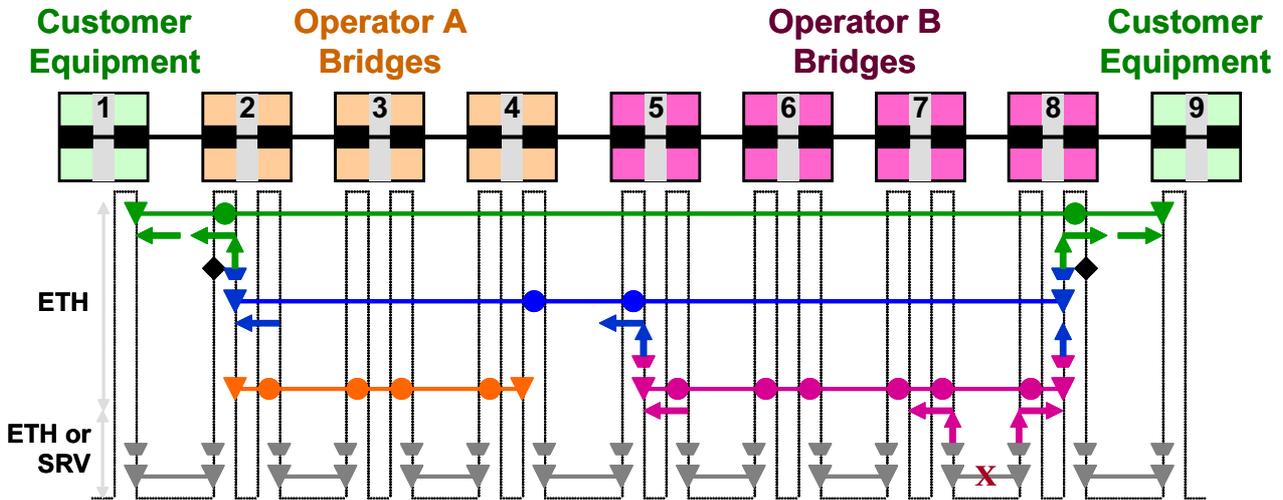


Figure 7.4- 6: ETH-AIS on p2p connection (failure in operator B domain)

When a FAILURE condition is detected in the final customer equipment's ingress port, the Server layer's MEP sink function will insert ETH-AIS, which will be terminated immediately in the next ETH layer MEP Sink function. If it is an ETHS\_FT\_Sk function then this function will also re-insert ETH-AIS to be forwarded through the customer domain towards the ETH flow termination. If it is an ETH\_FT\_Sk function (inside the LLC), then this MEP sink function will insert (if defined) client layer AIS.

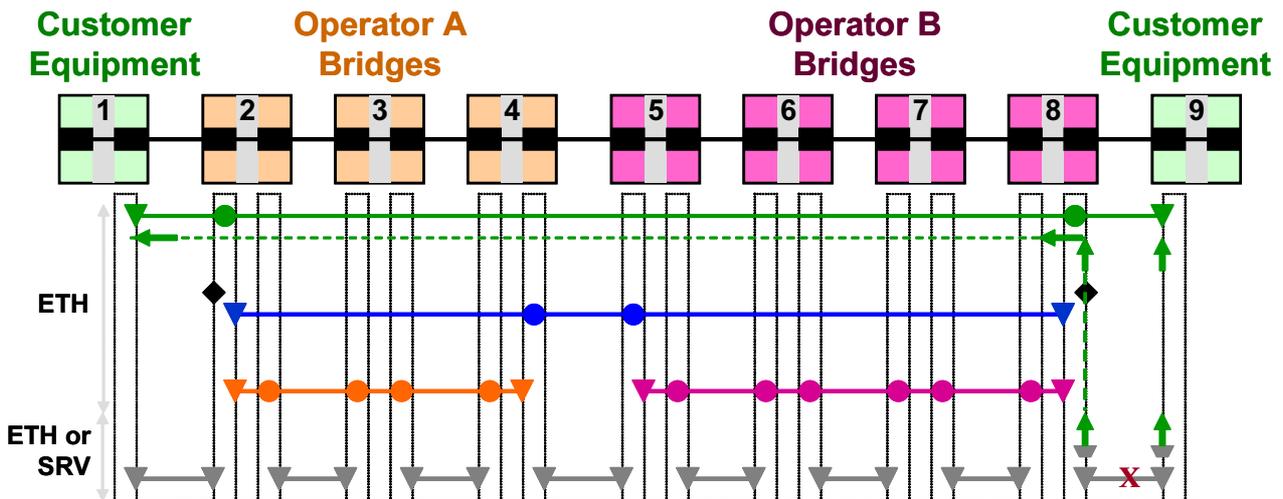


Figure 7.4- 7: ETH-AIS on p2p connections (failure on UNI)

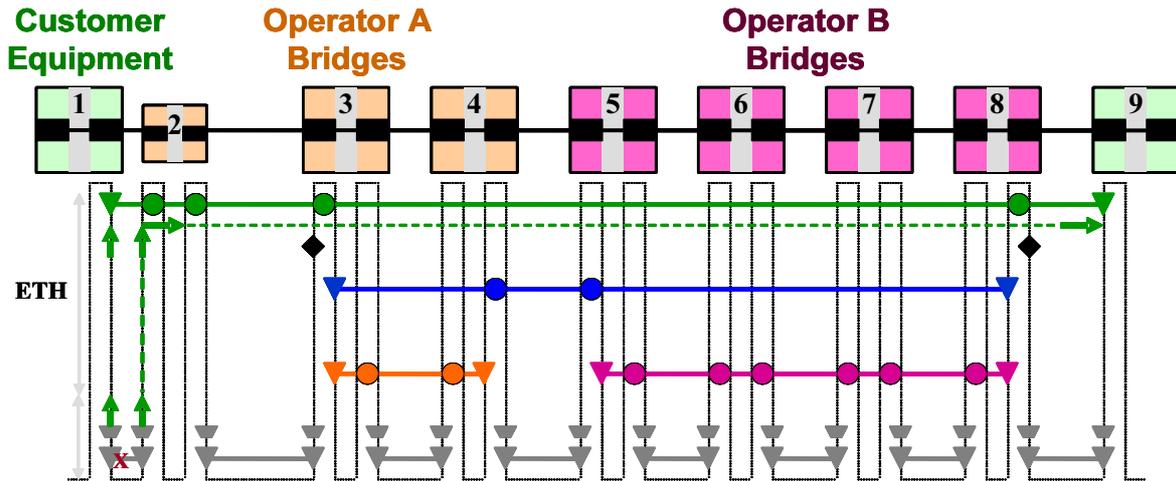


Figure 7.4- 8: ETH-AIS on p2p connections (failure on access link in access provider device)

**EDITOR'S NOTE: TEXT NEEDS TO BE ADDED FOR ABOVE FIGURE. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE INVITED.**

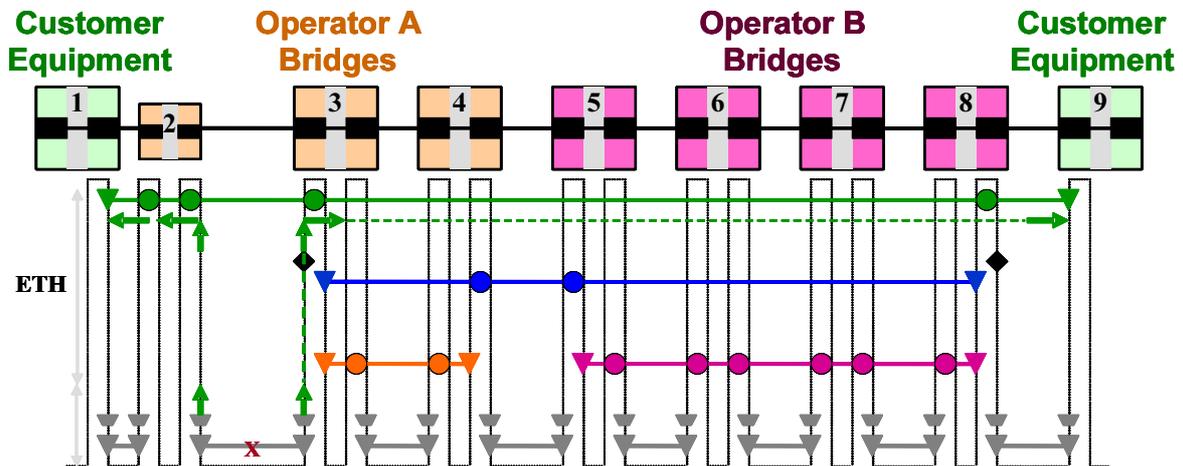


Figure 7.4- 9: ETH-AIS on p2p connections (failure on extension link in access provider device)

**EDITOR'S NOTE: TEXT NEEDS TO BE ADDED FOR ABOVE FIGURE. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE INVITED.**

## 7.5 ETH-RDI

The application of ETH layer Remote Defect Indication (ETH-RDI) is for further study.

**Note:**

ETH layer is dependent upon an operational ETH Link, where both transmit and receive directions are up. When either transmit or receive direction is physically down at a port of an ETH link, entire port and associated link is marked as operationally down when the auto negotiation function is operated.

However the auto negotiation function is optional, some carriers do not use this function. Even though auto negotiation is operated, it is probable that the connectivity failure occurs for the

software failure without physical failure. The auto negotiation function will not operate in this case. Therefore the unidirectional down is not necessarily a rare case, and ETH-RDI is applicable for some cases mainly for point to point case. A following figure shows the ETH-RDI Flow in terms of MIP/MEP model. Furthermore ETH-RDI may be applicable for performance management. Another possible application is to differentiate between administrative shutdown and failure shutdown.

The application for point to multipoint case is F.F.S.

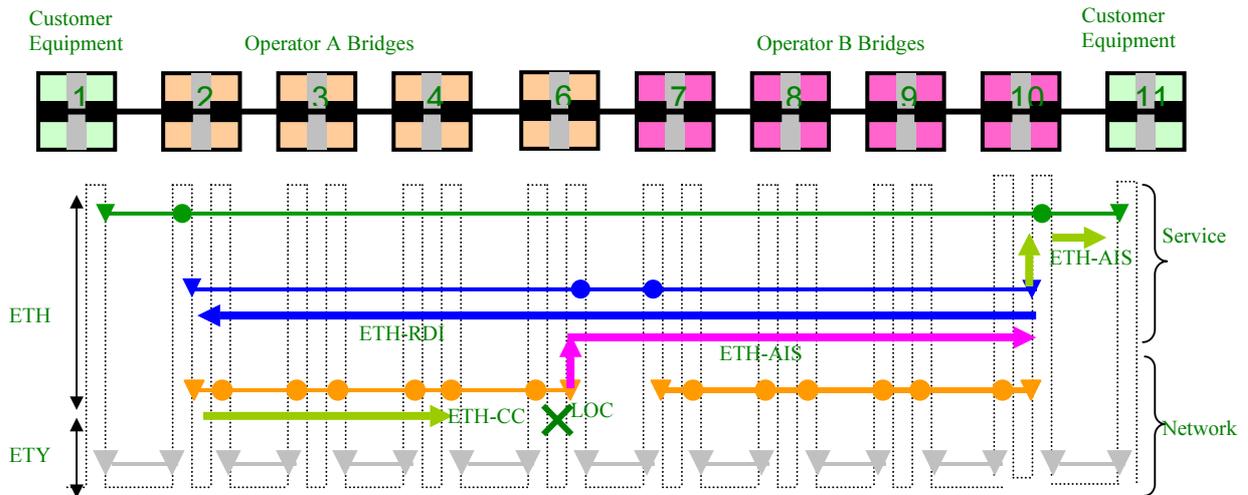


Fig. ETH-RDI Flow in terms of MIP/MEP model.

## 7.6 Test Signal Generation/Detection Function

The test signal generation function in a MEP/MIP generates test signal with specified throughput (bandwidth), frame size and frame transmission pattern. The detection function in a MEP/MIP detects throughput (bandwidth), frame loss, frame disorders, bit errors, delay and delay variation.

### 7.6.1 Test modes

This test function can be used in-service and out-of-service.

When out-of-service is conducted, service cannot be offered to the user. For example, this type of test can be used for pre-service test.

Service can be offered to the user when in-service test is conducted. However, since this test uses some of the bandwidth of the service, agreement needs to be made between the user and the network operator on the bandwidth usage.

### 7.6.2 Frame format

Since test function needs to be done out-of-service and in-service, Ethernet OAM frame format needs to be used so that test frames can be distinguished from normal user data frame.

### 7.6.3 OAM data

In order to measure frame loss and bit error performance, 32bit sequence number and pseudo-random test sequence ( $2^{31}-1$ ) as specified in 5.8/O.150 are included.

## 7.6.4 Maintenance scenarios

This section shows some examples of maintenance scenarios for point-to-point, in-service and out-of-service case. **NOTE: Multipoint application is FFS.**

### 7.6.1.1 Unidirectional Measurement

A MEP at a n edge bridge generates a test signal and another MEP in an edge bridge receives the test signal and measures the performance between these two edge bridges MEPs (Fig. 7.6-1). This scenario is applicable both to in-service test and out-of-service test.

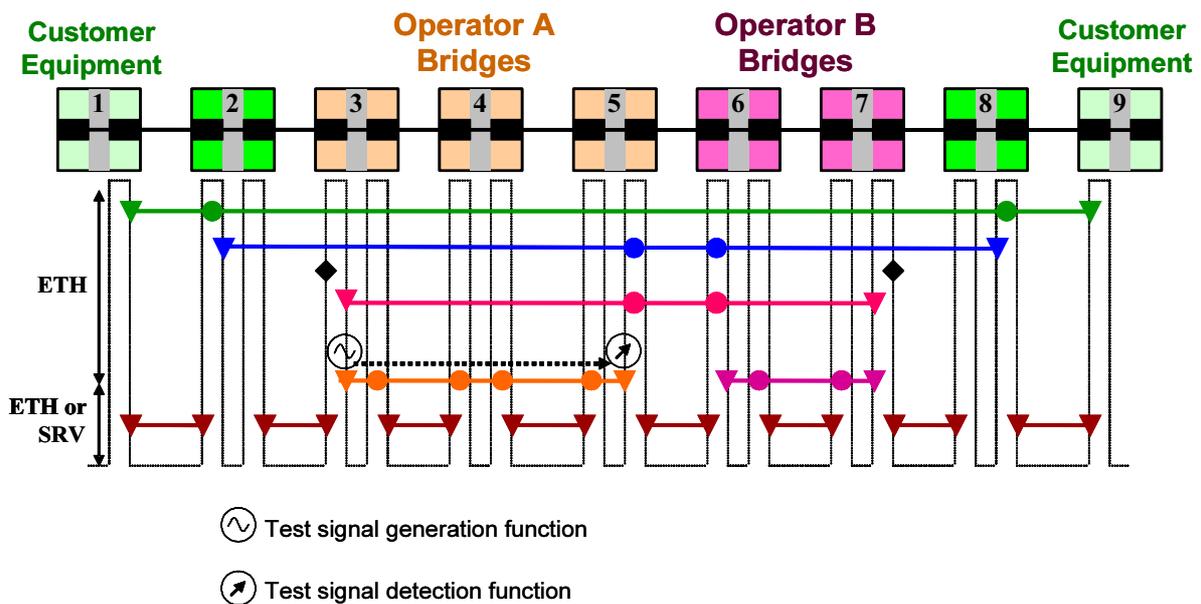


Figure 7.6-1 Unidirectional test.

### 7.6.1.2 Bidirectional Measurement

A MEP/MIP in a core bridge or an edge bridge generates a test signal. Another MEP/MIP in a edge bridge, core bridge or a access provider device (ex device 8) is put into an intrusive loopback mode. The MEP/MIP generating the test signal sends the test signal towards the MEP/MIP in the intrusive loopback mode and receives the loopbacked test signal. Bidirectional (round trip) performance between these MEPs/MIPs is measured with this (Figs. 7.6-2 and 7.6-3). These scenarios are applicable only to out-of-service test.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: REALIZING INTRUSIVE LOOPBACK AT HIGH BIT RATE MIGHT CAUSE EXCESSIVE COMPLEXITY. DATAIL MECHANISM TO REALIZE THIS FUNCTION IS FFS. REFER TO LOOPBACK SECTION FOR CURRENT DISCUSSION.**

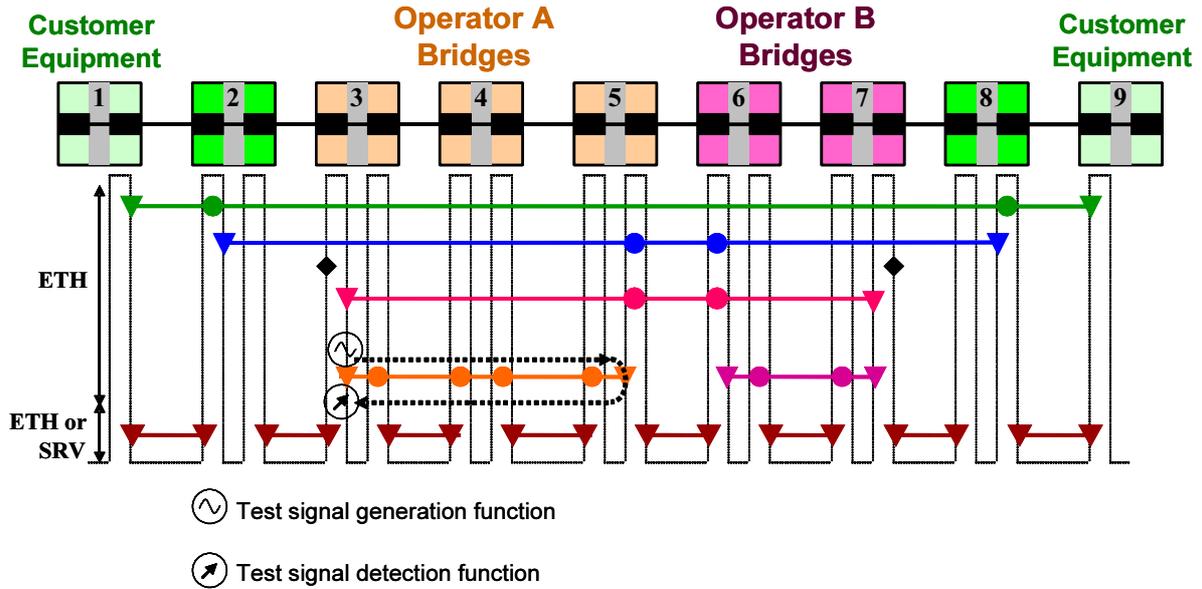


Figure 7.6-2 Bidirectional test (1).

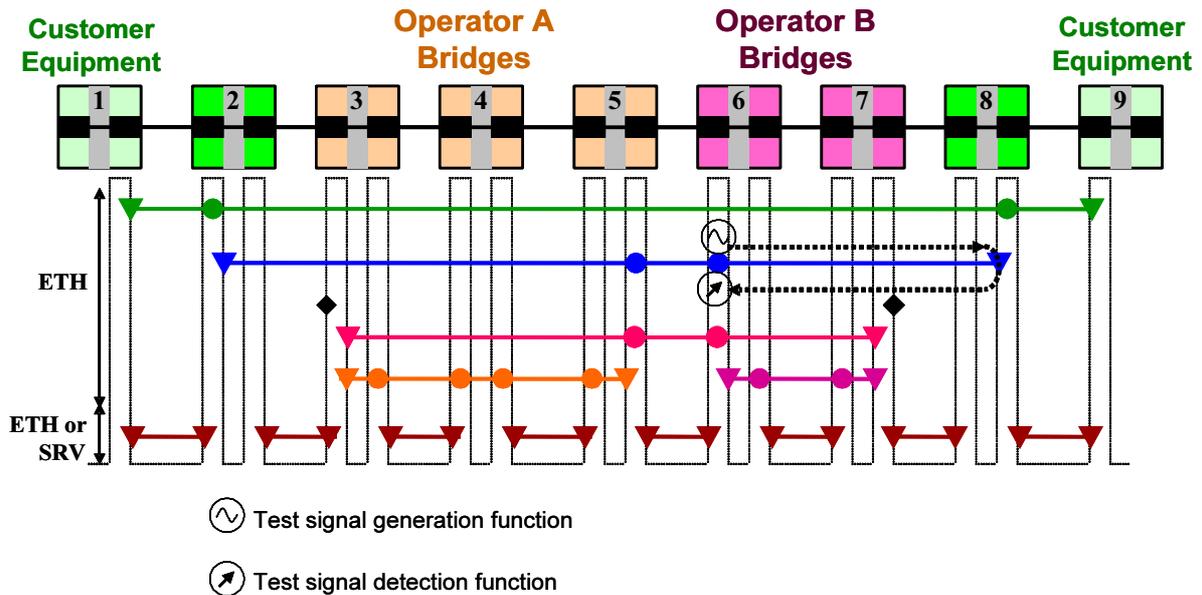


Figure 7.6-3 Bidirectional test (2).

## 8 OAM functions for Performance Management

### 8.1 Performance Parameters

Current discussions in Metro Ethernet Forum on performance parameters for Ethernet networks and services have focused on the following parameters, which are captured in an MEF working draft (January 2003)

- **Frame Loss (FL)**  
Difference between the number of service frames sent to ingress UNI and the number of service frames received at egress UNI. This is applied to Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) which corresponds to UNI\_N to UNI\_N ME.
- **Frame Delay (FD)**  
Frame delay can be specified in terms of round-trip delay, which is defined as the time elapsed since start of the transmission of the first bit of a frame by the source node until the reception of the last bit of the loop backed frame by the same source node, when the loop back is performed by the frame's destination node.
- **Frame Delay Variation (FDV)**  
Measure of the variations in the frame arrival pattern belonging to the same CoS instance compared to the arrival pattern at the ingress of the MEN.
- **Availability**  
Function of time the ME (associating service UNIs) is in available state. It is specified as a ratio of:  
**Total Time ME is in Available State / Total Service Time**

where, **Total Service Time** is viewed as number of time intervals and **Available State** is viewed as interval when service meets FL, FD and FDV bounds. Unavailable state is encountered when at least one of the FL, FD or FDV measures exceed their bounds/thresholds during a time interval. These bounds/thresholds are determined by the class of service (CoS).

**Note 1:**

The definition of Availability should be aligned with Y.1711 and/or Y.MPLSperf. The details of Availability are expected to be defined in a separate Recommendation being developed by Q.6/13 – Y.17EthPerf.

**Note 2:**

For sub rate or virtual services, the frame loss can be associated with both in-profile and out-of-profile service frames.

Additional performance parameters that may be taken into consideration include:

- **Errored Frame Seconds**  
Indicates if an error (e.g., frame error due to FCS or 8B/10B coding violation) has occurred within the second. This does not take into consideration errors when frames are received error free but are not delivered.
- **Service Status**  
Indicates if the service is in-service or out-of-service. In-service or out-of-service state can be based on **Available state** defined earlier.
- **Frame Throughput**  
Number of frames and/or bytes transmitted to network interface relative to CIR
- **Frame Tx**  
Number of frames transmitted out of the customer facing interface within the (previous) time interval (e.g. 1 second).
- **Frame Rx**  
Number of frames received from the customer facing interface within the (previous) time interval (e.g. 1 second).
- **Frame Drop**  
Number of frames dropped at the customer facing interface within the (previous) time interval (e.g. 1 second).

- **Loopback Status**  
Indicates whether the customer facing interface is in an intrusive Loopback state (potentially due to OAM interactions across Access Link ME).
- **Client Signal Fail**  
Indicates state of Access Link ME.
- **Unavailable Time**  
Number of time intervals (e.g. 1 second) when the service status is unavailable.

## 8.2 Measurement Mechanisms

Different measurement mechanisms are possible to perform performance measurements. One significant difference across these mechanisms is the level of accuracy of measurements. These mechanisms include:

- **Management plane statistical methods**  
Statistical methods use OAM frames to estimate data path behavior. Such methods are least accurate since they apply approximation to emulate data frames.  
The limitation lies in that the behavior of actual data frames may be quite different due to different addressing, processing, transient congestion conditions etc. Also, error conditions in networks typically happens in bursts thus statistical methods can likely miss those bursts and represent different results.
- **Management plane managed objects**  
Here OAM frames use data path managed objects to calculate performance parameters and are inserted and/or extracted via management plane. These methods are fairly accurate since they use data path statistics to measure data path performance.  
Their limitation lies in that since the insertion and extraction of these OAM frames is done via management plane, in-flight frames need to be accounted for. On the egress side of OAM frame, in-flight frames refers to data frames between accessing egress data path managed objects and actual transmission of OAM frame. On ingress side of OAM frame, in-flight frames refer to data frames between reception of OAM frame and subsequent accessing of ingress data plane managed objects. However, this limitation can be addressed by averaging such measurements across multiple time intervals.
- **Data path OAM frames**  
OAM frames use data path managed objects and are inserted and/or extracted via data plane. This method tends to be most accurate since it does not have the limitation associated with the in-flight frames.  
However, the current data path hardware/chips do not support the implementation of such methods since this requires Ethernet data path processing to include automatic insertion and/or extraction of OAM frames with data plane managed object values. Moreover, it would also require changes in hardware/chips to allow ingress and egress filtering rules across OAM frames to protect service provider administrative domains from unintended OAM frames.

Of the three methods mentioned to measure performance the use of management plane managed objects mechanism seems to be the most suitable. The advantage of these mechanisms is that these require no changes in the existing hardware/chips and only require change in OAM client software that needs to be implemented. The steps involved in such measurement mechanism include:

- Collection of managed object (s) information
- Calculation of performance parameter (s)

### **8.2.1 Performance Management Collection Method**

To collect managed object information, general or specific methods can be used. When a generic method is used, it can be applied to collect information across different managed objects e.g. using TLVs as information elements instead of specific information elements. However, when specific method with specific information elements is used, a separate method is needed per managed object or per set of managed objects.

Similarly, it is possible to use either a solicited or unsolicited collection method, where solicited method requires a response after an OAM request frame is sent while unsolicited methods does not require a response to an OAM frame. Some current examples of solicited and unsolicited methods include Loopback and Continuity Check respectively, though these are currently not used as performance management collection methods.

A generic method to send/receive data path managed object information can be used. This is similar to the variable request/response method used in IEEE 802.3ah [section 57.4.3.3/.4]. Also both solicited and unsolicited methods can be used and optionally extend the currently defined Loopback [ section 7.2] and Continuity Check [section 7.1]. Note that this extension for PM will require additional processing and therefore should not be used for the measurement of delay.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: INPUT ON ATOMIC FUNCTION MODEL FIGURE FROM MAARTEN EITHER FOR HERE OR FOR APPENDIX**

### **8.2.2 Frame Loss Measurement**

MEs which can support Frame Loss include:

- Service MEs for point-to-point service with dedicated UNIs
  - UNI\_C to UNI\_C
  - UNI\_N to UNI\_N
  - Access Link (UNI)
  - Inter-domain (NNI)
- Network MEs
  - Intra-domain
  - Inter-domain

### **8.2.3 Unsolicited Method**

When applied across UNI\_N to UNI\_N ME, OAM frame is sent every N seconds (e.g. N=1) with **FramesTransmittedOK** value at ingress service UNI. Upon receiving this OAM frame, **FramesTransmittedOK** value is compared with **FramesReceivedOK** value at egress service UNI. Between two such consecutive OAM frames, the FL can be measured as:

$$\text{Frame Loss} = |\text{CT2}-\text{CT1}| - |\text{CR2}-\text{CR1}|,$$

where CT and CR are **FramesTransmittedOK** and **FramesReceivedOK** counts. Consecutive messages help in reducing error introduced by in-flight frames and lack of timing synchronization between sender and receiver. Within a measurement time interval, the Frame loss count can be averaged to improve the accuracy of this measurement.

**NOTE: For measurement considerations with possible wrapping of CT/CR, refer to Appendix V**

#### **8.2.4 Solicited Method**

Requestor sends OAM request frame to receiver every N seconds (e.g. N=1) with its managed objects (MOs) information and expects an OAM response frame with receiver's MOs information.

When applied across UNI\_C to UNI\_C ME, requestor sends **FramesTransmittedOK** value at egress service UNI and requests **FramesReceivedOK** value from receiver's ingress service UNI. Similarly, when applied across UNI\_N to UNI\_N ME, requestor sends **FramesReceivedOK** value at ingress service UNI and requests **FramesTransmittedOK** value from receiver's egress service UNI

Upon receiving the OAM request frame, receiver compares received MO information with its corresponding MO information and sends a response OAM frame back to requestor with requested MO information. When applied across UNI\_C to UNI\_C ME, receiver compares received **FramesTransmittedOK** value with **FramesReceivedOK** value and responds with its **FramesTransmittedOK** value. Similarly, when applied across UNI\_N to UNI\_N ME, receiver compares received **FramesReceivedOK** value with its **FramesTransmittedOK** value and responds with its **FramesTransmittedOK** value.

Upon receiving OAM response frame, requestor compares original sent value with received values, similar to receiver. It is possible that receiver returns the results of frame loss instead of MO information in response, however, if the MO information is returned, the performance collection method remains generic.

Between two such consecutive OAM frames, the FL can be measured as:

$$\text{Frame Loss} = |\text{CT2}-\text{CT1}| - |\text{CR2}-\text{CR1}|,$$

where CT and CR are **FramesTransmittedOK** and **FramesReceivedOK** counts. Consecutive messages help in reducing error introduced by in-flight frames and lack of timing synchronization between sender and receiver. Within a measurement time interval, the Frame loss count can be averaged to improve the accuracy of this measurement.

**NOTE: For measurement considerations with possible wrapping of CT/CR, refer to Appendix V**

The above method can be applied for measuring network level Frame Loss. The network level frame loss can be measured within the network independent of the services.

For non-dedicated point-to-point service types with multiplexed service UNI, where a UNI carries more than one service flow, it is possible to measure FL when data path MOs per service instance are supported.

#### **8.2.5 Statistical Method**

For multipoint-to-multipoint service type, statistical method across a pair of UNIs can be applied to estimate frame loss.

The requestor sends N OAM request frames to the recipient and receives M response frames back from the recipient such that  $M \leq N$ . The data path frame loss can be estimated as:

$$\text{Frame Loss} = (N - M) \text{ per measurement time interval}$$

As noted earlier, statistical methods are less accurate than proposed method in this contribution.

### 8.3 Frame Delay Measurement

Services supported include point-to-point and multipoint-to-multipoint between a given pair of UNIs.

MEs across which the frame delay can be measured are:

- Service MEs
  - UNI\_C to UNI\_C
  - UNI\_N to UNI\_N

#### Solicited Method – Loopback

This method measures round-trip or two-way frame delay. Requestor sends OAM request message with its timestamp to the receiver. Receiver replies copying the requestor's timestamp. At the requestor, the difference between the timestamps at the time of receiving the OAM response frame and original timestamp in the OAM response frame results in round trip frame delay.

### 8.4 Frame Delay Variation Measurement

Services supported include point-to-point and multipoint-to-multipoint between a given pair of UNIs.

MEs across which the frame delay variation can be measured are:

- Service MEs
  - UNI\_C to UNI\_C
  - UNI\_N to UNI\_N

#### Solicited Method – Loopback

This method measures round-trip or two-way frame delay per request and response frame. Within the period of observation, requestor keeps track of maximum frame delay ( $FD_{max}$ ) and minimum frame delay ( $FD_{min}$ ). Frame delay variation is calculated as:

$$\text{Frame Delay Variation or Jitter} = FD_{max} - FD_{min}$$

Information elements for FDV method in OAM Data mentioned in Y.17ethoam [3 - section 15.1] include:

- Sequence number
- Request Timestamp
  - $FDV \text{ or Jitter} = \{FD(\text{max}) - FD(\text{min})\}$  per measurement time interval
  - Information elements for FD method in OAM Data
    - Sequence number
    - Request Timestamp

### 8.5 Availability Measurement

Services supported include point-to-point with at least dedicated UNIs.

MEs across which the frame delay variation can be measured are:

- Service MEs
  - UNI\_C to UNI\_C
  - UNI\_N to UNI\_N

### Measurement Method

Measurement is based on FL, FD and FDV methods. Availability time interval (e.g. 24hr) can be divided into measurement time intervals (e.g. 1 minute). FL, FD and FDV are measured per measurement time interval. If any of the three measures crosses its corresponding thresholds, which are dependent on the service type, the measurement time interval is considered to be unavailable else it is considered to be available.

$$\text{Availability} = (\# \text{ of available measurement time intervals}) / (\# \text{ of total measurement time intervals}) \times 100\%$$

NOTE: Mechanisms that can be used to measure availability are being proposed here but they will depend on the definition of availability and further details expected to be specified by Ethernet Traffic Management activities (q4/13 and q6/13).

## **8.6 Other Measurements**

As per the unsolicited method explained before, the following parameters can be sent every time interval (e.g. 1 second) to the peer.

### **8.6.1 Errored Frame Seconds**

ME: Access Link ME

Within 1 second, check if any increments in (aFrameCheckSequenceErrors, aAlignmentErrors, aFramesAbortedDueToXsColls, aFramesLostDueToIntMACXmitError, aCarrierSenseErrors, aFrameLostDueToIntMACRcvError)

If yes, declare that 1 second as errored frame second

### **8.6.2 Service Status**

ME: UNI\_C to UNI\_C ME or UNI\_N to UNI\_N ME

Within the measurement time interval (e.g. 1 min), declare whether the service is up or down as per availability measurement, explained earlier

### **8.6.3 Frame Throughput**

ME: UNI\_N to UNI\_N

Within the measurement time interval, aFramesTransmittedOK at egress UNI\_N relative to CIR

### **8.6.4 Frame Tx**

ME: Access Link ME

Within 1 second, aFramesTransmittedOK at egress UNI\_N

### **8.6.5 Frame Rx**

ME: Access Link ME

Within 1 second, aFramesReceivedOK at ingress UNI\_N

### **8.6.6 Frame Drop**

ME: Access Link ME

Within 1 second, ifInDiscards at ingress UNI\_N and ifOutDiscards at egress UNI\_N.

### **8.6.7 Loopback Status**

ME: Access Link ME

aLoopbackStatus at UNI\_N.

### **8.6.8 Client Signal Fail**

ME: Access Link ME

aLinkStatus at UNI\_N.

### **8.6.9 Unavailable Time**

ME: UNI\_N to UNI\_N

This is related to availability definition with the unavailable time intervals being counted within the observation period.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: THE DISCOVERY MATERIAL WAS NOT CONTRIBUTED TO OR DISCUSSED DURING THE LAST THREE MEETINGS SO CONSULTED WITH RAPPORTEUR, IT IS PROPOSED TO DELETE MATERIAL AS BELOW**

## **9 Information Elements**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: THE COMMON INFORMATION ELEMENTS AND THE ONES EXCLUSIVE FOR CC HAVE BEEN UPDATED AT THE MEETING OF FEBRUARY 2004**

### **9.1 Common Information Elements**

- Addressing (DA, SA MAC)
- VLAN ID
- ME Level
- OAM EtherType
- Version
- OAM OpCode
- MPID
- ServiceID
- TransactionID

The Maintenance Point ID (MPID) is necessary as a change of hardware (e.g. an IF card or a bridge is removed/replaced) will imply a change in the MAC address. Each port has a corresponding MAC address.

The Service ID is necessary to identify a service instance. It is globally unique

**Note that an MP represents either a MEP or a MIP.**

Both the MPID and the Service ID may be TLVs.

Their corresponding position within the generic frame format is FFS.

The MPID is unique within a service instance.

The VLAN ID represents the data plane service instance identifier, when used.

**EDITOR'S NOTE: SHOW SOME PROVISIONING MODEL IF POSSIBLE TO ADD INTO AN APPENDIX**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: COMPARE FUNCTION SPECIFIC INFORMATION ELEMENTS AND DELETE THE ONES THAT ARE COMMON TO ALL AS THEY ARE CAPTURED IN SUBSECTION CALLED COMMON INFORMATION ELEMENTS ABOVE**

## 9.2 Specific Information Elements for Connectivity Check

- Required CC Information Elements
  - Source MEP ID

Other Functionality/Information Elements are for further study:

e.g.

- CC Expiry Indication
- MEP Status - CC Activation/Deactivation Indicator

**EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING TEXT REGARDING CC HAS BEEN DELETED AS THERE IS UPDATED (JUNE 2004) MATERIAL IN SECTION 7.1**

## 9.3 Specific Information Elements for Non-intrusive Loopback

**EDITOR'S NOTE: CHECK THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ELEMENTS AS THEY WERE NOT REVISED FOR THE LAST TWO MEETINGS (JUNE 2004)**

- Fault Detection
  - OAM Frame Identifier – (Detection of Loops, correlation)
  - Source Port Number – (Identification of specific source port, handle)
  - Destination Port Number – (Identification of specific target port, handle)?
  - Arbitrary data part – (Stress Test: could be used to test different MTUs, pad packet to full size, put worst case patterns)?

- Note: Addressing used for this case is option (D) i.e. Unicast Destination MAC Address. Needs validation.
- Fault Localization
  - OAM Frame Identifier – (Detection of Loops, correlation)
  - Source Port Number – (Identification of specific source port, handle)
  - Destination Port Number – (Identification of specific target port, handle)?
  - Arbitrary data part – (Stress Test: could be used to test different MTUs, pad packet to full size, put worst case patterns)?
  - Note: Addressing used for this case is option (D) i.e. Unicast Destination MAC Address. Needs validation.
- Performance – for round-trip Delay and Jitter
  - OAM Frame Identifier – (Detection of Loops, correlation)
  - Source Port Number – (Identification of specific source port, handle)?
  - Destination Port Number – (Identification of specific target port, handle)?
  - Source Timestamp
  - Note: Addressing used for this case is option (D) i.e. Unicast Destination MAC Address. Needs validation.

Extra Elements:

- Response MAC Address
- Randomized Delay

**NOTE: loopback will not be used for discovery purposes because of potential storms in DOS scenarios due to number of replies.**

#### **9.4 Specific Information Elements for Link-Trace (Body)**

- OAM Frame Identifier –
- Source Port Number – (Identification of specific source port, handle)
- Destination Port Number – (Identification of specific target port, handle)
- TLV for Checksum – (checksum for part that cannot be changed)
- Target MAC Address
- Source MAC Address
- Hop Count
- Others
  - Periodicity of Loopback – (when used proactively)
  - Randomized Delay - ?

#### **9.5 Performance Monitoring Information Elements**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING THREE SUBSECTIONS SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED IN ONE AS THE PERFORMANCE MONITORING OAM FUNCTION SHOULD HAVE INFORMATION ELEMENTS THAT SERVE ALL OF THE PURPOSES**

##### **9.5.1 Information elements that can be applied to OAM Data for the Unsolicited Method**

- Sequence number
- # of TLVs

- TLVs (Managed Object variable: **FramesTransmittedOK**, value length, value)

### **9.5.2 Information elements that can be applied to OAM Data for the Solicited Method**

- Sequence number
- # of Transmit TLVs (value filled in by requestor, recipient simply copies it back in response)
- # of Request TLVs (value is filled in by recipient and sent back in response)
- TLVs (Managed Object variable: **FramesTransmittedOK & FramesReceivedOK**, value length, value)

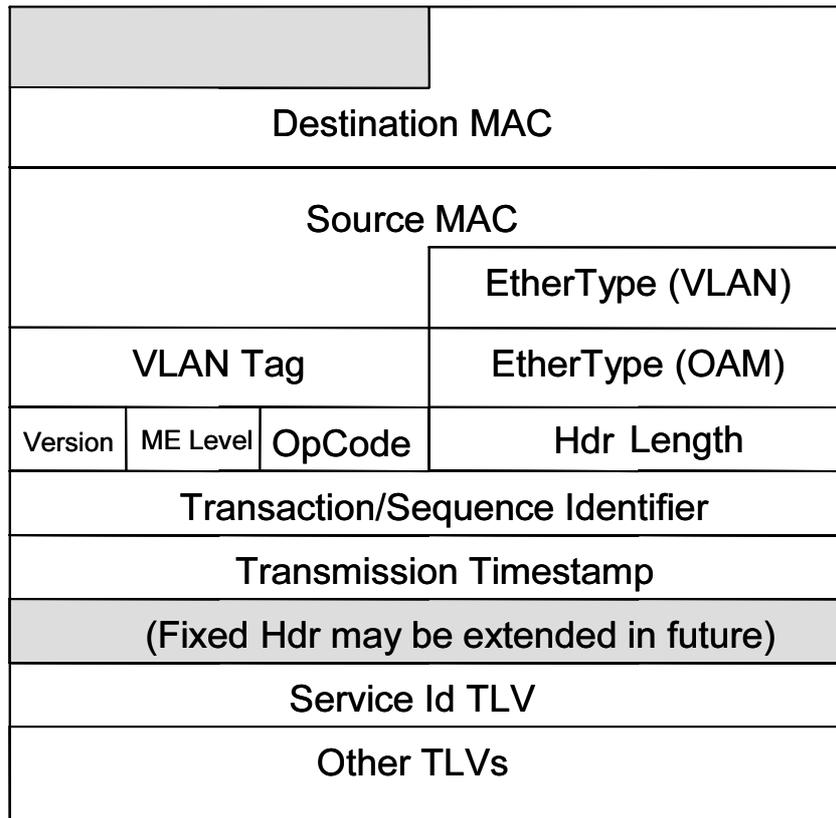
### **9.5.3 Information elements for Frame Delay method in OAM Data**

- Sequence number
- Request Timestamp

## **10 OAM Frame Formats**

### **10.1 Generic OAM Frame Format**

A single generic format is defined for all Ethernet OAM frames as shown in Figure 10-1. VLAN (VLAN Ether Type + VLAN tag) is optional and if it is present, it indicates the service instance corresponding to the OAM frame. The OAM Ethernet Type is TBD and it identifies the frame as an OAM frame. It should be noted that all the OAM frames carry the same OAM Ethernet Type.



**Figure 10-1: Generic OAM Message Format**

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Following items are under study,

- Bit allocation of Version and ME level fields;
- Whether timestamp field should be in the common part (non-TLV) or in TLV;
- Whether indication of timestamp is used or not done by Opcode or by a reserved value of timestamp field, or a flag (a bit in the timestamp field).

The fields for the generic OAM frame format are defined as follows:

- **Destination MAC Address:** The destination MAC address can be one of one of the unique Multicast addresses (TBD, and used by ETH-CC and ETH-LT) or a Unicast address of a MEP
- **Source MAC Address:** This is typically the Unicast MAC address of the source MEP For ETH-LT, it identifies the Unicast address of a MIP or a MEP.
- **VLAN Ether Type and VLAN Tag:** This is an optional field and is used as data plane service identifier at ETH layer.
- **OAM Ethernet Type:** This is a unique Ethernet Type that identifies OAM frames.
- **Version:** The Version field identifies the OAM protocol version. Value for current version is 0x00
- **ME Level:** ME Level identifies the OAM Domain of the OAM frame. The value ranges from 0x00 to 0x07. Values 0x00-0x002 identify an operator domain, 0x03-0x04 identify provider domain, and 0x05-0x07 identify a customer domain.

- **OpCode:** The **OpCode** defines the type of OAM frame. OAM frames with unexpected unknown op-codes MUST be silently discarded. The OAM frame types that are defined in this recommendation are:
  - **ETH-CC (0x00)**
  - **Intrusive ETH-LB Reques (0x01)**
  - **Non-intrusive ETH-LB Request (0x02)**
  - **ETH-LB Reply (0x03)**
  - **ETH-LT Request (0x04)**
  - **ETH-LT Reply (0x05)**
  - **ETH-AIS (0x06)**
  - **ETH-RDI (0x07)**
  - **Performance Monitoring Request (0x08)**
  - **Performance Monitoring Reply (0x09)**
  - **Vendor Specific (0xFF).** The vendor specific op-code is provided to allow vendors or other organizations to extend OAM functions in proprietary ways.
  - **Others:** Other OpCodes may be defined in future.
- **Hdr Length:** The number of bytes in the fixed-length header, starting with the Version field.
- **Transmission/Sequence Identifier:** Supplied by the originator of OAM request and copied in the OAM reply. Semantics of this field are dependent on the OpCode.
- **Transmission Timestamp:** Time at which the OAM frame was transmitted from originating MEP
- **Service ID:** The first TLV that identifies the service instance
- **Other TLVs:** These TLVs correspond toing OpCodeOAM type and sub-type and its format is dependent on the OAM type/sub-type fields.

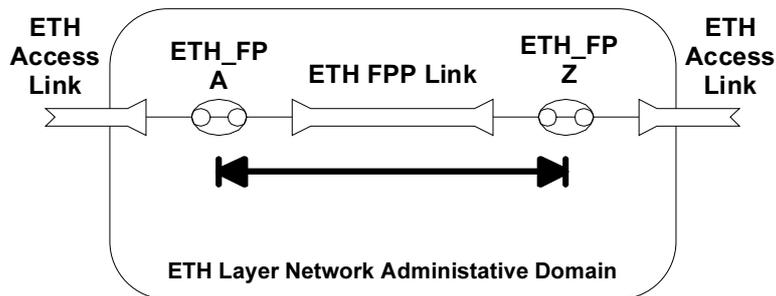
**Note:** For further protocol details related to Connectivity Fault Management Related OpCode (e.g. ETH-CC, ETH-LB, ETH-LT, ETH-AIS and ETH-RDI), refer to IEEE 802.1ag.

## Annex A

**EDITOR'S NOTE: THE MATERIAL OF THIS ANNEX IS TAKEN FROM WD 10 OF INTERIM MEETING OF Q.3/13 (NOVEMBER 2003) AND IT WAS AGREED TO INCLUDE IT IN THIS ANNEX FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION**

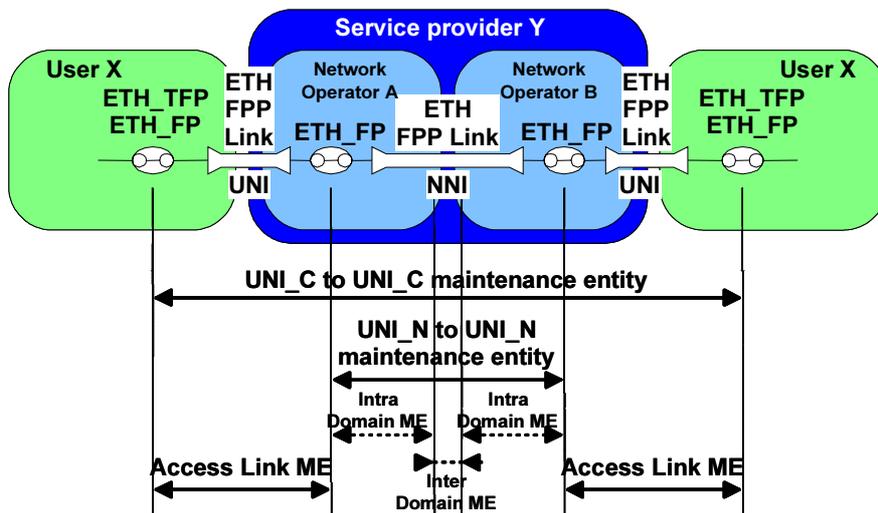
### AIS/RDI MECHANISM FOR AN ETHERNET POINT-TO-POINT CONNECTION OVER A SINGLE SERVER LAYER (i.e. SDH or OTN)

G.8010 [4] Figure 18 (reproduced below) illustrates the architecture of an Ethernet point-to-point connection.



**Figure 18/G.8010 – Point-to-point ETH connection (single link)**

The representation of the corresponding maintenance areas is illustrated in G.8010 Figure 23 top right (reproduced below).



**Figure 23 (top right)/G.8010 – Point-to-point ETH connection administrative domain associated maintenance entities**

Of note is that there are no ETH flow points at the handoff between the two networks. So for the general case when there are multiple network operators and a single server layer, maintenance of

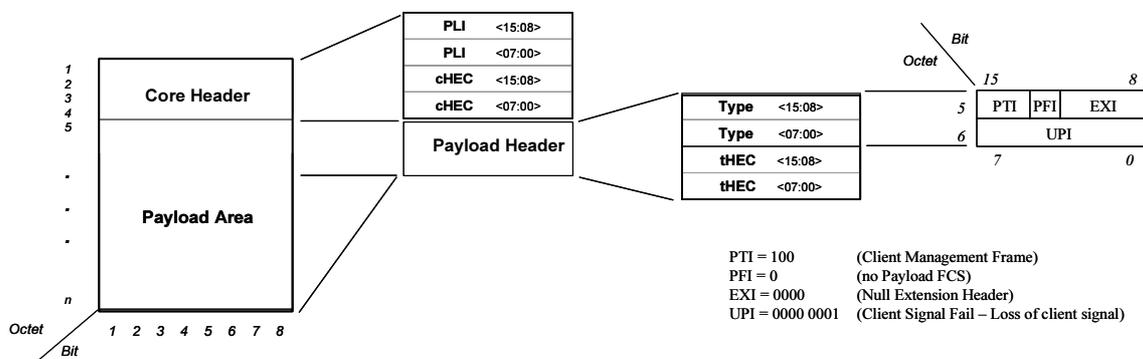
the ETH layer is not possible within those operators' networks, and can only be performed via the server layer. That category of maintenance is called inherent monitoring, also discussed in [4].

To address the lack of AIS and network RDI functionality in EFM OAM, the issues are then:

- a) How to convey an access link fault from one side of the network to the other.
- b) How to convey a server layer fault to the access links.

In SG 15/Q.12, work has been progressing to define a Service Management Channel (SMC) to facilitate the provider edge NE-to-edge NE exchange of OAM information, as well as support for an intermediate provider NE to query OAM information from, and send test-related commands to, a provider edge NE.

Currently, the direction being taken in Q.12/15 proposes G.7041 [5] GFP-F Client Management Frames (CMF) for conveying the provider edge NE-to-edge NE OAM information, and a Path OH byte for the intermediate provider NE communications channel to a provider edge NE. G.7041 defines CMFs for conveying information about the client signal from an ingress edge NE to the egress edge NE. One of the defined CMF indications is Client Signal Fail (CSF). The figure below illustrates the GFP-F frame format for a CMF with a CSF indication.



**Figure A-1: GFP-F CMF CSF Frame Format**

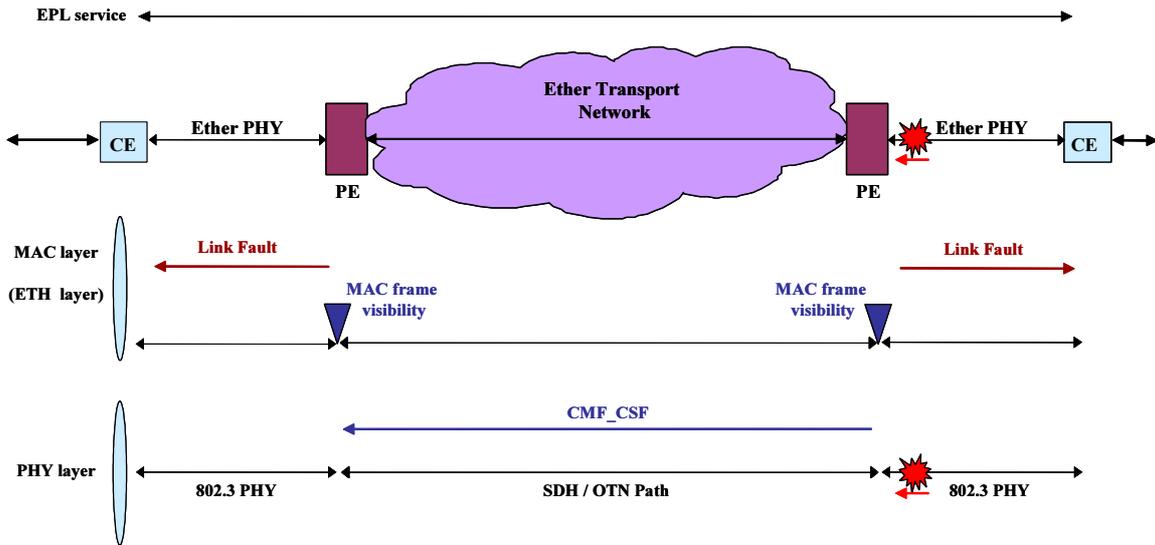
By using the EFM OAM Link Fault flag in conjunction with the GFP-F CMF CSF indication, the necessary AIS and network RDI mechanisms can be provided for an Ethernet point-to-point connection single server application.

A simplifying assumption can be made regarding the conditioning of the Ethernet access links on either side of the SDH/OTN transport network. For a dedicated point-to-point application, the access link is specific to a single service, and since an Ethernet service is bidirectional, a fault in either direction should result in the access link being conditioned as 'failed'.

The following fault scenarios and accompanying figures illustrate the proposed interworking of the EFM OAM Link Fault flag with the GFP-F CMF CSF indication to appropriately condition the Ethernet access links. Only uni-directional faults are considered, the scenarios can be combined per the superposition principle to describe bi-directional faults.

### Scenario 1

In the figure below a uni-directional fault occurs on the east access link on ingress to the carrier network.

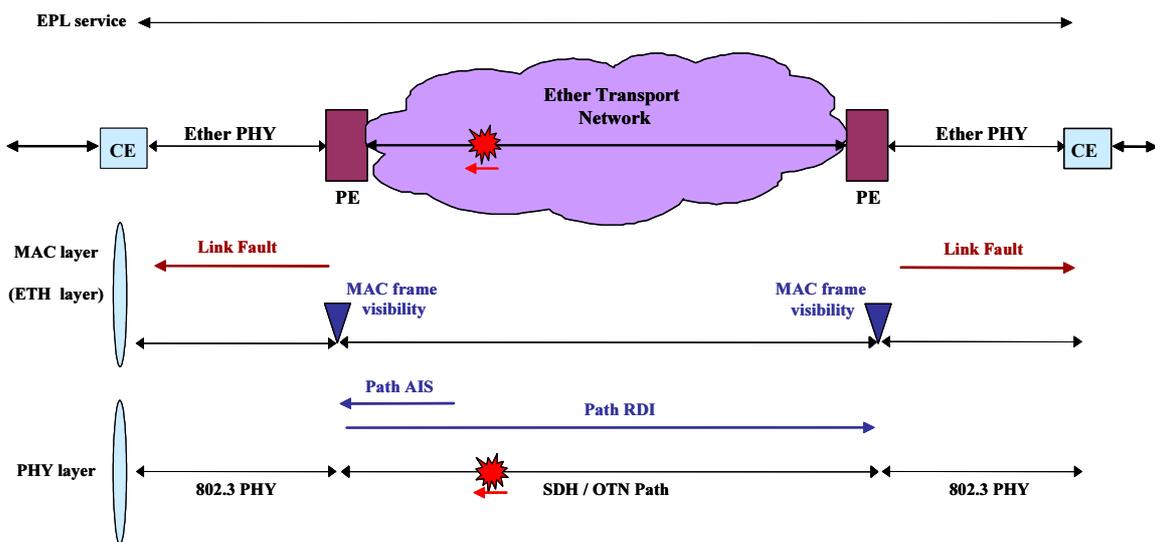


**Figure A-2: Fault on Ingress**

- The east PE detects the failure:
  - an 802.3ah OAM function sends Link Fault upstream, interspersed with Idles
  - a new function sends a GFP-F CMF CSF indication into the network
- The east CE detects Link Fault:
  - Idles are sent towards the network (and towards the enterprise)
- The west PE detects the GFP-F CMF CSF indication:
  - a new function translates it to 802.3ah Link Fault downstream, interspersed with Idles
- The west CE detects Link Fault:
  - Idles are sent towards the network (and towards the enterprise)

*Scenario 2*

In the figure below a uni-directional fault occurs westbound within the carrier network.

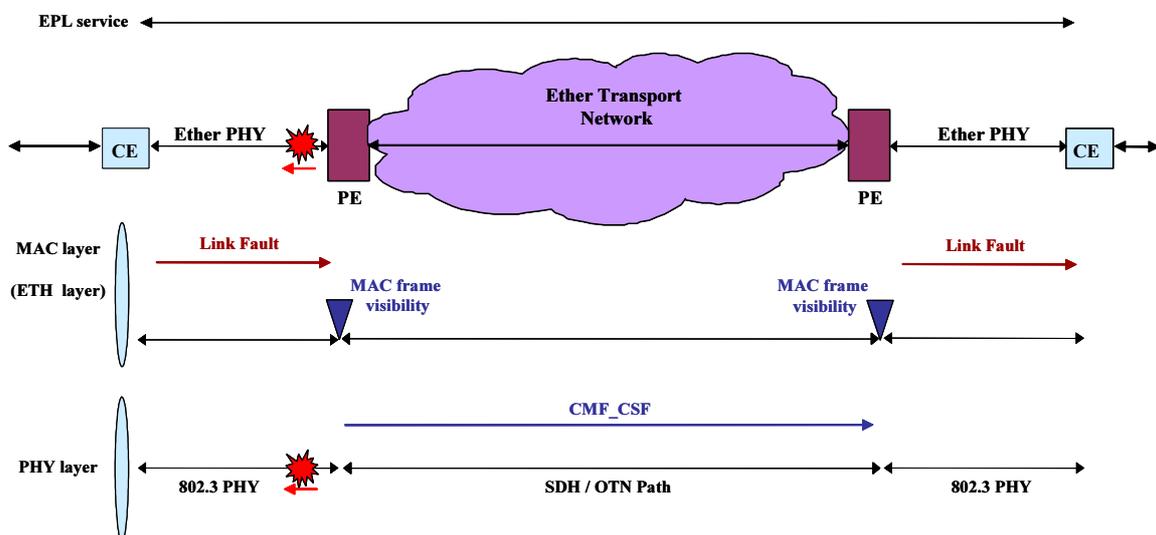


**Figure A-3: Fault within Carrier Network**

- An NE (or the west PE) in the carrier network detects the failure:
  - SDH Path AIS is generated downstream
- The west PE detects SDH Path AIS (or the fault directly):
  - a new function translates it to 802.3ah Link Fault downstream, interspersed with Idles
  - SDH Path RDI is generated back into the network
- The west CE detects Link Fault:
  - Idles are sent towards the network (and towards the enterprise)
- The east PE detects SDH Path RDI:
  - a new function translates it to 802.3ah Link Fault downstream, interspersed with Idles
- The east CE detects Link Fault:
  - Idles are sent towards the network (and towards the enterprise)

### Scenario 3

In the figure below a uni-directional fault occurs on the west access link towards the enterprise network.



**Figure A-4: Fault on Egress**

- The west CE detects the failure:
  - an 802.3ah OAM function sends Link Fault upstream, interspersed with Idles
  - Idles are sent towards the enterprise
- The west PE detects Link Fault:
  - a new function translates it to a GFP-F CMF CSF indication into the network
  - Idles are sent towards the CE
- The east PE detects the GFP-F CMF CSF indication:
  - a new function translates it to 802.3ah Link Fault downstream, interspersed with Idles
- The east CE detects Link Fault:
  - Idles are sent towards the network (and towards the enterprise)

## **Summary**

As a result, two maintenance signal translation functions, i.e. EFM OAM Link Fault flag and GFP-F CMF CSF indication can be used by the provider edge of a point-to-point single server application (i.e. SDH or OTN) in order to address network AIS and RDI mechanisms.

## Appendix I

### I.1 OAM Domains

Each provider can be associated with an administrative boundary, called OAM domain. A service may be carried across a single or multiple OAM domains.

As identified in Y.1730, network elements placed at the boundary of provider network serve as edge network elements and are associated with the ingress and egress of a network flow. When an edge network element of a provider performs hand-off of an ETH layer flow, while interacting with edge network element of another provider, that network element serves as an edge hand-off network element. Those network elements that are not associated with the ingress, egress or hand-off of a network flow serve as interior network elements.

It is also possible that a single provider network may have further administrative boundaries. Example is when a provider network consists of different operator networks. If this is the case, one could still identify edge, edge hand-off, and interior network elements within each such administrative boundary.

Ports on a network element in an OAM domain can be classified as interior or exterior to that OAM domain. Interior ports are those on which OAM frames, belonging to an OAM flow, are recognized and processed. Processing may result in either termination of OAM flow or relaying across other ports on the network element. Exterior ports are those on which OAM frames are not recognized and filtered. An edge network element has both interior and exterior ports to an OAM domain, while an interior network element has all its ports marked as interior ports to that OAM domain.

Within an OAM domain, OAM flows may be applicable between edge network elements only (edge hand-off network element is also an edge network element) or across all network elements (i.e. including all interior network element and edge network elements). OAM frames can be Unicast or Multicast frames. The difference between the two is based on the destination MAC address (DA). A Unicast OAM frame has a Unicast DA while a Multicast OAM frame has a Multicast DA. A Multicast OAM frame can associate itself to all edge networks elements or all network elements inside a domain based on its Multicast DA.

**NOTE: Refer to G.8010 and G.805.**

### I.2 OAM Flows

Different OAM flows, as discussed in Section 6.1, can be identified by using an OAM flow identifier within the OAM frame. OAM flow identifier can assume the following values:

- $UNI-UNI_{Customer}$   
Customer UNI-UNI flow between reference points on the customer side of the UNI.
- $UNI-UNI_{Provider}$   
Provider UNI-UNI flow between reference points on the provider side of the UNI.
- $Segment_{intra-provider}$   
Segment OAM flow between flow points within the boundary of a provider network. This may include OAM flow between flow points on the boundary of a provider network or between any flow points within a provider network as required.
- $Segment_{inter-provider}$   
Segment OAM flow between flow points inside the boundaries of two or more provider networks. This may include OAM flow between flow points on the boundaries of two or more adjacent provider networks or between any flow points inside the boundaries of two

or more provider networks, as required. Note: Under special cases, Segment<sub>inter-provider</sub> may be same as UNI-UNI<sub>Provider</sub>.

- UNI<sub>Segment</sub>  
OAM flow between reference points (i.e. TFP and FP) on the customer side and provider side of the UNI.
- NNI<sub>Segment</sub>  
OAM flow between flow points on two edge hand-off network elements connected to each other. Each edge hand-off network element belongs to a different provider network.
- UNI<sub>Link</sub>  
If the UNI is realized using a single ETY link, this OAM flow can be used for ETY link between customer and provider network.
- Transit<sub>Link</sub>  
Any intermediate ETY link between network elements, this OAM flow can be used.

NOTE: Both UNI<sub>Link</sub> and Transit<sub>Link</sub> can be based on IEEE 802.3ah. [However, the reference to IEEE 802.3ah may not be possible, until it becomes a standard, though it is close to being one]

NOTE: It is worth noting that though different OAM flows have been identified, not all will be applicable for all services and/or business models; especially, there may be some limitations within multiple provider scenarios.

An example of maintenance entities and ME levels can be seen in table I.1

**Table I.1: Relationship between OAM flows and MEs**

Y.1730	G.8010		Examples ME
ME	ME	OAM flows	
UNI-UNI (Customer)	UNI_C to UNI-C ME	UNI-UNI Flow	UNI-UNI (Customer)
UNI-UNI (provider)	UNI_N to UNI_N ME	Transit Flow	UNI-UNI (provider)
Segment (PE-PE) intra-provider	Intra Domain ME	Transit Flow	Segment (PE-PE) intra-provider
Segment (PE-PE) inter-provider	Inter Domain ME	Transit Flow Transit Link Flow	Segment (PE-PE) inter-provider
Segment (any to any)		Transit Flow Transit Link Flow	Segment (any to any)
ETY Link OAM - UNI	Access Link ME	UNI Link Flow	ETY Link OAM - UNI
ETY Link OAM - NNI	Inter Domain ME	Transit Link Flow	ETY Link OAM - NNI

Since the OAM Flows have a one-to-one correspondence with the MEs, the ME levels can be represented by octet values assigned to OAM Flow identifiers as follows:

(It is conceivable that value of OAM Flow Identifiers can be such that filtering can be done based on whether the OAM frame entering or exiting a domain have OAM Flow Identifier value smaller than minimum OAM Flow Identifier configured on the interior and or exterior port of a domain.)

- UNI-UNI<sub>Customer</sub> = 255 (0xFF)

- $UNI-UNI_{Provider} = 253$  (0xFD)
- $Segment_{inter-provider} = 251$  (0xFB)
- $NNI_{Segment} = 249$  (0xF9)
- $UNI_{Segment} = 247$  (0xF7)
- $Segment_{intra-provider} = 245$  (0xF5)
- $UNI_{Link} =$
- $Transit_{Link} =$

And, if the following minimum OAM flow Identifier values are configured across the different ports:

- NNI port = 249 (0xF9)
- UNI port = 247 (0xF7)
- Interior port = 245 (0xF5)

Filtering at edge network elements can be achieved such that OAM frames with OAM Flow identifier smaller than the minimum OAM Flow identifier are not allowed into or out of the OAM domain.

### I.3 Fault Types

Two fault types are recognized in relationship with ETH OAM:

- 1) ETH Discontinuity
- 2) ETH Misconnection
- 3) ETH Link Faults

The two first fault types are shown in the following Figure I.3-1:

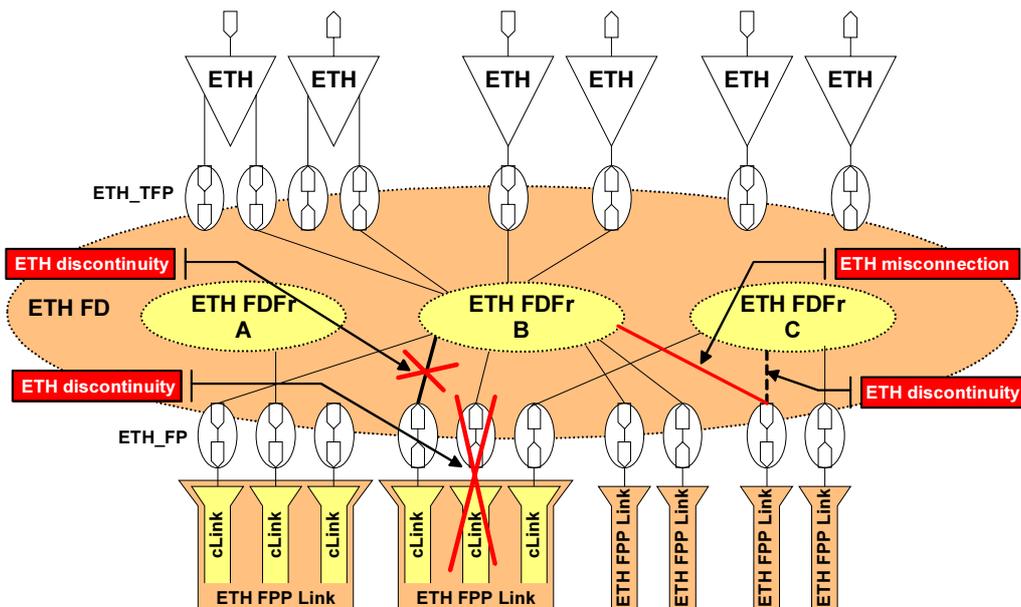


Figure I.3-1

*ETH Discontinuity*

Causes can be:

- Physical fault (i.e. fibre cut)
- Failure of a bridge
- Looping (customer or provider loops or due to the use of a wrong topology)
- Misconfiguration

*ETH Misconnection*

Can be caused by:

- Misconfiguration

## Appendix II

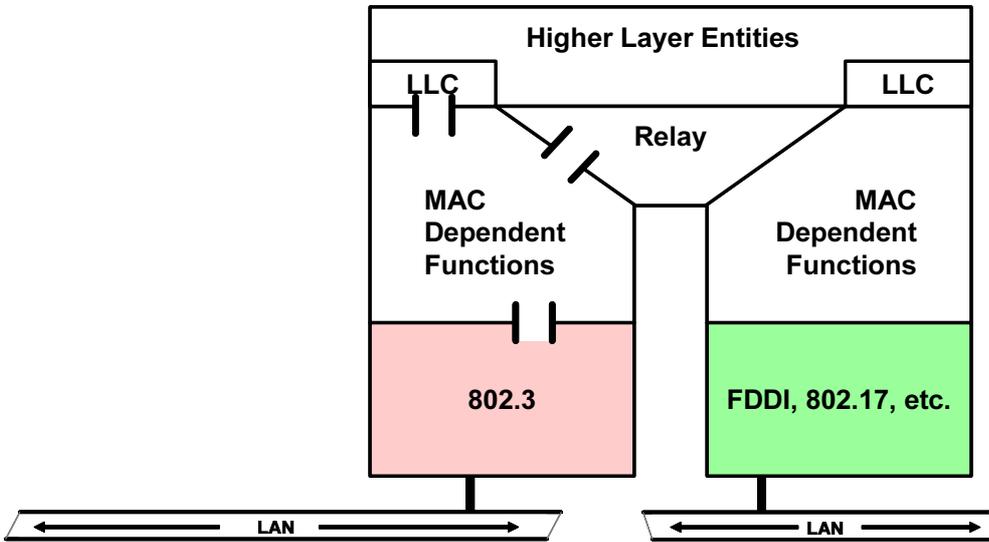


Figure II-1 The "Baggy Pants" diagram : IEEE Std. 802.1D-2003, Fig. 7-3

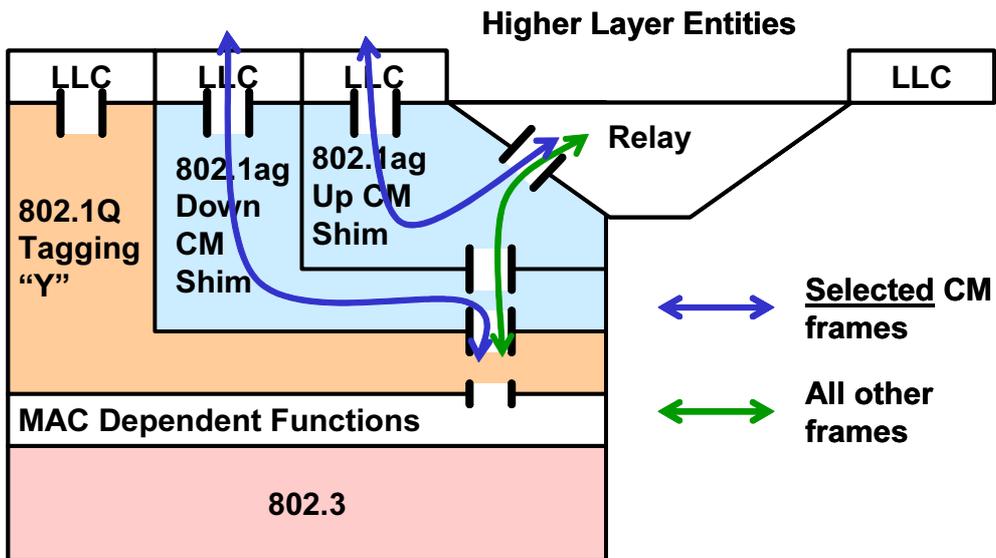


Figure II-2: The MAC stack: 802.1ag Connectivity Management Shim

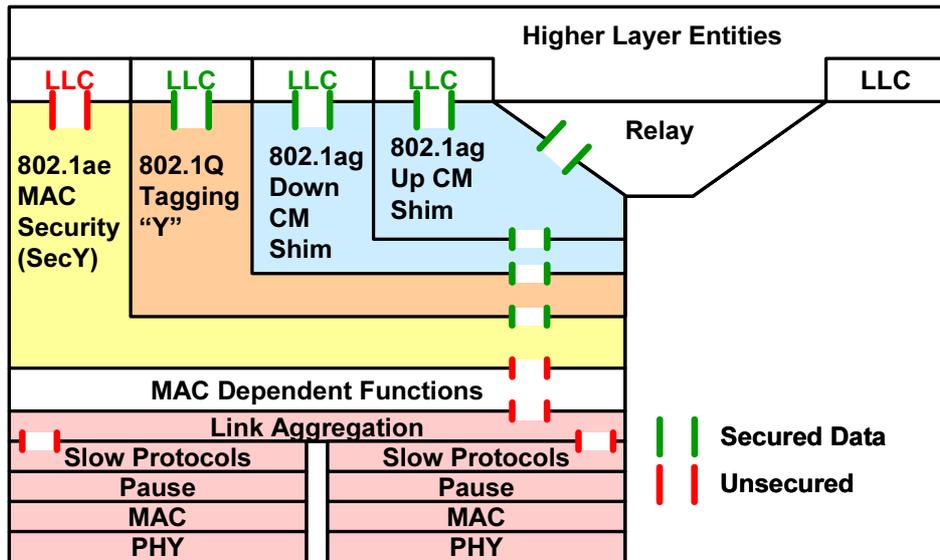


Figure II-3: The MAC stack: CM + Security + 802.3

The examples below relate to figure 6-2 of this Recommendation

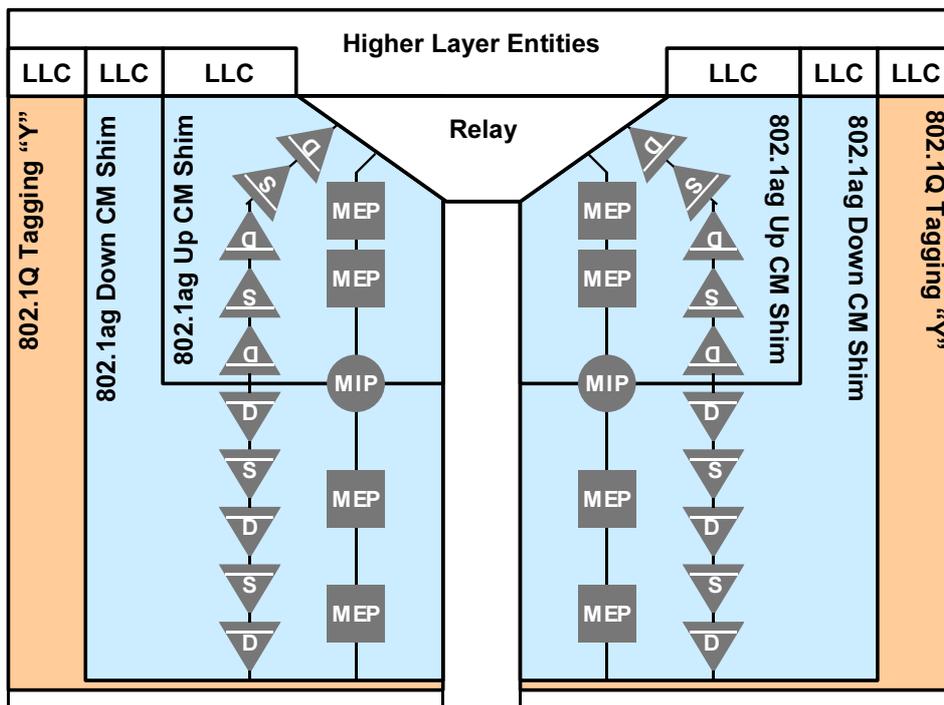


Figure II-4 – Illustrating the location of MEPs and MIPs in the 802.1ag Up and Down CM Shims in the IEEE 802.1 "baggy pants" model

- two representations are shown in parallel: the MEP and MIP shorthand symbolic representation and their associated atomic function representation
- both the up and down shims in an interface port to a bridge may support multiple MEPs; in this example each shim supports two MEPs

- the MIP is located at the junction of up and down shim as it has an ETH Diagnostic function in both the up and the down shim.
- the MEPs and MIP in an interface port have no pre-assigned knowledge of the ME level they will be operating at; this is represented by making them all colourless (i.e. grey)
- further baggy pants figures will present only MEPs and MIPs, not longer the associated atomic functions

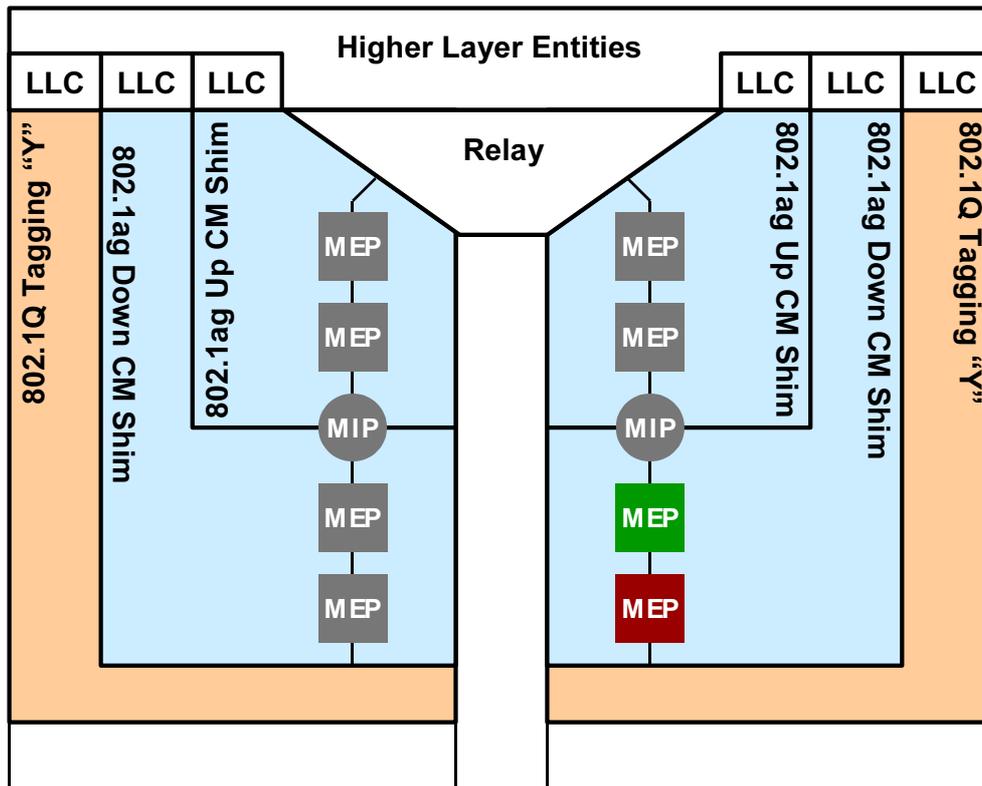
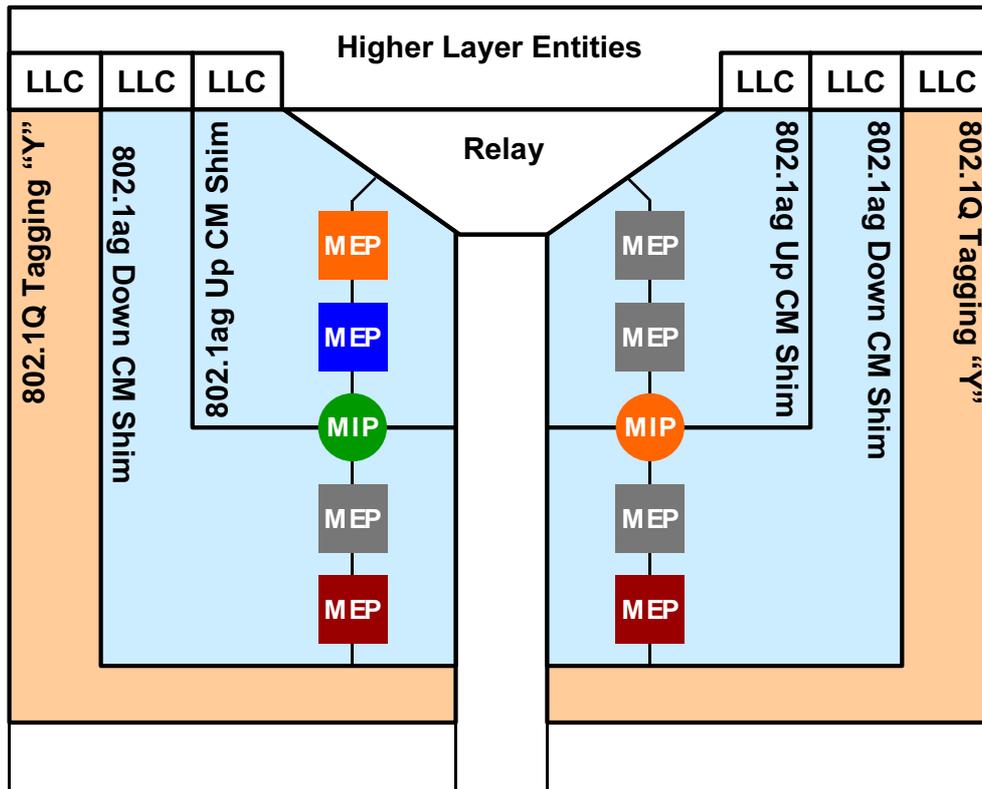


Figure II-5 – Illustrating the location of MEPs in the "baggy pants" model for CE1

- customer equipment number 1 has for the ETH connection of figure 6-2 two MEPs activated in the down shim to monitor the UNI-C to UNI-C connection and the CE1 to B2 link
- the other MEPs and MIPs are made transparent to represent that those are inactive for this connection



**Figure II-6– Illustrating the location of MEPs in the "baggy pants" model for B2**

- operator A bridge number 2 has at its customer equipment facing port three MEPs active; one to terminate the link ME, one to terminate the service provider's ETH ME (blue) and one to terminate the operator A's ETH ME
- this port has also an active MIP for use by the customer's UNI-C to UNI-C ETH ME
- the second interface port on this bridge has an active MIP (operator A's ETH ME) and an active MEP (B2 to B3 link)
- note that the choice of the active MEP in the two down shims is arbitrary; the other MEP could have been chosen as well. Equipment should be capable to change the MEP location hitless in order to support the addition of an ME level above or below an existing ME level

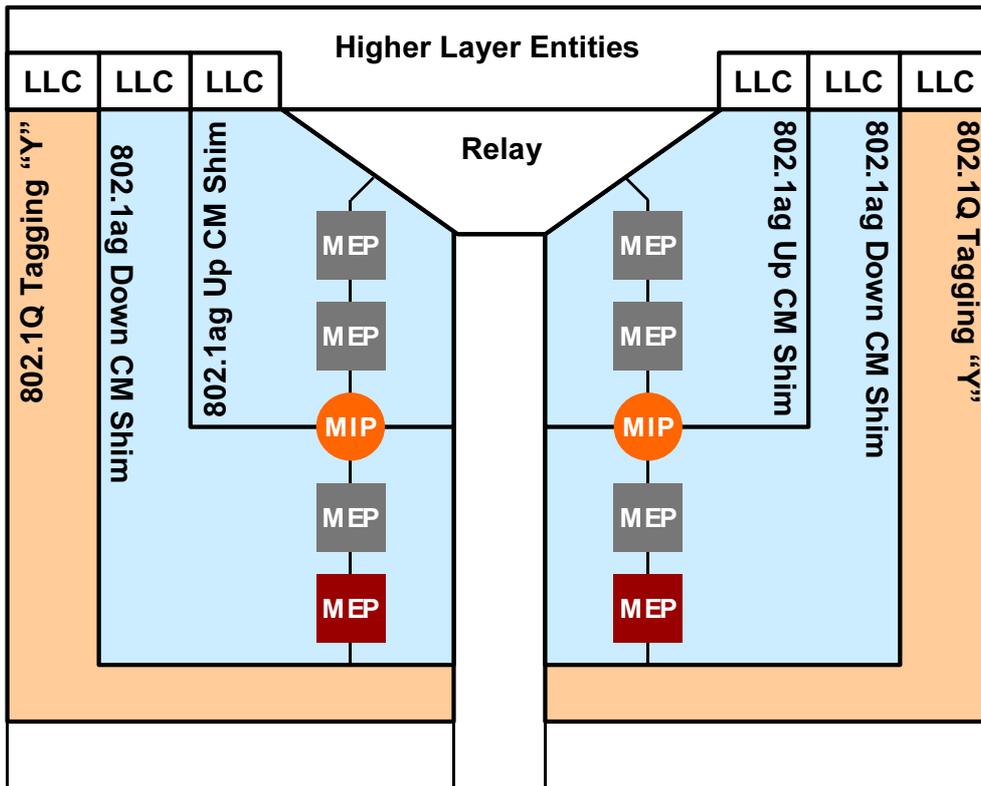
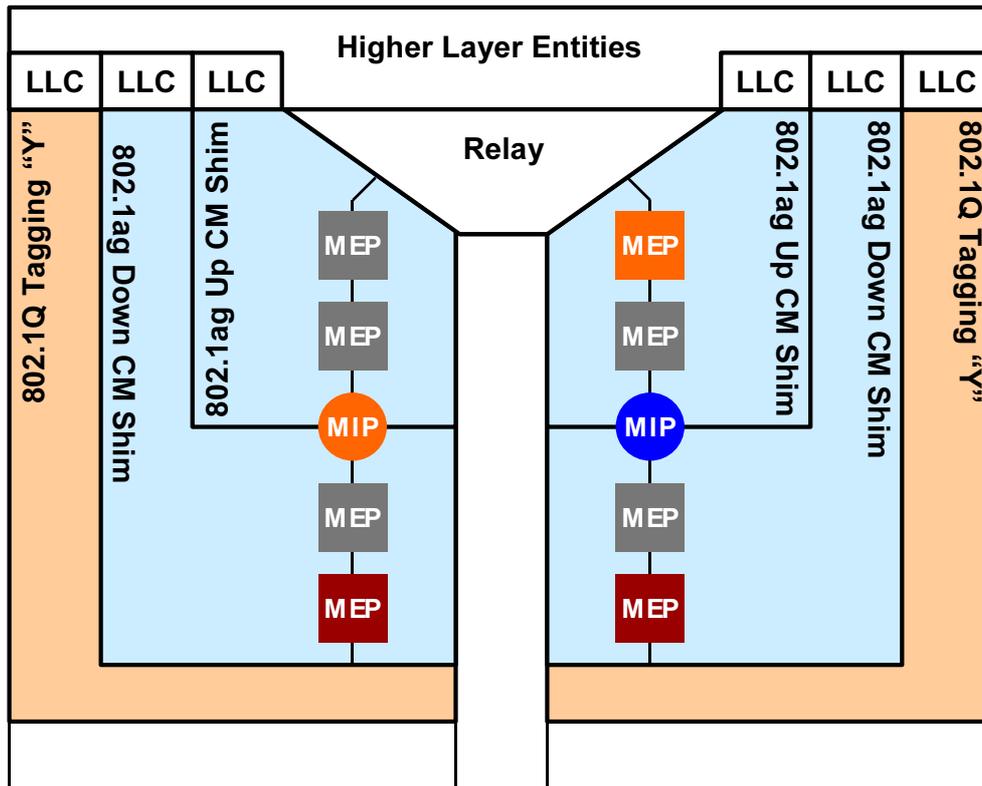


Figure II-7 – Illustrating the location of MEPs in the "baggy pants" model for B3

- operator A bridge number 3 has two ETH link related MEPs and two operator A ETH ME related MIPs active



**Figure II-8 – Illustrating the location of MEPs in the "baggy pants" model for B4**

- operator A bridge number 4 has two ETH link related MEPs active, one in each interface port
- furthermore the operator A domain facing interface port (left) has its MIP active for use in the operator A ETH ME level
- the operator B facing interface port (right) terminates operator A's ETH ME and has for that purpose a MEP in the up shim active
- as this right interface port is at a domain boundary, it has to support a MIP for the next higher ETH ME (service provider), to allow fault localization by this service provider (inside network of operator A, inside network of operator B or in the link between A and B)

The reader is assumed to be able to draw the MEP/MIP configurations for the other bridges at this point. Those are not shown therefore.

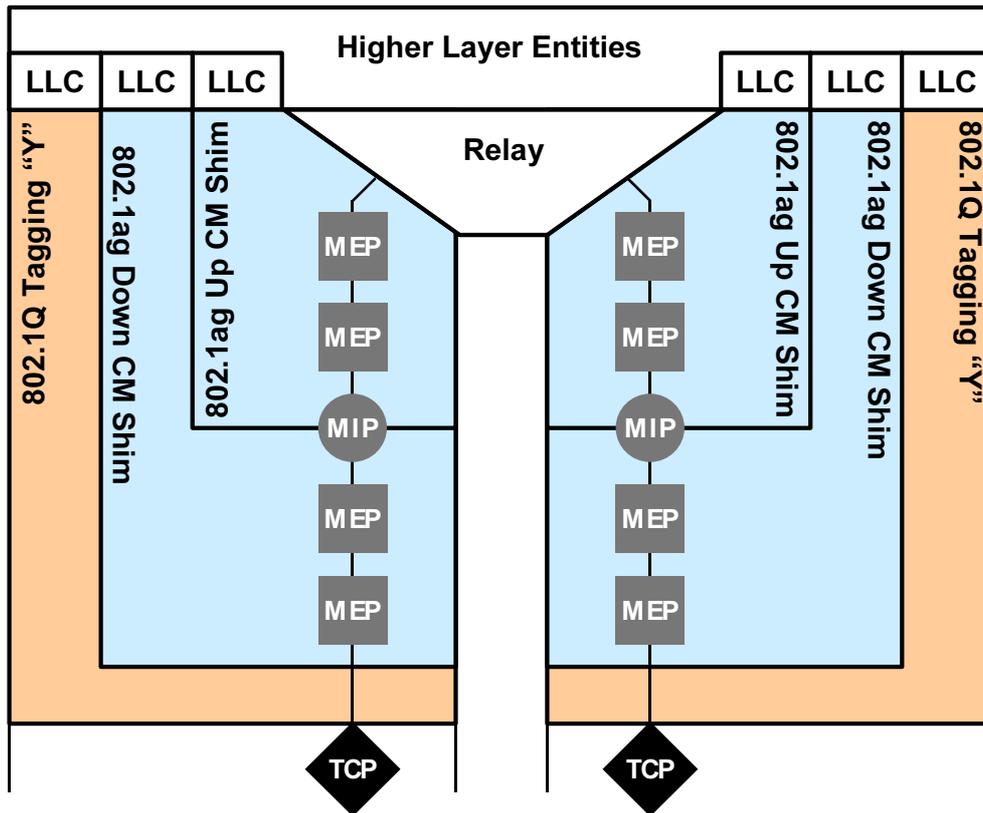


Figure II-9 – Illustrating the location of TCPs in the "baggy pants" model

- the interface port at the network side of a UNI will/may have a TCP that is located below the Down CM Shim in the baggy pants model. In this way the MEPs in the down shim will be able to register the effect (discarding) of the traffic conditioning and report this to the customer and service provider who share the responsibility for this UNI link

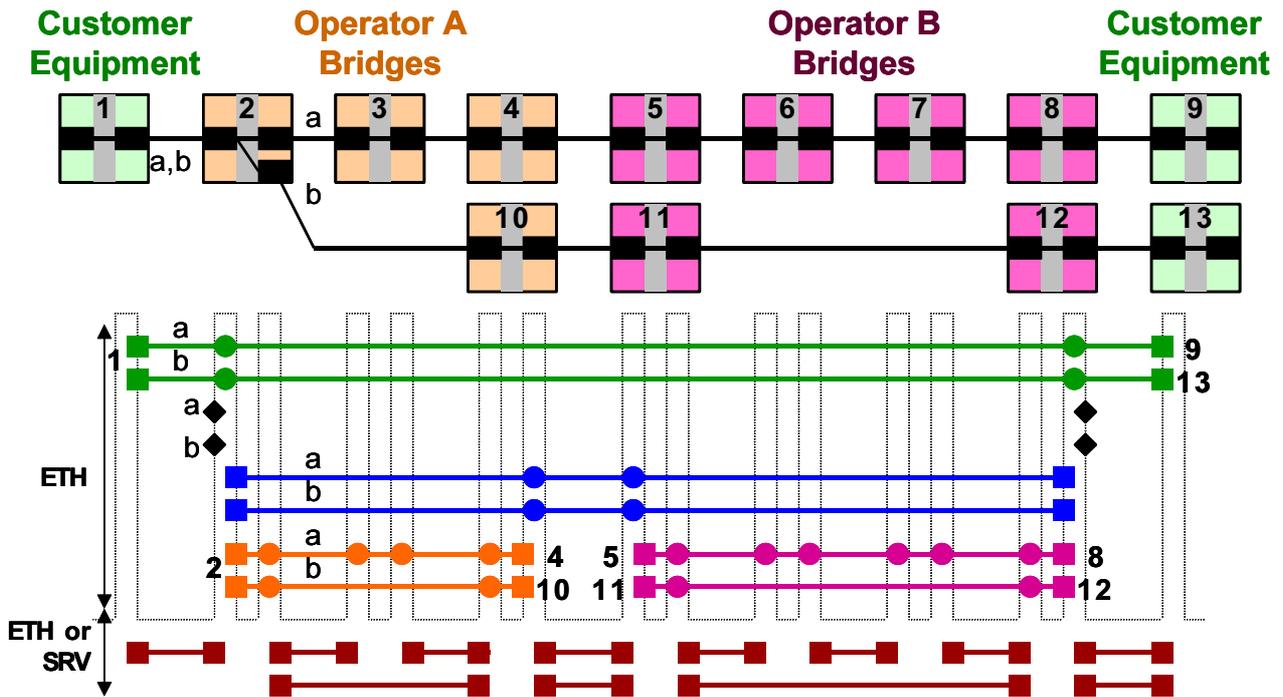
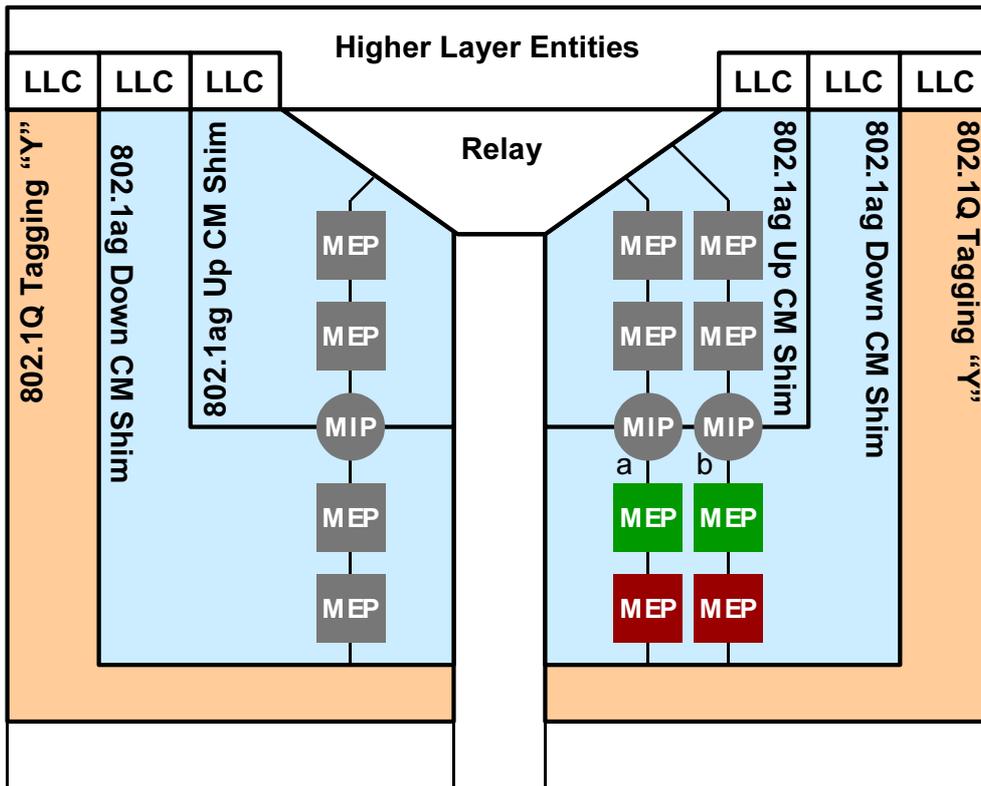


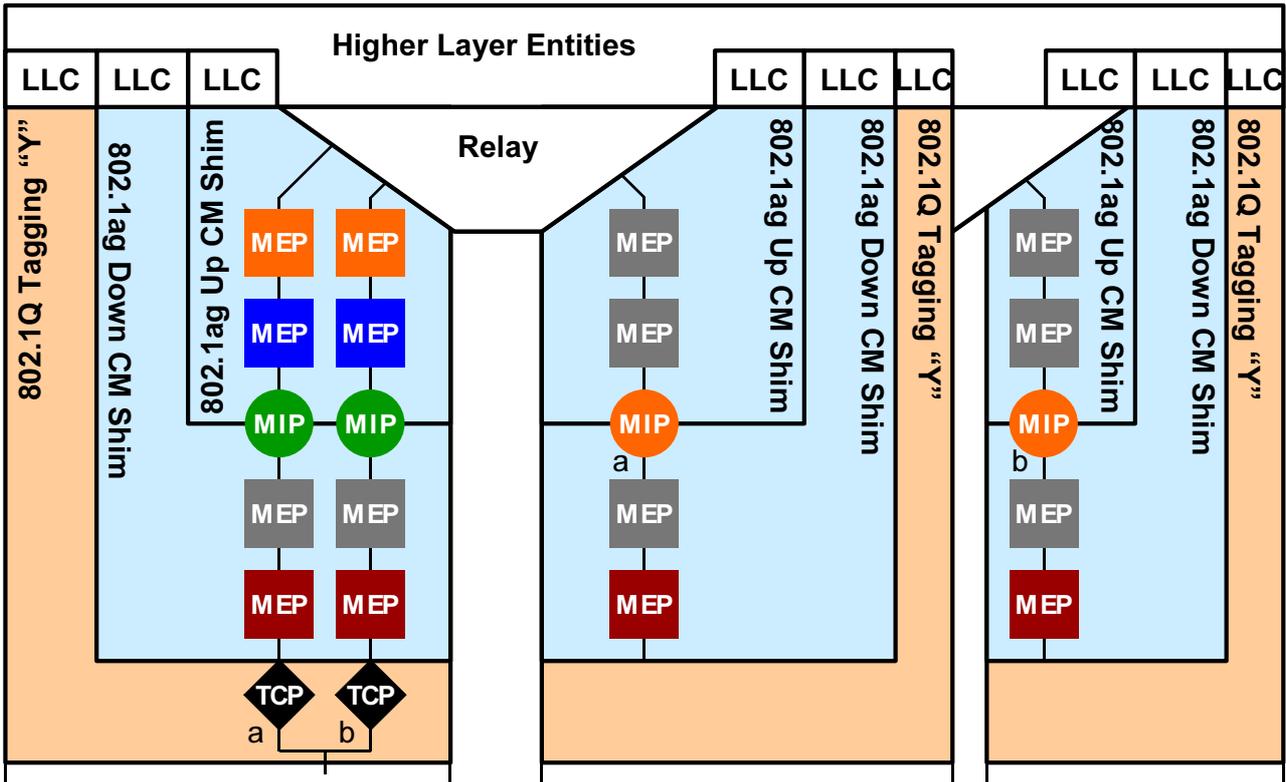
Figure II-10 – Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in the "baggy pants" model for the case of a two p2p connections with multiplexed access

- two p2p connections (a,b) with associated CM are depicted
- bridge 2 has two parallel sets of MEPs/MIP/TCP in the UNI facing port
- note: the figure depicts a single ME between CE1 and B2. This implies that this ME is a SRV ME. If it would have been an ME at ETH layer, then there should have been two ETH MEs, one for each p2p connection



**Figure II-11 – Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in the "baggy pants" model for the case of a two p2p connections with multiplexed access**

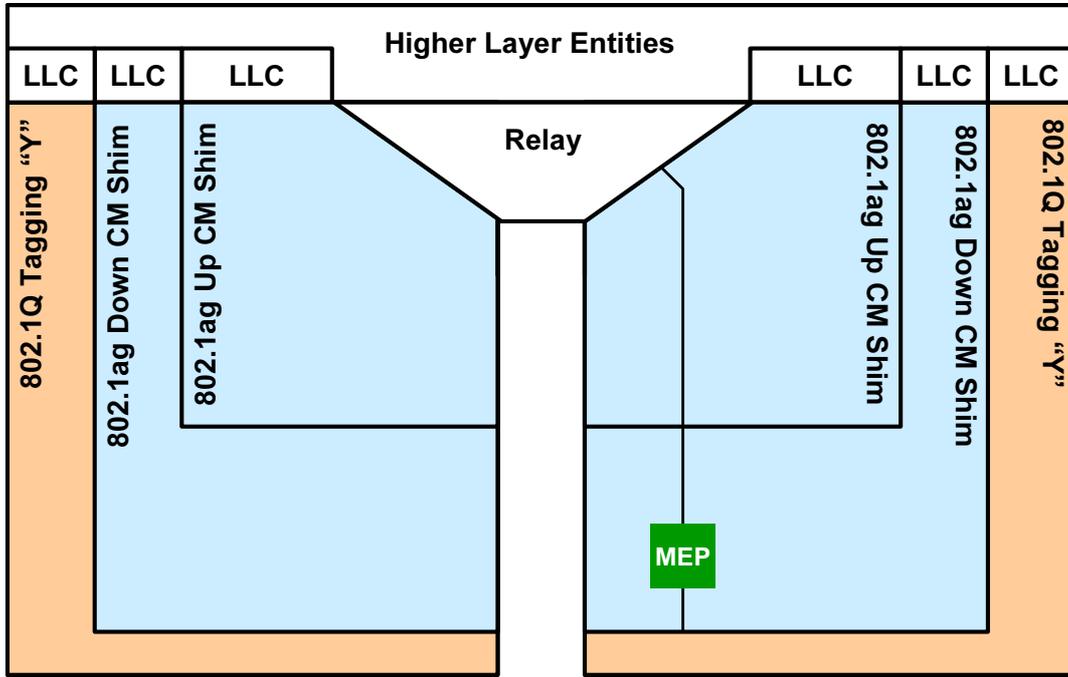
- customer equipment number 1 has for the two ETH connections of figure II-10 two MEPs activated in the down shim to monitor the two UNI-C to UNI-C connections and the CE1 to B2 links



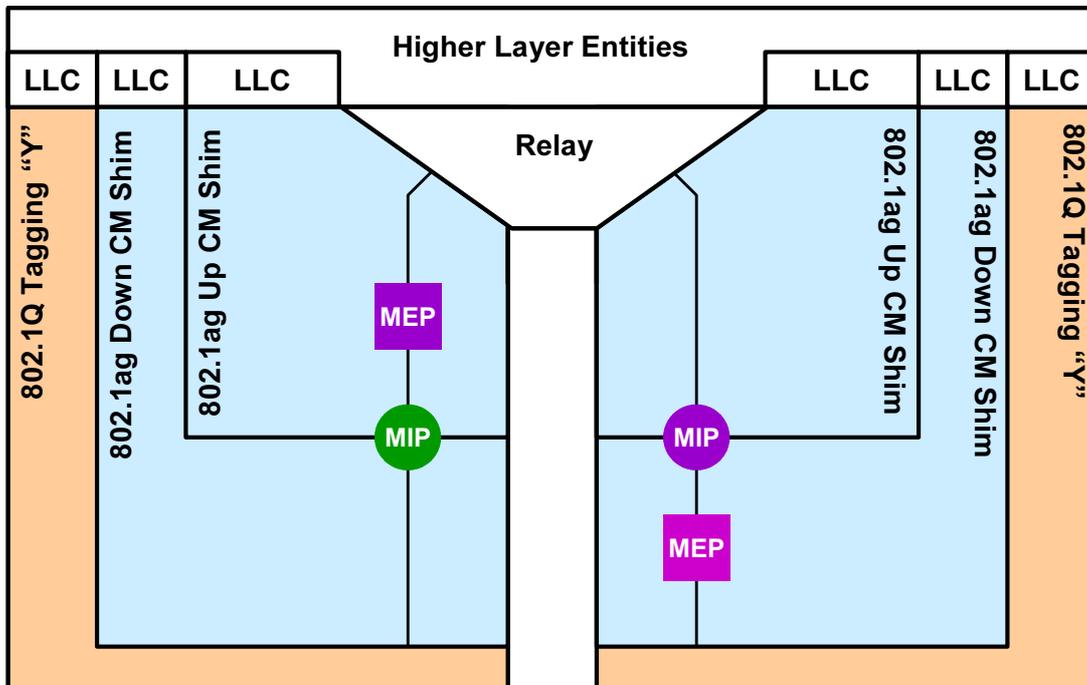
**Figure II-12– Illustrating the location of MEPs, MIPs and TCPs in the "baggy pants" model for the case of a two p2p connections with multiplexed access**

- operator A bridge number 2 has at its customer equipment facing port for each of the two p2p connections three MEPs active; one to terminate the link ME, one to terminate the service provider's ETH ME (blue) and one to terminate the operator A's ETH ME
- this port has also an active MIP for each of the two p2p connections for use by the customer's UNI-C to UNI-C ETH MEs
- there are two interface ports facing the network, one for each of the two p2p connections

**MEP, MIP, TCP for Dual Relay Model & Bundling MEP, MIP, TCP for Dual Relay Model & Bundling**



**Figure II-13: Customer Bridge 1, example without ETH link ME**



**Figure II-14: Provider Bridge 2a  
Example without ETH link ME**

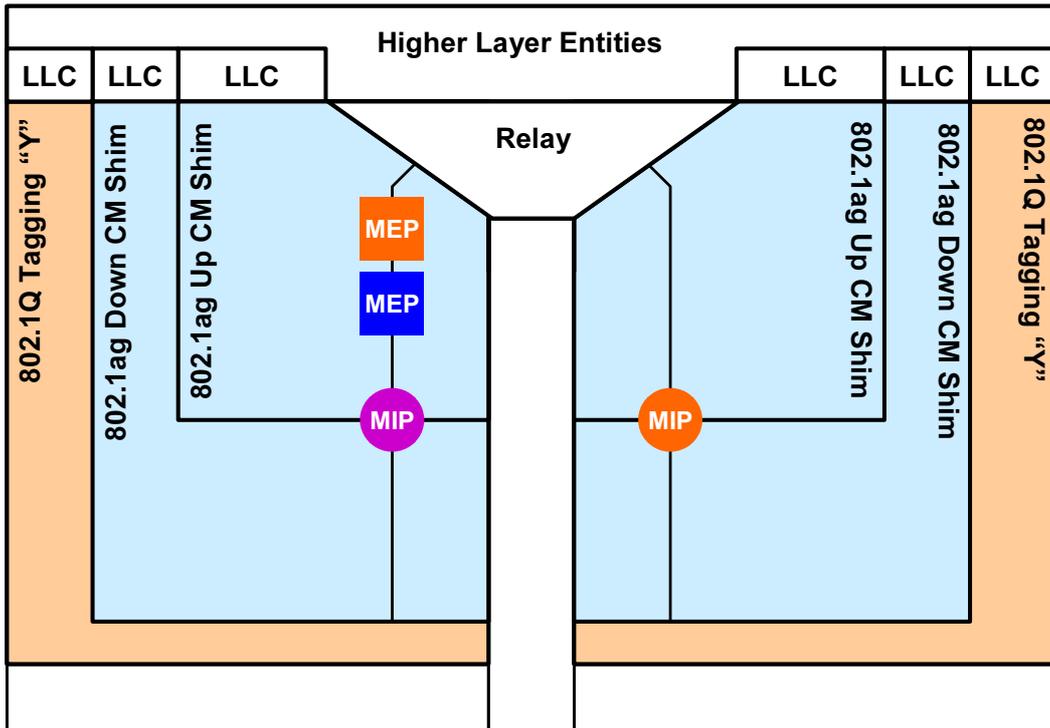


Figure II-15: Provider Bridge 2b, example without ETH link ME  
Dual Relay Model with Single Relay as Provider Device

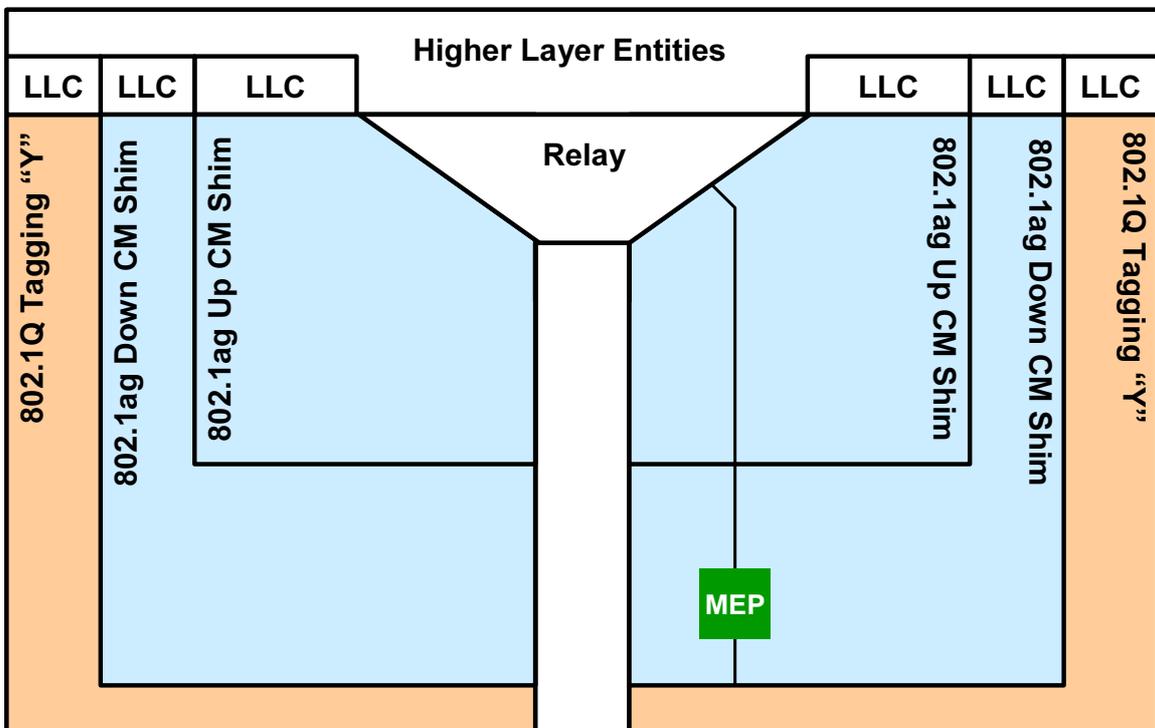
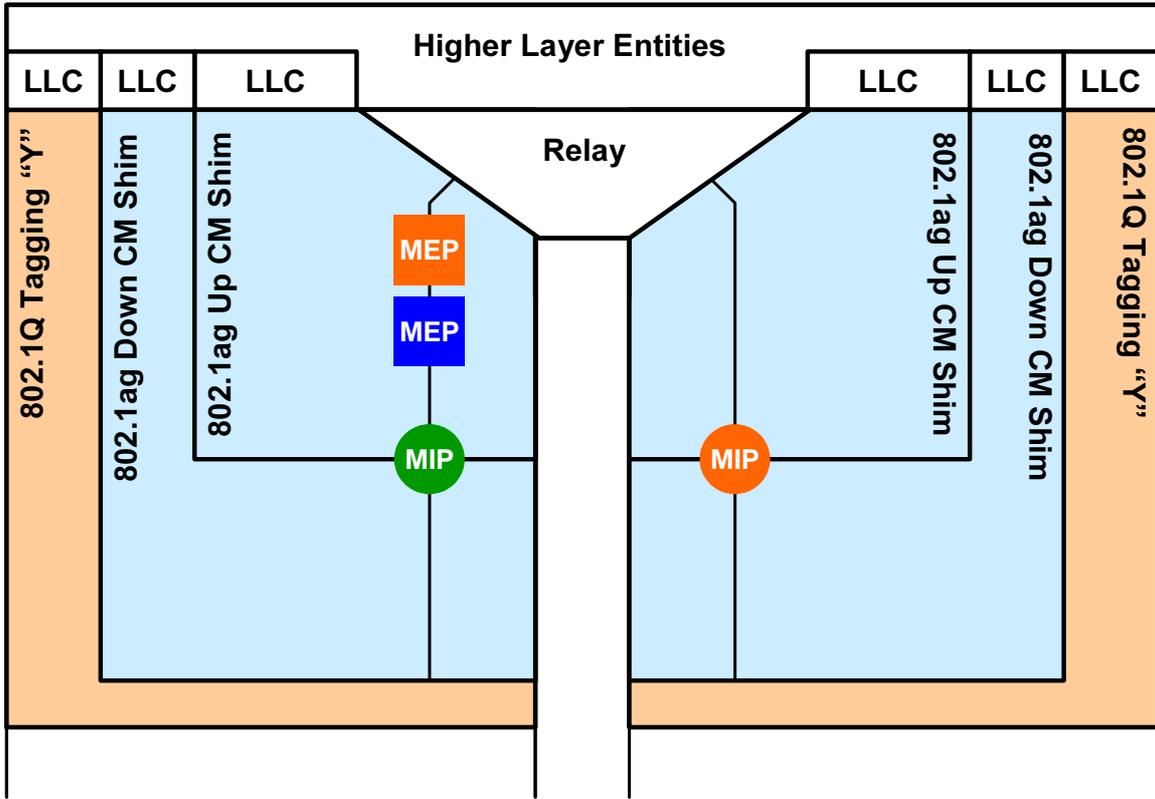


Figure II-16: Customer Bridge 1,  
example without ETH link ME



**Figure II-17: Provider Bridge 2b, example without ETH link ME  
Dual Relay Model with bundling for Single Integrated Provider Device**

## Appendix III

EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FIRST PART OF THIS APPENDIX (UP TO FIGURE III-7) WAS TAKEN FROM A WD BROUGHT IN NOVEMBER 2003, IT IS NECESSARY TO REVISE IT AND DECIDE WHICH PART OR IF ALL SHOULD BE DELETED OR REPLACED. IT NEEDS ALSO TO BE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE SECOND PART OF THIS APPENDIX (AFTER FIGURE III-7). NECESSARY INPUT FROM DINESH AND MAARTEN AS BOTH WERE THE CONTRIBUTORS

### III-1 ETH alarm suppression OAM considerations (ETH-AS considerations)

WD27 introduces a multipoint ETH connection example in Figures 3 and 4/WD27. WD28 illustrates the ETH-AS insertion points and the ETH maintenance entities present on the ETH links. WD28 also introduces three alternatives to identify the maintenance entity level. Two of these alternatives (MELI ID, STID) are being used in this contribution to analyse the ETH-AS behaviour.

Figure III-1 illustrates the maintenance entities present on some of the links in a multipoint ETH connection (see also WD28).

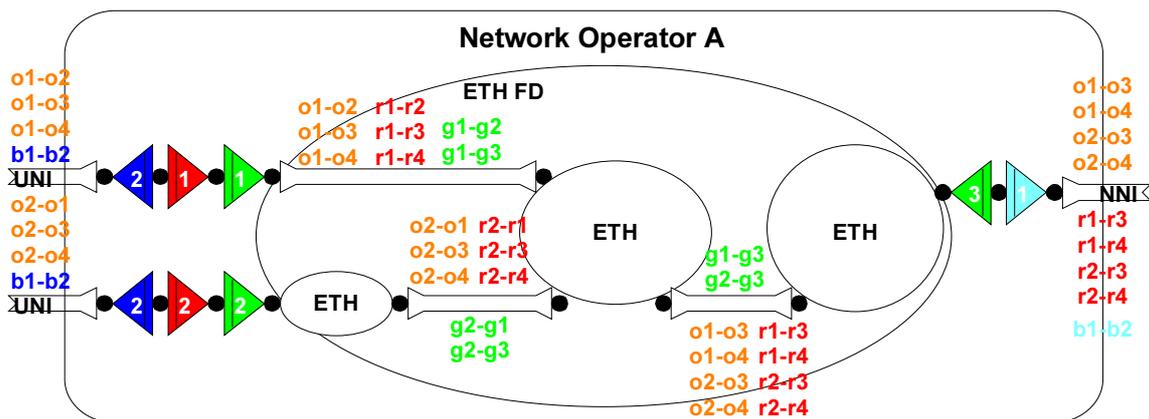
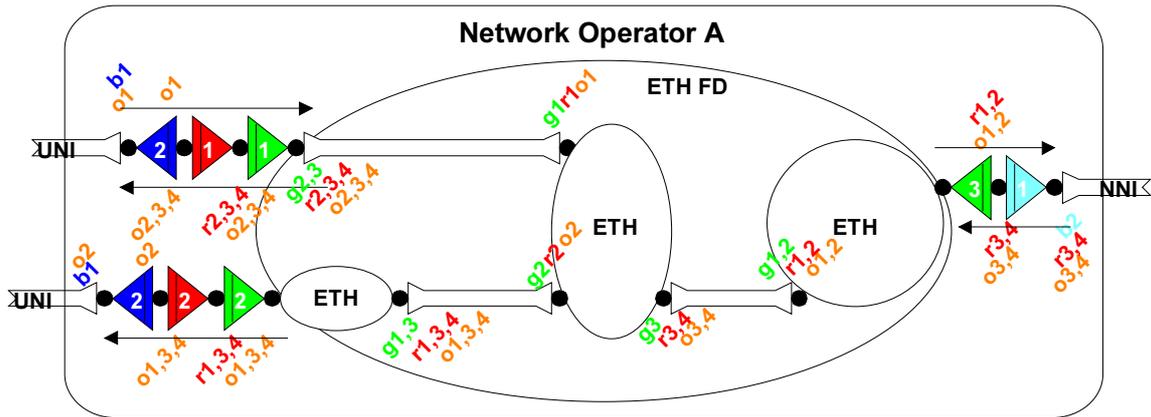


Figure III-1 – ETH maintenance entities on ETH links

### III-2 ETH-AS when deploying MELI ID in ETH-CC

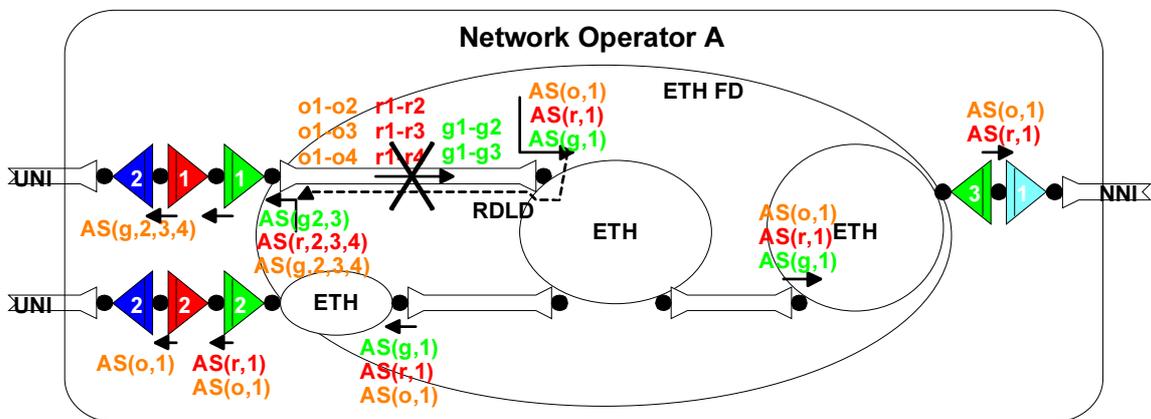
When deploying an ETH maintenance entity level instance ID (MELI ID) in ETH-CC OAM frames to identify the maintenance entity level the CC frame belongs to, this MELI ID information can be used at an ETH link end (and an ETH segment end) to learn the set of ETH maintenance entity levels passing through the ETH link and ETH segment. From the port identifier information present in the ETH-CC frames an ETH link end (and an ETH segment end) is able to learn the set of upstream ports that connect through the link or segment. Figure III-2 illustrates this learning at ETH link ends (Srv/ETH(-m)\_A\_Sk) and ETH segment ends (ETHS/ETH\_A\_Sk).



**Figure III- 2 – ETH maintenance entity levels and upstream ports learned**

Consider a fault occurring in an ETH link in one direction (Figure III-3), a set of maintenance entities (at multiple levels) is impacted. ETH-AS signal generation would in such case use the learned maintenance entity level and upstream port number information and generates ETH-AS frames per maintenance entity level instance, including the set of upstream port numbers.

For the case STP is present, an ETH link fault in a single direction will disable the use of the other direction of the link (for the traffic frames). At this point it is assumed that we will specify a kind of "Reverse Direction Link Down (RDLD)" maintenance signal<sup>2</sup> that runs between a Srv/ETH(-m)\_A\_So and a Srv/ETH(-m)\_A\_Sk function to inform the far end of the link that it is down. This signal should then result in ETH-AS signal generation at the far end of the link as well (aAIS = aSSF or dRDLD).



**Figure III-3 – ETH-AS insertion example I**

<sup>2</sup> As a first approximation (and perhaps already sufficient), RDI/BDI signals can be used as RDLD signal. The parameter controlling the port state MAC\_Operational = CI\_SSF or dRDLD. As a first and perhaps sufficient approximation MAC\_Operational = AI\_TSF or dRDI (from e.g. Sn\_TT\_Sk or Sn-X-L\_TT\_Sk).

The different ETH-AS signals are forwarded<sup>3</sup> by the ETH flow domains and each ETHS\_FT\_Sk function extracts the ETH-AS signals of its maintenance entity level and processes the included information (upstream port numbers that are disconnected due to fault). It will use this information to suppress the associated loss of continuity fault causes that will be detected as a consequence of the link fault.

The ETH-AS signals for other maintenance entity levels are simply passed through these ETHS\_TT\_Sk functions.

Figure III-4 present a second example with a bi-directional ETH link fault. Figure III-5 assumes an alternative link being available in the topology, which is initially blocked by spanning tree (or network management, or ...). After ETH link fault is detected e.g. STP will restore the ETH connection by taking the black link part of the active topology. At the same time it will block traffic (including ETH-AS OAM) incoming to the ETH-FDs at the end of the failed link. A blocked port will have to flush their learned set of maintenance entity level instances and upstream port numbers.

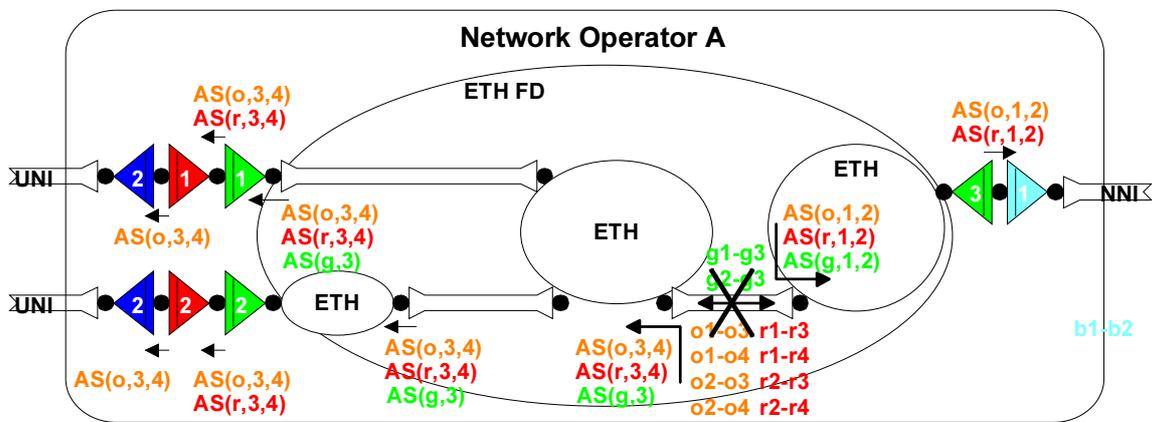


Figure III-4 – ETH-AS insertion example II

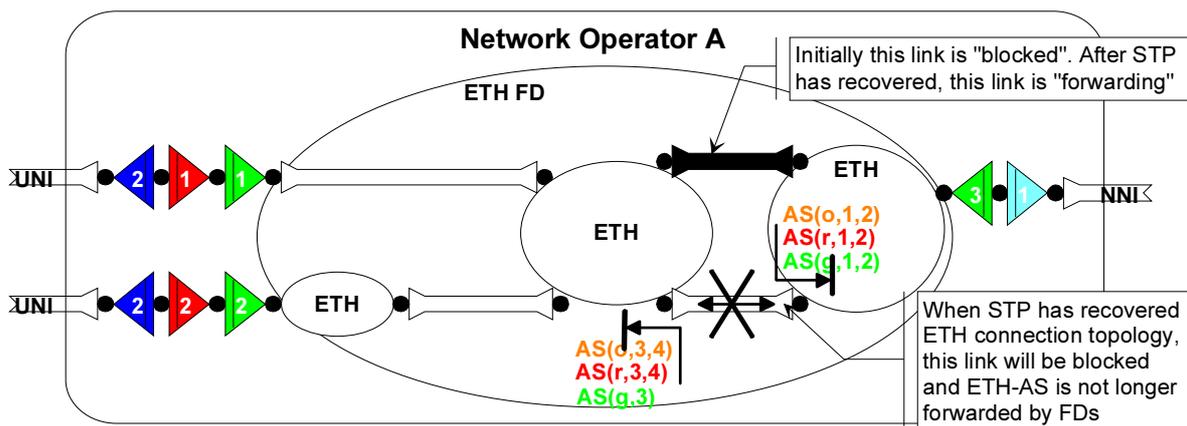


Figure III- 5 – ETH-AS insertion example II with restoration capability

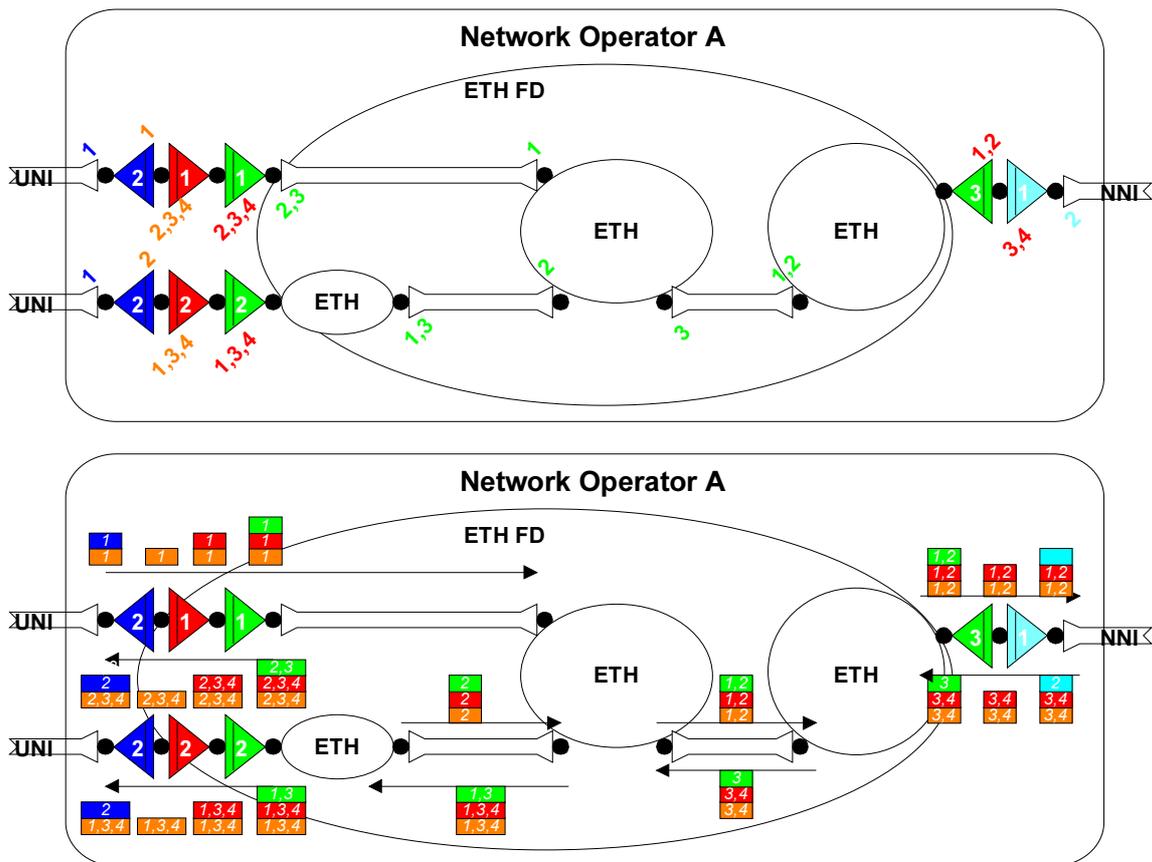
<sup>3</sup> On a link fault, the port state changes as far as I understand... will this have any impact on the forwarding of these generated and inserted ETH-AS signals?

**ISSUE: what if the topology only can be partially recovered...**

NOTE – if instead of bridges an MPLS (VPLS) network would be used that would run Y.1711 OAM, there would be a look alike, feel alike management behaviour; the ETH maintenance entities are now replaced by MPLS maintenance entities...

### III-3 ETH-AS when deploying STID in ETH-CC

Figure III-6 illustrates the port identifiers of the maintenance entity at the top of the stack within a Srv/ETH adaptation sink function (link end) or ETHS/ETH adaptation sink function (segment end) in a multipoint ETH connection. Much less learning is required in this situation, and that is what is attractive... it also has a price...



**Figure III-6 – ETH maintenance entity port identifiers at the top of the stack (top) and full stack (bottom)**

A link fault (Figure III-7) will now generate a single ETH-AS frame with upstream port numbers from the ETH link ends for the top level maintenance entity. Then at the first segment endpoints (green) these ETH-AS signals are extracted and processed. The signal fail status is forwarded to the adaptation sink function in the segment endpoint, where it has to trigger insertion of ETH-AS for the interrupted top level (red) maintenance entity. Unfortunately there is insufficient information at these points to generate ETH-AS frames with specific upstream port number list.

So, should we generate non-specific ETH-AS frames (then also at link ends)? The consequence is that it also will suppress the reporting of a true ETH layer continuity or connectivity fault located elsewhere in the ETH connection... should our ETH OAM be able to detect and report a dual fault condition?

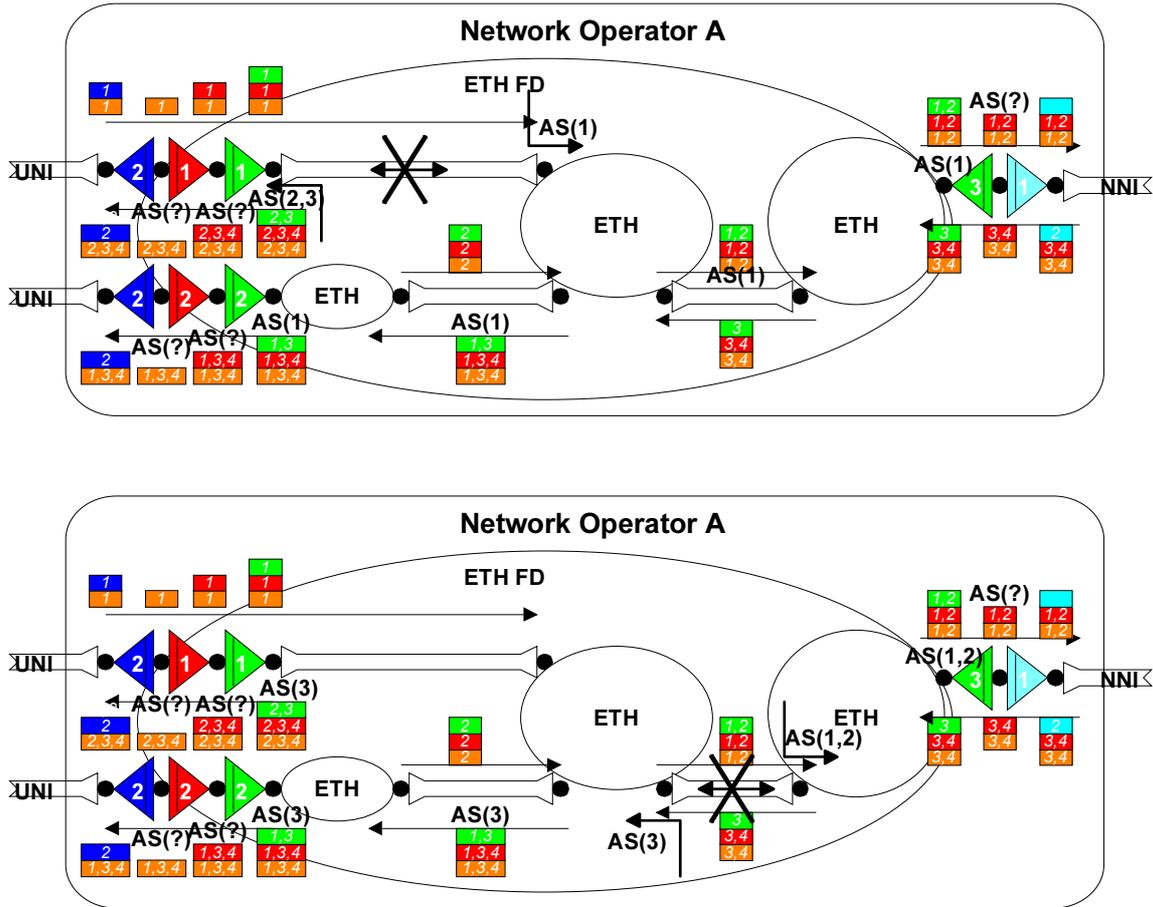
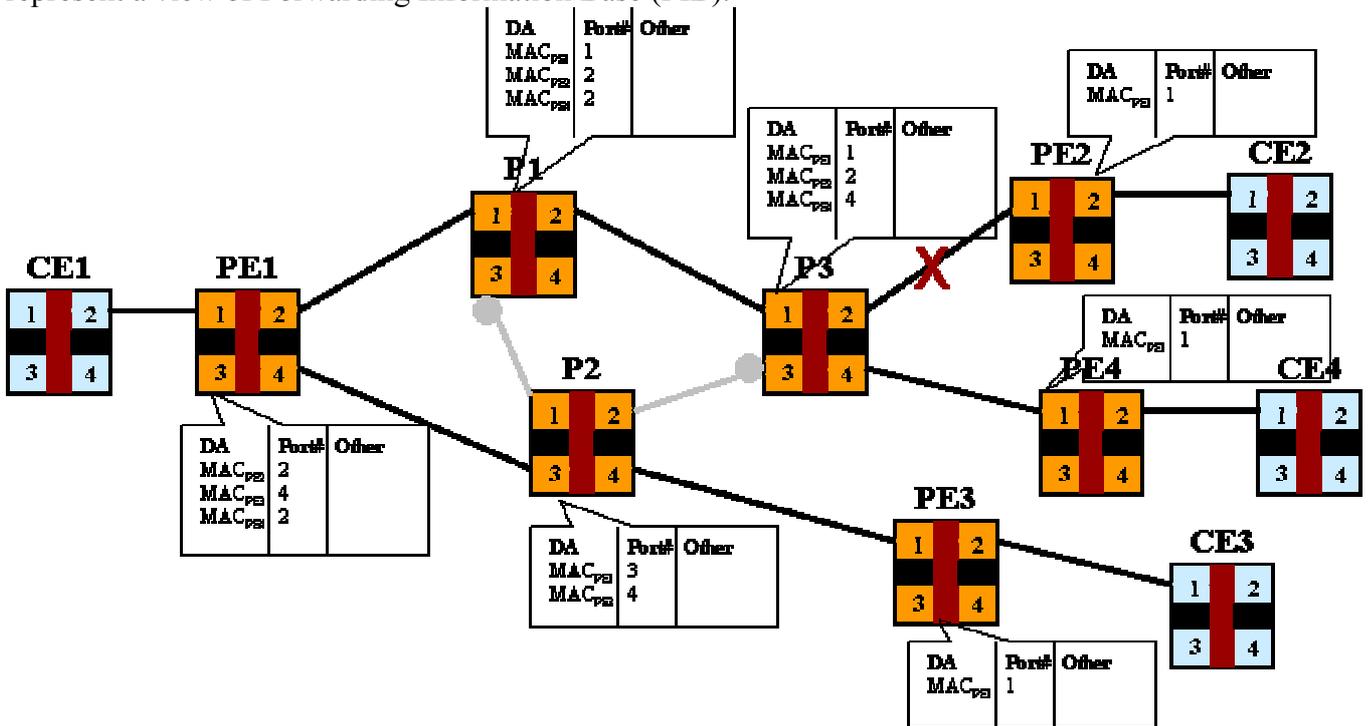


Figure III-7

**EDITOR’S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL WAS ADDED FROM WD 12 TO JUNE 7-11 MEETING. IT SHOULD BE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE PREVIOUS MATERIAL: INPUT REQUESTED FROM DINESH AND MAARTEN**

Figure III-8 represents a reference network where 3 bidirectional point-to-point services are assumed i.e. S12 (CE1-CE2), S13 (CE1-CE3), and S14 (CE1-CE4). Nodes PE1, PE2, PE3, and PE4 represent the provider edge nodes, while nodes P1, P2, and P3 represent the provider core nodes. The distinction between the core and edge provider nodes is simply that core nodes are not connected to any CE nodes, as per the reference network in Figure III-8.

Since redundancy is shown to exist in the network, links P2<sub>2</sub>-P3<sub>3</sub> and P1<sub>3</sub>-P2<sub>1</sub> may get blocked, either by Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) [3] or manual provisioning. The callouts in Figure 1 represent a view of Forwarding Information Base (FIB).



**Figure III-8: Connectionless reference network for AIS with link failure scenario #1**

A) Link Failure Scenario 1

When a link failure is considered, e.g. link P3<sub>2</sub>PE2<sub>1</sub>, service S12 is affected. Assuming that the link failure is detected on either end of the link, port P3<sub>2</sub> and port PE2<sub>1</sub> detect this failure. Now the possible options for node P3, if it supports AIS capability, are:

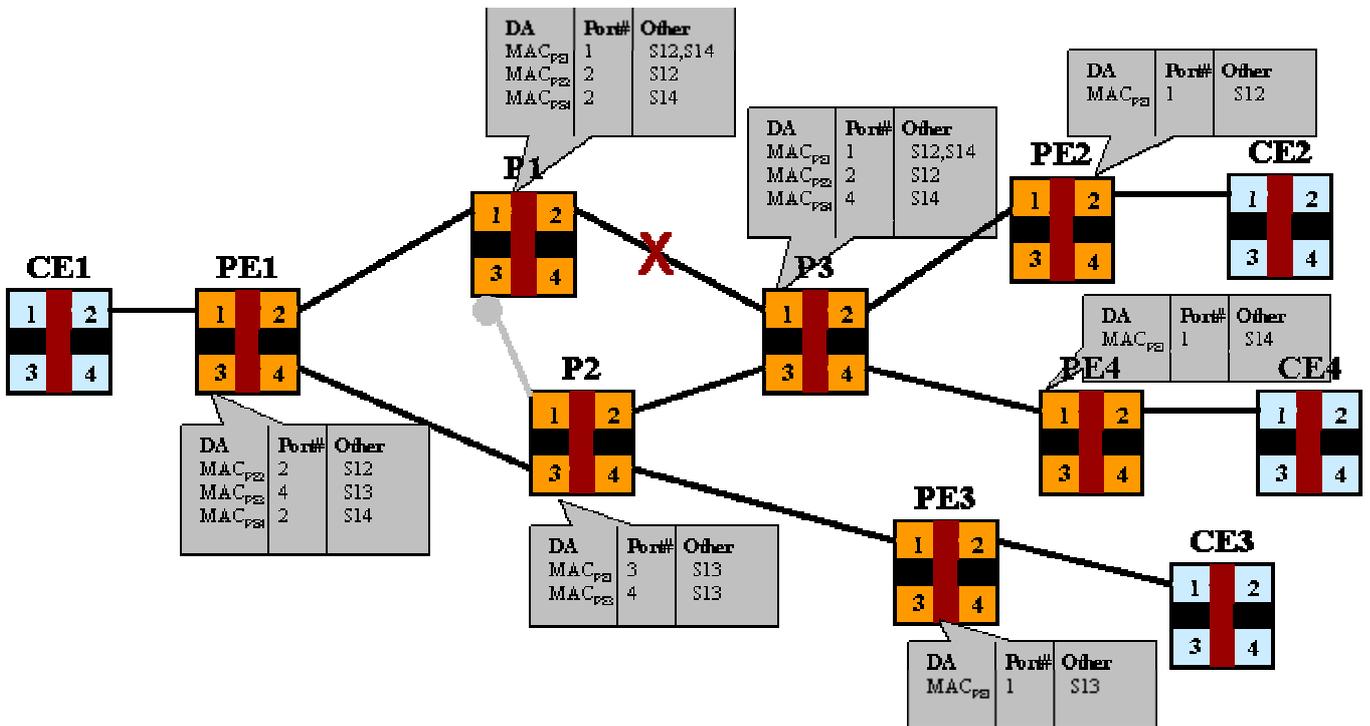
- i. Send AIS across all other ports
- ii. Send AIS selectively across selective ports
- iii. Not send AIS at all

When considering option (i), sending AIS to all ports is not very useful, e.g. PE3 does not have any use for this AIS as the service instance S13 supported by PE3 is not effected by link P3<sub>2</sub>PE2<sub>1</sub> failure

Option (ii) seems viable as the determination to forward AIS can be made on the basis of service instances e.g. P3 could determine that port P3<sub>2</sub> belongs to say VLAN 20, which is also associated with port P3<sub>1</sub> for the same point-to-point service instance S12. When sent out across port P3<sub>1</sub>, the AIS is now received by node P1 across port P1<sub>2</sub>. Since at P1, only other port associated with same service instance is port P1<sub>1</sub>, AIS is forwarded to port P1<sub>1</sub>. Such hop-by-hop forwarding of Ethernet AIS seems pragmatic.

However, one issue may arise when STP or its variants are used which result in flushing of FIBs due to Topology Change Notification (TCN) BPDUs. Under such circumstances hop-by-hop forwarding of AIS is not feasible, as the association of VLANs and corresponding ports on each node is lost due to TCN related flushing.

**B) Link Failure Scenario 2**



**Figure III-9: Connectionless reference network for AIS with link failure scenario #2**

When a link failure is considered, e.g. link P1<sub>2</sub>P3<sub>1</sub>, service S12 and S14 are initially affected since link P2<sub>2</sub>P3<sub>3</sub> is initially blocked, either by STP or its variants or by manual provisioning. However, since this link failure is not a network isolating failure, e.g. link P2<sub>2</sub>P3<sub>3</sub> is unblocked eventually, and no permanent loss of connectivity is experienced between PE1 and PE2 or PE4.

Assuming that the link  $P_{1_2}P_{3_1}$  failure is detected on either end of the link, port  $P_{1_2}$  and port  $P_{3_1}$  detect this failure. Now the possible options for node P3, if it supports AIS capability, are:

- i. Send AIS across all other ports
- ii. Send AIS selectively across selective ports
- iii. Not send AIS at all

Similar to discussions in A), option (ii) is desirable when AIS functionality is supported and required.

However, one issue may arise when link  $P_{2_2}P_{3_3}$  is unblocked and port  $P_{3_3}$  on node P3 now joins the same service instance as port  $P_{3_1}$ . Following questions arise:

- a) Whether node P3 should forward AIS along ports  $P_{3_2}$ ,  $P_{3_3}$ , and  $P_{3_4}$  or not generate AIS at all i.e. option (iii)?
- b) Under what circumstances does the node sending AIS stop sending AIS?
- c) If node P3 does send the AIS, what does these AIS mean to node PE2 or PE4 or PE1 since the service is already restored?
- d) If node P3 should not send AIS or should stop sending AIS after link  $P_{2_2}P_{3_3}$  is unblocked, how does node P3 establish association between the failure and restoration events?

Similarly, when it is assumed from above discussion that node P3 does forward AIS along ports  $P_{3_2}$ ,  $P_{3_3}$ , and  $P_{3_4}$ , node P2 is likely to receive both AIS and service frames and other OAM frames (e.g. CC) for the same service instance across the same port. Question arises:

- e) Whether node P2 should forward AIS along ports  $P_{2_3}$  or should ignore AIS and not forward it?

Further, if now another service instance S23 is created between nodes CE2 and CE3, ports  $P_{3_3}$  and  $P_{2_2}$  and  $P_{2_4}$  are now also associated with S23 service instance. This reflects the need for per service level AIS since otherwise AIS related to link  $P_{1_2}P_{3_1}$  failure would get forwarded to node PE3 since port  $P_{3_3}$  is now associated with different service instances including S23 and port  $P_{2_2}$  is associated with different service instances including S23 as well.

### C) Other Issues

Based on the above discussions, it is also important to consider following additional issues:

- f) If AIS is required to be generated per service basis, given a single facility could carry thousands of services, the amount of AIS related traffic can be significant, especially around the time when the network has just experienced a fault condition!
- g) The above situation is further problematic when the AIS is required to be forwarded along each higher level ME within the network operator, service provider and/or customer domains.
- h) Is it always desirable to suppress service level alarms, if the facility level alarms have been detected, OR it is possible that service level alarms are still required independent of network level alarms since the OSS/NMS systems might be set up such.

## APPENDIX IV

Some existing Management Objects(MOs) that can be used for the performance management mechanisms mentioned in Section 8 include:

- **IEEE 802.3-2002**
  - aFramesTransmittedOK [5 – section 5.2.2.1.2]
  - aFramesReceivedOK [5 - 5.2.2.1.5]
  
- **IEEE 802.1Q-2003**
  - Frames Received [6 - 12.6.1.1.3]
  - Frames Outbound [6 - 12.6.1.1.3]
  
- **RFC 3635 - Ethernet-like interface MIB (Obsoletes 2665)**
  - IF-MIB
    - ifOutUCastPkts
    - ifOutMulticastPkts
    - ifOutBroadcastPkts
    - ifOutErrors
    - ifOutDiscards
    - ifInUCastPkts
    - ifInMulticastPkts
    - ifInBroadcastPkts
    - ifInErrors
    - ifInDiscards
  - aFramesTransmittedOK = ifOutUCastPkts + ifOutMulticastPkts + ifOutBroadcastPkts – (ifOutErrors + ifOutDiscards)
  - aFramesReceivedOK = ifInUCastPkts + ifInMulticastPkts + ifInBroadcastPkts + (ifInErrors + ifInDiscards)
  
- **RFC 2674 – VLAN Bridge MIB**
  - dot1qPortVlanStatisticsTable
    - dot1qTpVlanPortInFrames
    - dot1qTpVlanPortOutFrames

Note: It may be noted that these managed objects values eventually wrap. This can lead to inaccurate results when such an event occurs. However, if the time interval of observation is small, the inaccuracy can be avoided. Averaging of the results over the period of observation can alleviate the in flight frames issue.

## APPENDIX V

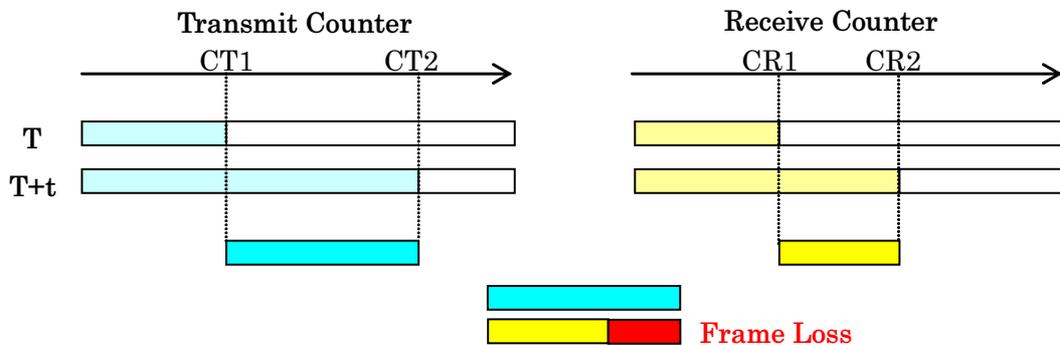
### V-1 Frame Loss Calculations

For the frame loss calculation, the four cases below should be taken into account when counters with finite digits (bits) are used.

- A) No wrapping around for both Transmit and Receive Counters
- B) Only Transmit Counter wraps around
- C) Only Receive Counter wraps around
- D) Both Transmit and Receive Counters wrap around

For each case, the frame loss can be calculated as following.

- A) No wrapping around for both Transmit and Receive Counters

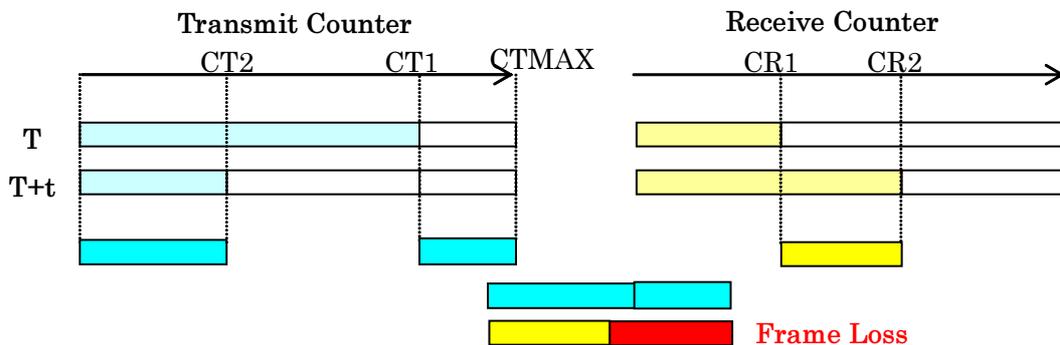


**Figure V-1: A) No wrapping around**

For this case, the frame loss can be calculated by the simple calculation.

$$\text{Frame Loss} = (CT2 - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1)$$

- B) Only Transmit Counter wraps around



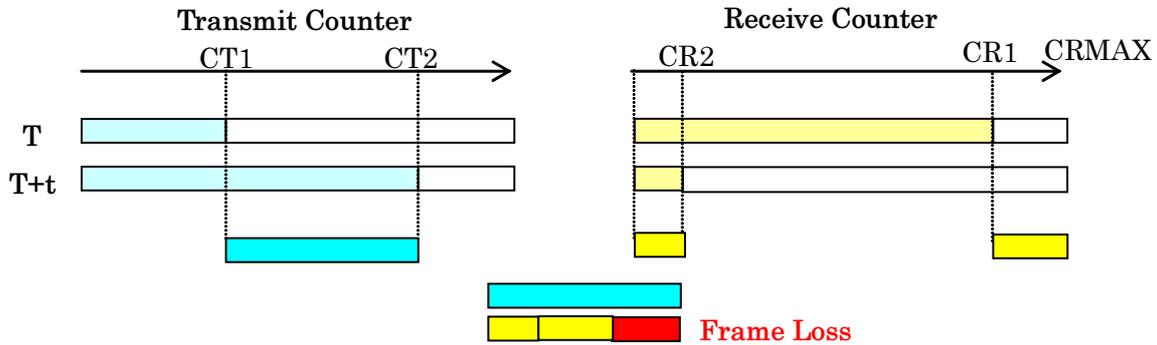
**Figure V-2: B) Transmit Counter wraps around**

In this case, it can be calculated by the following calculation as is described in the previous section

$$\text{Frame Loss} = ((CTMAX - CT1) + CT2 + 1) - (CR2 - CR1)$$

$$= (CT2 - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1) + (CTMAX+1)$$

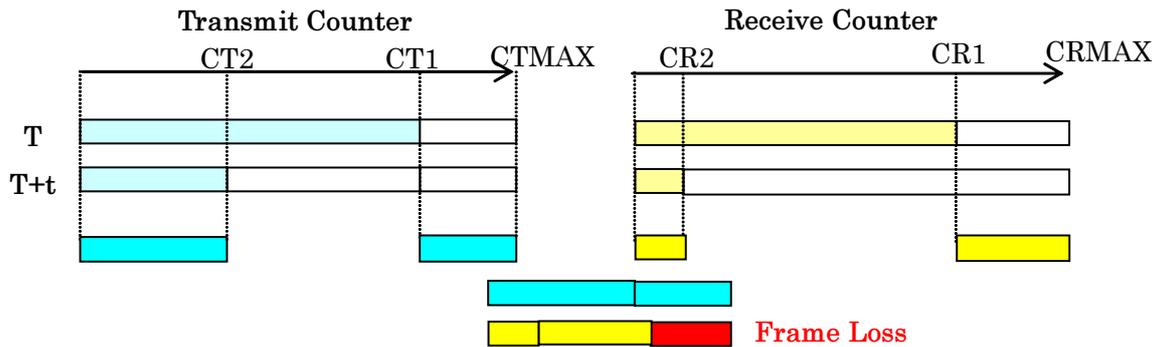
C) Only Receive Counter wraps around



**Figure V-3: C) Receive Counter wraps around**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Frame Loss} &= (CT2 - CT1) - ((CRMAX - CR1) + CR2+1) \\ &= (CT2 - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1) - (CRMAX+1) \end{aligned}$$

D) Both Transmit and Receive Counters wrap around



**Figure V-4: D) Both Counters wrap around**

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Frame Loss} &= ((CTMAX - CT1)+CT2+1) - ((CRMAX - CR1) + CR2+1) \\ &= (CT2 - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1) + (CTMAX+1) - (CRMAX+1) \end{aligned}$$

### **V-1-1 Simplified calculation for Frame Loss**

If the calculation is processed in unsigned value schema, the calculation formula for the frame loss can be greatly simplified by the following characteristics.

$$N+(MAX+1) \equiv N \pmod{MAX+1}$$

$$N-(MAX+1) \equiv N \pmod{MAX+1}$$

Therefore each calculation formulas for frame loss which are described in the section 8.2.3 and 8.2.4 can be transformed as below.

A) **Frame Loss** =  $(CT2 - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1)$

B) **Frame Loss** =  $(CT2 - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1) + CTMAX+1$   
 $= ((CT2 + (CTMAX+1)) - CT1) - (CR2 - CR1)$

$$= \underline{\underline{(\text{CT2} - \text{CT1}) - (\text{CR2} - \text{CR1})}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{C) Frame Loss} &= (\text{CT2} - \text{CT1}) - (\text{CR2} - \text{CR1}) - (\text{CRMAX}+1) \\ &= (\text{CT2} - \text{CT1}) - ((\text{CR2} + \text{CRMAX}+1) - \text{CR1}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(\text{CT2} - \text{CT1}) - (\text{CR2} - \text{CR1})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{D) Frame Loss} &= (\text{CT2} - \text{CT1}) - (\text{CR2} - \text{CR1}) + (\text{CTMAX}+1) - (\text{CRMAX}+1) \\ &= ((\text{CT2} + (\text{CTMAX}+1)) - \text{CT1}) - ((\text{CR2} + (\text{CRMAX}+1)) - \text{CR1}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{(\text{CT2} - \text{CT1}) - (\text{CR2} - \text{CR1})}} \end{aligned}$$

As described above, the frame loss can be calculated by the single calculation formula for any case if it is calculated in unsigned value schema.

If wrapping around of counters happen more than twice, the counters for the wrapping around are required to calculate the frame loss correctly.

---

## APPENDIX VI

### VI-1 The OAM Filtering Functional Block

The OAM filtering function is defined in section 6.5 .

This filtering function should be performed at the MEP. It can be define as part of the ETHS function. The ETHS function consists of the ETHS\_A function and the ETHS\_FT function. The ETHS\_FT is the flow termination function that injects and terminates or processes the OAM flow. The ETHS\_A is the adaptation function that adapts OAM flow to ETH flow domain or upper ME level. The OAM filtering functional block is defined within the ETHS\_A functional block.

Fig. VI-1 shows the ETHS/ETH\_A\_So Function and Fig. VI-2 shows ETHS/ETH\_A\_Sk Function. The OAM filtering function is defined in ETHS/ETH\_A\_So function.

Fig. VI-3 shows the ETHS\_So and the ETHD\_So function. Fig. VI- 4 shows the ETHS\_Sk and the ETHD\_Sk function. The OAM generation function described in the ETHS\_FT\_So injects OAM flows. The OAM termination and processing function described in the ETHS\_FT\_Sk terminates or properly processes the OAM flow from ETHD function. This function terminates or processes OAM flows in case where the OAM level of ME coincides with the OAM level of flows.

The logics of OAM filtering function are  
as follows:

- (1) ME level of Flow  $\leq$  ME level of MEP: Discard
- (2) ME level of Flow  $>$  ME level of MEP: Forward

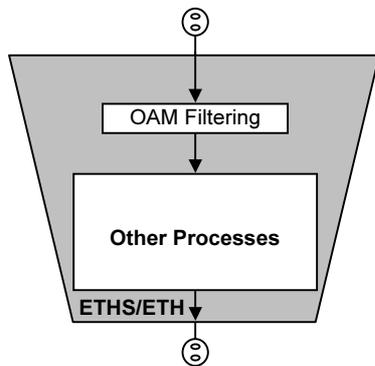


Fig. VI- 1. ETHS/ETH\_A\_So Function

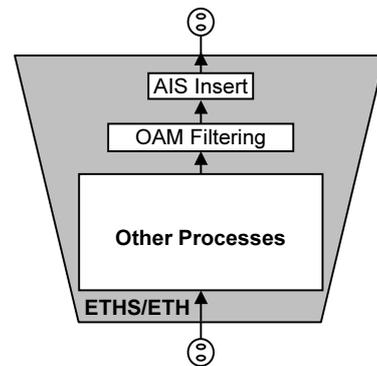
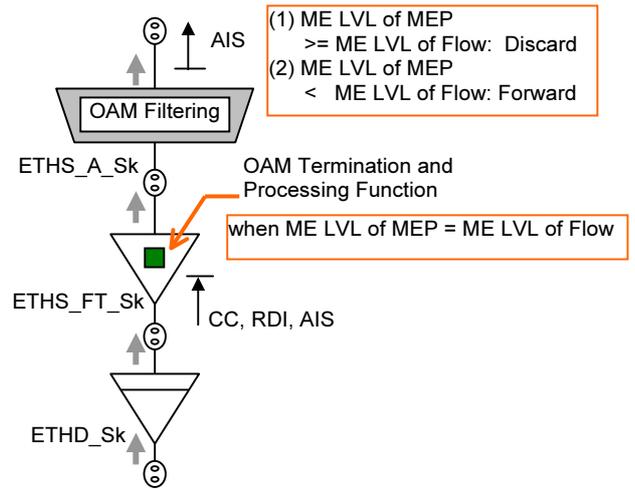
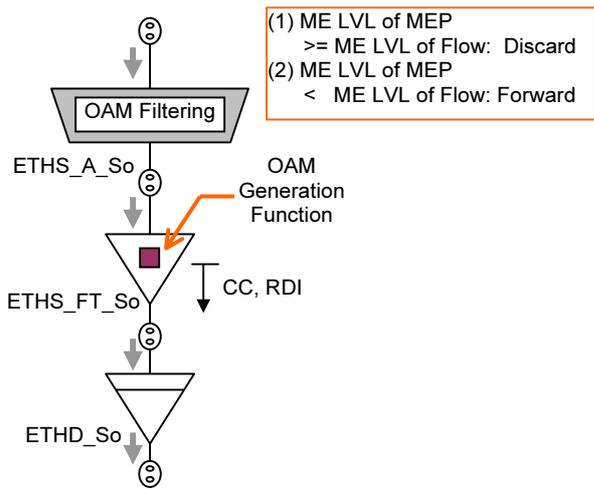


Fig. VI-2. ETHS/ETH\_A\_Sk Function



**Fig. VI-3. ETHS\_So and ETHD\_So Function    Fig. VI-4.ETHS\_Sk and ETHD\_Sk Function**

## APPENDIX VII

### VII-1 The ETHS/ETH\_A Functional Block

The common information element is processed by the following order in the ETHS/ETH\_A\_So function.

- i) DA/SA
- ii) VLAN Tag
- iii) OAM Type
- iv) Version
- v) ME level
- vi) OpCode
- vii) Transaction/ Service ID
- viii) Individual area

According to this order, the ETHS/ETH\_A\_So function block is derived as shown in Fig. VII- 1. The process of DA/SA and VLAN tag is not done in this function but in the Sev/ETH\_A functional block. The detail mechanism of other function block is F.F.S. And the ETHS/ETH\_A\_Sk functional block and ETHS/ETH\_FT\_Sk/So functional block is still open.

This material will be included in G.8021.

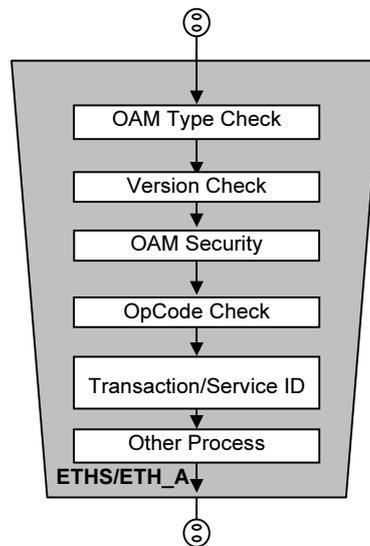


Fig. VII- 1. ETHS/ETH\_A\_So Function

## APPENDIX VIII

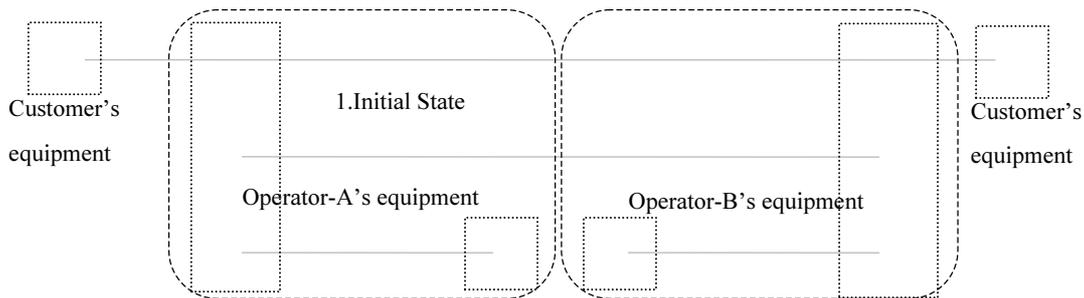
### VIII-1 Provisioning Example

The figures below are example sequences of ME provisioning.

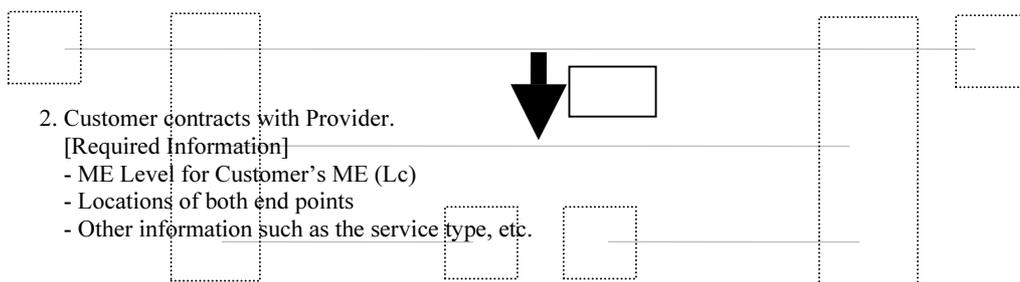
To simplify the sequences, there are several assumptions like below.

- Absolute Assignment Mechanism is used for the ME Level.
  - Assignment/Allocation of each ME Level value is FFS.
- Based on the basic model of ME, there are 1 customer, 1 service provider and 2 network operators.
- All bridges used by the provider to provide the service to the customer can be directly managed by the operator. Therefore provisioning operations are permitted only to an operator of the network operator organization.
  - The case where the provider uses its own bridges is FFS.
- ServiceIDs and MPIDs are FFS.

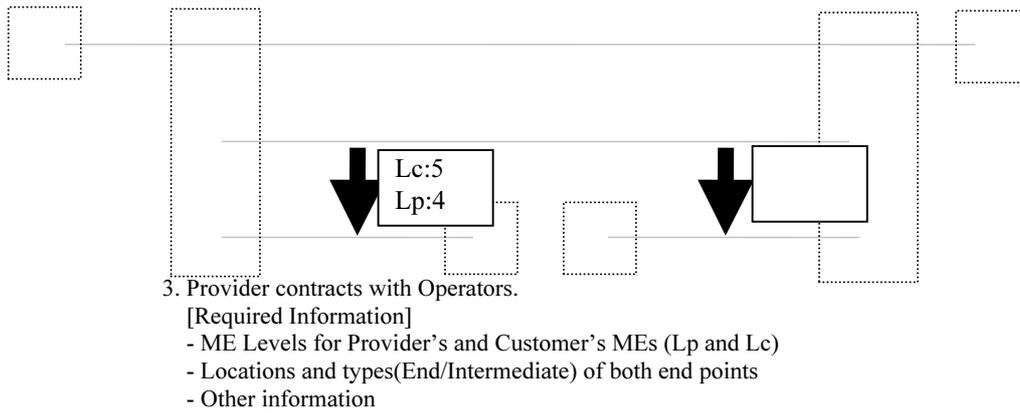
**EDITOR'S NOTE: THE PROVISIONING SEQUENCES BELOW SHOULD BE DISCUSSED FURTHER MORE CONSIDERING WITH THE PORT/MEP/MIP STATES. CONTRIBUTIONS ARE INVITED.**



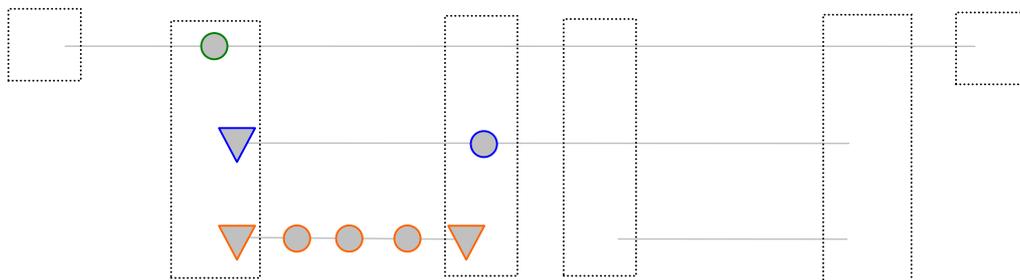
**Figure VIII- 1 Initial state**



**Figure VIII- 2 Contract between Customer and Provider**



**Figure VIII- 3 Contract between Provider and Operators**



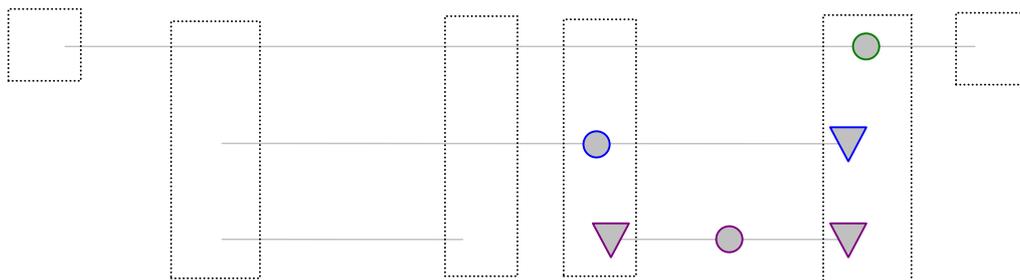
4a. Operator-A creates its own MPs, Provider's MPs and Customer's MIP on its equipments.

**Figure VIII- 4a Operator-A creates MPs on its equipments**

(Discussion 1) In this example, all MPs are created by the operator. Is this feasible?

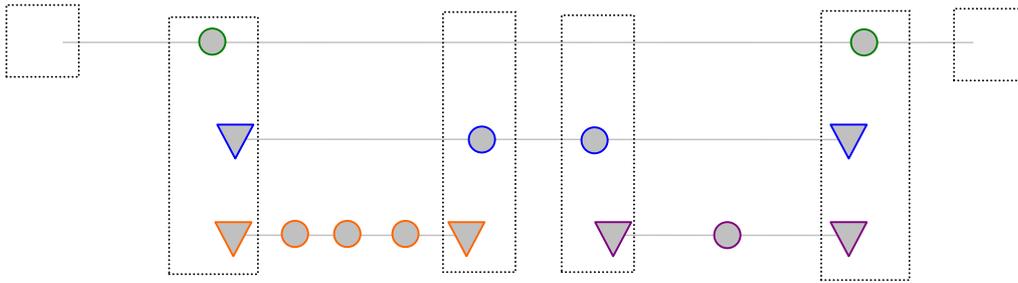
There are several options for this.

- Only Operator can create MPs. (like this example)
- Each operator in each level can create MPs for that level.
- Any other case?



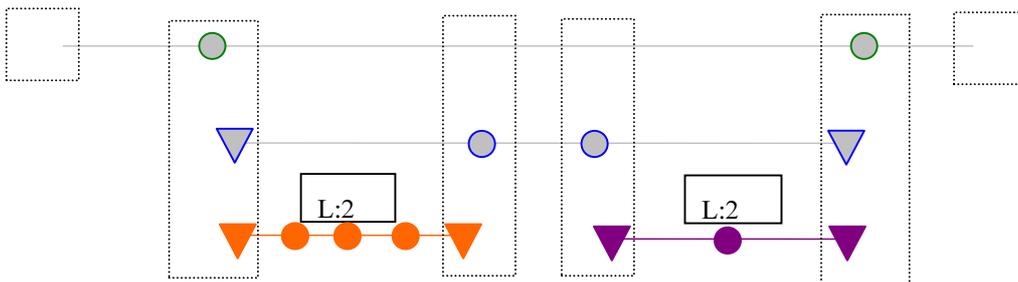
4b. Operator-B creates its MPs, Provider's MPs and Customer's MIP on its equipments.

**Figure VIII- 4b Operator-B creates MPs on its equipments**



4. after 4a and 4b, all MPs except for the customer's MEPs are created.

**Figure VIII- 4 All MPs are created except for the Customer's MEPs**

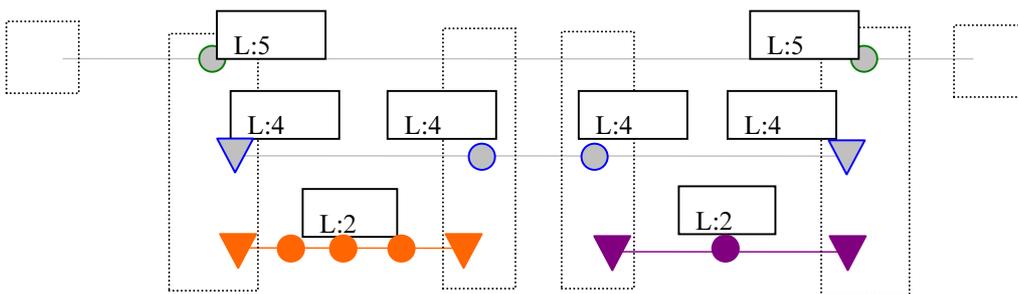


5. Operators assign ME Level to their MEPs and MIPs, then check the connectivity of each ME.

**Figure VIII- 5 Operators activate their MPs**

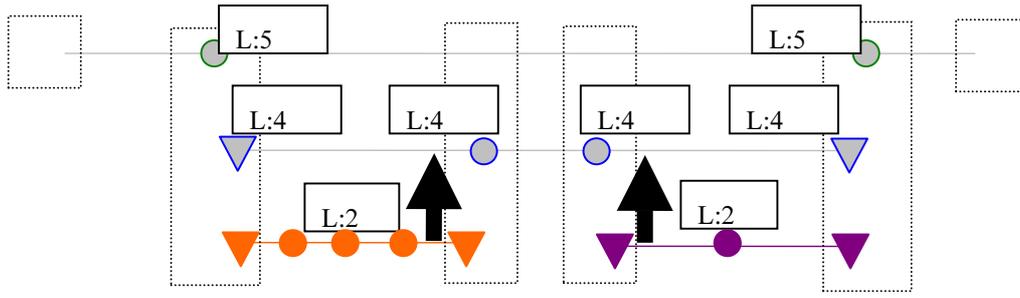
(Discussion 2) In this example, all MPs are at first created and then activated. Therefore MEPs and MIPs must have states, such like “disabled”, “activated” and so on. Do we really have to define these states?

(Discussion 3) How to verify the connectivity of ME? For example, at first MEP to MEP LB will be done, then Link Trace will be used to ensure the route, and finally CC will be started, etc. It is better to clarify these basic sequences.



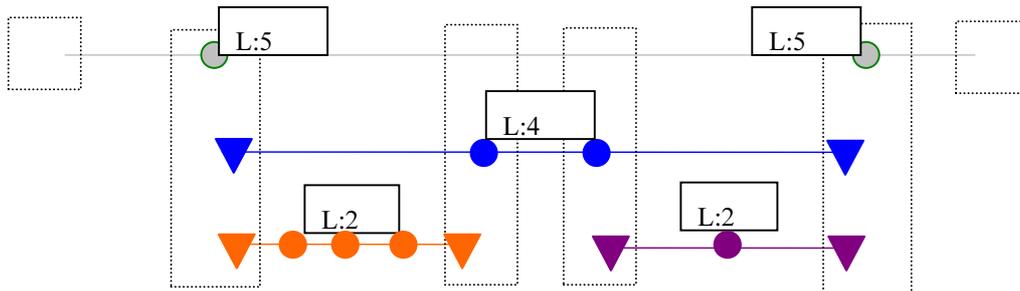
6. Operators assign ME Level to Provider's MEPs and Customer's MIPs.

**Figure VIII- 6 ME Levels are assigned to Provider's and Customer's MEPs**



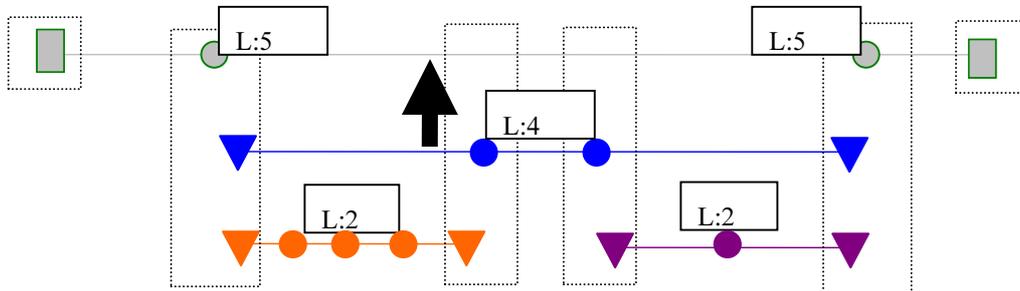
7. Operators inform the information about MPs to Provider.

**Figure VIII- 7 Provider receives the necessary information from Operators**



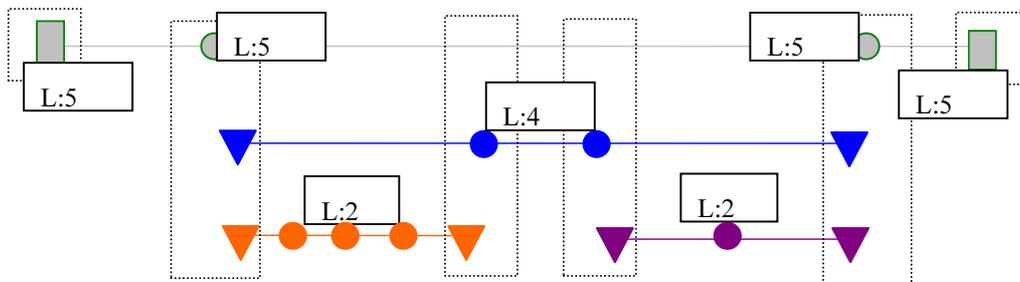
8. Provider verifies the connectivity of its ME.

**Figure VIII- 8 Provider activates its MPs**



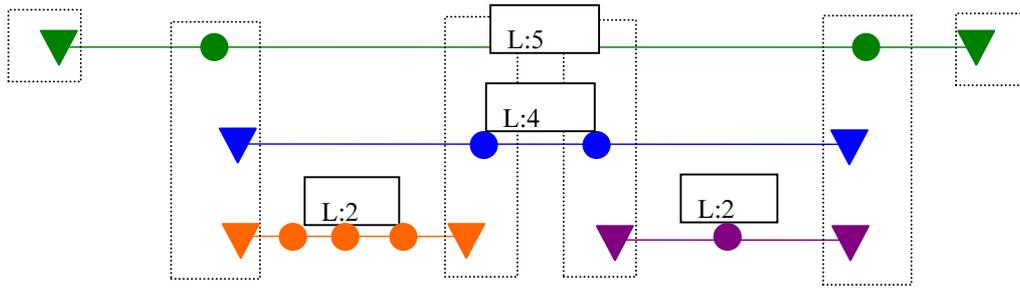
9. Customer creates its MEPs.

**Figure VIII- 9 Customer receives the necessary information and creates its MEPs**



10. Customer assigns ME Levels to its MEPs

**Figure VIII- 10 Customer assigns ME Level to its MEPs**



11. Customer verifies the connectivity of its ME.

**Figure VIII- 11 Customer activates their ME**