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Recommendation

ITU-T G.8152.1/Y.1375.1 (2021) Amd. 1 (02/2023)

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SERIES Y: Global information infrastructure, Internet protocol aspects, next-generation networks, Internet of Things and smart cities

Internet protocol aspects – Transport

Operation, administration, maintenance (OAM) management information and data models for the MPLS-TP network element

Amendment 1

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Recommendation ITU-T G.8152.1/Y.1375.1

Operation, administration, maintenance (OAM) management information and data models for the MPLS-TP network element

Amendment 1

Summary

Recommendation ITU-T G.8152.1/Y.1375.1 specifies the operation, administration, maintenance (OAM) information model and data models for multi-protocol label switching – transport profile (MPLS-TP) transport network element (NE) to support specific interface protocols and specific management and control functions. The information model is interface protocol neutral and derived from the ITU-T G.8152/Y.1375 foundation MPLS-TP NE information model. The data models are interface protocol specific and translated from the information model with the assistance of an automated translation tool. The specific data models considered in this Recommendation include, but are not limited to, yet another new generation (YANG) data models. The specific management and control functions covered by this Recommendation are the ITU-T G.8113.1/Y.1372.1 specific OAM functions. The YANG modules of this Recommendation are intended to be compatible with the relevant base generic YANG modules from the IETF for the ITU-T G.8113.1/Y.1372.1 OAM functionality.

Amendment 1 of this Recommendation enhances the MPLS-TP OAM information/data model specification to specify the on-demand UML and YANG models. The OAM models, including the version 1.0 specified proactive OAM, are also aligned with the pattern of the Ethernet OAM model defined in Recommendation ITU-T G.8052.1/Y.1346.1.

Amendment 1 also adds Appendix III to demonstrate how to use the IETF MPLS static lsp model with MPLS-TP co-oam models, and Appendix IV to demonstrate IETF MPLS static UML re-engineered from MPLS Static YANG.

History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group	Unique ID*
1.0	ITU-T G.8152.1/Y.1375.1	2021-01-13	15	11.1002/1000/14559
1.1	ITU-T G.8152.1/Y.1375.1 (2021) Amd. 1	2023-02-06	15	11.1002/1000/15211

Keywords

Data model, information model, MPLS-TP, OAM, protocol-neutral, transport resource, UML, YANG.

* To access the Recommendation, type the URL http://handle.itu.int/ in the address field of your web browser, followed by the Recommendation's unique ID. For example, http://handle.itu.int/11.1002/1000/11830-en.

FOREWORD

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The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

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In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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Operation, administration, maintenance (OAM) management information and data models for the MPLS-TP network element

Amendment 1

Editorial note: This is a complete-text publication. Modifications introduced by this amendment are shown in revision marks relative to Recommendation ITU-T G.8152.1/Y.1375.1 (2021). Appendices III and IV are added by this amendment but are shown in clean text to facilitate their reading.

1 Scope

This Recommendation specifies the operation, administration, maintenance (OAM) information model and data models for multi-protocol label switching – transport profile (MPLS-TP) transport network element (NE) to support specific interface protocols and specific management and control functions. The information model is interface protocol neutral and derived from the ~~pruning and refactoring the [ITU-T G.7711] core information model and~~ [ITU-T G.8152] foundation MPLS-TP NE information model. The data models are interface protocol specific and translated from the information model with the assistance of an automated translation tool. The specific data models considered in this Recommendation include, but are not limited to, yet another new generation (YANG) data models. The specific management and control functions covered by this Recommendation are the [ITU-T G.8113.1] specific OAM functions.

The YANG modules of this Recommendation are aimed to be compatible with the relevant base generic YANG modules from the IETF for the [ITU-T G.8113.1] OAM functionality.

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.

[ITU-T G.7711] Recommendation ITU-T G.7711/Y.1702 (~~2018~~2022), *Generic protocol-neutral information model for transport resources.*

[ITU-T G.8013] Recommendation ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 (2015), *Operation, administration and maintenance (OAM) functions and mechanisms for Ethernet-based networks.*

[ITU-T G.8113.1] Recommendation ITU-T G.8113.1/Y.1372.1 (2015), *Operations,* administration *and maintenance mechanisms for MPLS-TP in packet transport networks.*

[ITU-T G.8121] Recommendation ITU-T G.8121/Y.1381 (2018), *Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks.*

[ITU-T G.8121.1] Recommendation ITU-T G.8121.1/Y.1381.1 (2018), *Characteristics of MPLS-TP equipment functional blocks supporting ITU-T G.8113.1/Y.1372.1 OAM mechanisms.*

[ITU-T G.8151] Recommendation ITU-T G.8151/Y.1374 (2020), *Management aspects of the MPLS-TP network element*.

[ITU-T G.8152] Recommendation ITU-T G.8152/Y.1735 (2018), *Protocol-neutral management information model for the MPLS-TP network element.*

[IETF RFC 6371] IETF RFC 6371 (2011), *Operations, Administration, and Maintenance Framework For MPLS-Based Transport Networks*.

[IETF RFC 6991] IETF RFC 6691 (2013), *Common YANG Data Types*.

[IETF RFC 7950] IETF RFC 7950 (2016), *The YANG 1.1 Data Modeling Language*.

[IETF RFC 8340] IETF RFC 8340 (2018), *YANG Tree Diagrams*.

[IETF RFC 8342] IETF RFC 8342 (2018), *Network Management Datastore Architecture (NMDA)*.

[IETF RFC 8531] IETF RFC 8531 (2019), *Generic YANG Data Model for Connection-Oriented Operations, Administration, and Maintenance (OAM) Protocols*.

3 Definitions

3.1 Terms defined elsewhere

This Recommendation uses the following terms defined elsewhere:

3.1.1 maintenance entity (ME)~~:~~ [ITU-T G.8013]

3.1.2 maintenance entity group (MEG)~~:~~ [ITU-T G.8013]

3.1.3 MEG end point (MEP)~~:~~ [ITU-T G.8013]

3.1.4 MEG intermediate point (MIP)~~:~~ [ITU-T G.8013]

3.1.5 on-demand monitoring~~:~~ [ITU-T G.8013]

3.1.6 proactive monitoring~~:~~ [ITU-T G.8013]

3.1.7 maintenance domain (MD)~~:~~ [IETF RFC 8531]

3.1.8 maintenance association (MA)~~:~~ [IETF RFC 8531]

3.1.9 session~~:~~ [IETF RFC 8531]

3.2 Terms defined in this Recommendation

None.

4 Abbreviations and acronyms

This Recommendation uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

1DM	One-way Delay Measurement
1DMo	On-demand one-way Delay Measurement
1DMp	Proactive one-way Delay Measurement
TH	One-way Throughput Test
AIS	Alarm Indication Signal
APS	Automatic Protection Switching
CCM	Continuity Check Message

CTP	Connection Termination Point
DM	Delay Measurement
DMo	On-demand Delay Measurement
DMp	Proactive Delay Measurement
DMM	Delay Measurement Message
DMR	Delay Measurement Reply
DT	Diagnostic Test
LCK	Locked
LM	Loss Measurement
LMo	On-demand Loss Measurement
LMp	Proactive Loss Measurement
LMM	Loss Measurement Message
LMR	Loss Measurement Reply
LOC	Loss of Continuity
LSP	Label Switched Path
LT	Link Trace
MCC	Management Communication Channel
ME	Maintenance Entity
MEG	Maintenance Entity Group
MEP	Maintenance entity group End Point
MD	Maintenance Domain
MA	Maintenance Association
MI	Management Information
MIB	Management Information Base
MIP	Maintenance entity group Intermediate Point
MPLS	Multi-Protocol Label Switching
MPLS-TP	Multi-Protocol Label Switching – Transport Profile
NC	Network Connection
NE	Network Element
OAM	Operation, Administration and Maintenance
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PM	Performance Monitoring
PW	Pseudowire
RDI	Remote Defect Indication
RT	Route Trace
SCC	Signalling Communication Channel
Sk	Sink

SLA	Service Level Agreement
SL	Synthetic Loss Measurement
SLp	Proactive Synthetic Loss Measurement
SLo	On-demand Synthetic Loss Measurement
SN	Sub-Network
SNC	Sub-Network Connection
SNCP	Sub-Network Connection Protection
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
So	Source
SQ	Sequence
TCM	Tandem Connection Monitoring
TCS	Traffic Conditioning and Shaping
TH	Throughput
TST	Test
TP	Termination Point
TT	Trail Termination
TTL	Time-To-Live
TTP	Trail Termination Point
UML	Unified Modelling Language
YANG	Yet Another New Generation

5 Conventions

5.1 Information modelling conventions

See clause 5.1 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.1 UML modelling conventions

See clause 5.1 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.2 Model artefact lifecycle stereotypes conventions

See clause 5.2 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.3 Forwarding entity terminology conventions

See clause 5.3 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.4 Conditional package conventions

See clause 5.4 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.1.5 Pictorial diagram conventions

See clause 5.5 of [ITU-T G.7711].

5.2 Equipment function conventions

5.2.1 Maintenance entity group end point (MEP) [ITU-T G.8121]

See clause 5.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8152].

5.2.2 Maintenance entity group intermediate point (MIP) [ITU-T G.8121]

See clause 5.2.2 of [ITU-T G.8152].

5.2.3 MEPs and MIPs along a maintenance entity

See clause 5.2.3 of [ITU-T G.8152].

5.3 Colour code conventions

The following "colour code" is used in this Recommendation:

Table 5-1 – Colour code convention

"colour code"	ITU-T G.8152.1 object class
	Object classes imported from [ITU-T G.8152]
	Object classes reverse-engineered from IETF
	Preliminary or experimental object classes in this Recommendation
	Object classes in this Recommendation
	Abstract object classes in this Recommendation

6 Functions of MPLS-TP OAM

The specific functions covered by this Recommendation are OAM functions of [ITU-T G.8121], [ITU-T G.8121.1] and [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The OAM capability support is listed in Table 6-1. The right-most column is used to describe the involved object instances of the OAM functions.

Table 6-1 – OAM capability support

Consolidation of Tables 7-1 of [ITU-T G.8152] and 7-1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]

OAM function [ITU-T G.8113.1]			**OAM mechanism** [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1]	**Involved object instances**
Proactive performance measurement (PM)	Loss measurement (LM)	Direct near-end loss	CCM (Dual-ended) 8.8.4 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.1 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Both the A-end MEP and Z-end MEP
		Direct near-end loss & far-end loss	LM (Single-ended) 8.8.4 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.4 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.6 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Single MEP
		Synthetic near-end loss	~~Not supported~~Both the A-end MEP and Z-end MEP	
		Synthetic near-end loss & far-end loss	~~Not suppported~~Single MEP	

Table 6-1 – OAM capability support

Consolidation of Tables 7-1 of [ITU-T G.8152] and 7-1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]

OAM function [ITU-T G.8113.1]			**OAM mechanism** [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1]	**Involved object instances**
	Delay measurement (DM)	1-way near-end delay	1DM (dual-ended) 8.8.6 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.6 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.7 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Both the A-end MEP and Z-end MEP
		• 2-way delay, • 1-way near-end delay • 1-way far-end delay	DM (single-ended) 8.8.6 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.6 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.8 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Single MEP
On-demand performance measurement (PM)	Loss measurement (LM)	Direct near-end loss & far-end loss	LM (single-ended) 8.8.5 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.5 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.6 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Single MEP
		Synthetic near-end loss	Both the A-end MEP and Z-end MEP~~Not supported~~	
		Synthetic near-end loss & far-end loss	Single MEP~~Not supported~~	
	Delay measurement (DM)	1-way near-end delay	1DM (dual-ended) 8.8.7 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.7 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.7 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Both the A-end MEP and Z-end MEP
		• way near-end delay • way far-end delay • 2-way delay	DM (single-ended) 8.8.7 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.7 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.8 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Single MEP
	Throughput	1-way throughput test (1TH)	TST (dual-ended) 8.8.8 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.8 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.5 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Both the A-end MEP and Z-end MEP
Proactive fault management (FM)	Continuity check and connectivity verification (CC of ITU-T CV)		CCM 8.8.1 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Gen: A-end MEP of the LSP (or PW or TCM or Section) to Z-end MEP Rec: Z-end MEP
	Remote defect indication (RDI)		RDI bit of CCM 8.8.2 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Gen: Z-end MEP of the LSP (or PW or TCM or Section) to A-end MEP Rec: A-end MEP
	Alarm indication signal (AIS)		AIS 8.6.2 and 8.8.10 of [ITU-T G.8121]	Gen: Intermediate TP of the LSP (or PW or TCM) to downstream

Table 6-1 – OAM capability support

Consolidation of Tables 7-1 of [ITU-T G.8152] and 7-1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]

OAM function [ITU-T G.8113.1]		**OAM mechanism** [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1]	**Involved object instances**
		8.6.2 and 8.8.10 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.3 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Rec: Downstream MEP
	Locked signal (lock report) (LCK)	LCK 8.6.3 and 8.8.10 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.6.3 and 8.8.10 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.4 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Gen: Intermediate TP of the LSP (or PW or TCM) to both upof [ITU-T down stream Rec: Downstream MEP Rec: Upstream MEP
	Client signal failure (CSF)	CSF 8.7.3 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.7.3 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.9 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Gen: A-end MEP to Z-end MEP Rec: Z-end MEP
On-demand fault management (FM)	Connectivity verification (CV)	LB 8.8.3 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.3 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.2 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Gen: A-end MEP of the LSP (or PW or TCM or Section) to Z-end MEP Rec: Z-end MEP or Intermediate MIP
	Lock instruction (LKI) – Out of scope of this Recommendation		–
	Route tracing (RT) – For further study	RT 8.8.9 of [ITU-T G.8121] 8.8.9 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 7.2.1.3 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	For further study
	Diagnostic test (DT)	LB (bidirectional) 8.8.3 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.2 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] TST (unidirectional) 8.8.8 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] 8.2.5 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]	Gen: A-end MEP of the LSP (or PW or TCM or Section) to Z-end MEP Rec: Z-end MEP and Respond back to A-end MEP
OAM for other applications	Automatic protection switching (APS) – Out of scope of this Recommendation		–
	Management communication channel (MCC)of ITU-T signalling communication channel (SCC) – Out of scope of this Recommendation		–

In Table 6-1, there are five types of MPLS-TP OAM, include proactive OAM for performance measurement, on-demand OAM for performance measurement, proactive OAM for fault management and on-demand OAM for fault management and OAM for other applications. The functions of OAM for other applications are out of the scope of this Recommendation. All these MPLS-TP OAM functions are applicable to MPLS-TP sections, label switched paths (LSPs) and pseudowires (PWs).

6.1 Proactive OAM for performance measurement

The proactive OAM for performance measurement is used for performance monitoring purposes. There are two types of functions in Table 6-1: proactive loss measurement and proactive delay measurement.

6.1.1 Proactive loss measurement (LM)

The proactive loss measurement (LM) function is used to measure packet loss on a connection for performance-monitoring purposes. It is performed continuously, and its result is used to verify the performance of the connection against the service level agreement (SLA). This function can be performed by two methods: dual-ended proactive LM by continuity check message (CCM) and single-ended proactive LM by loss measurement message/loss measurement reply (LMM/LMR). The CCM process for dual-ended proactive LM is defined in clauses 8.8.4 of [ITU-T G.8121] and 8.8.1 of [ITU-T G.8121.1]. This process calculates the number of transmitted and lost packets per second. The LMM/LMR process for single-ended LM is defined in clause 8.8.4 of [ITU-T G.8121.1]. This process counts the number of transmitted and received packets.

6.1.2 Proactive delay measurement

The proactive delay measurement is used to measure packet delay (PD) and packet delay variation (PDV) on a connection for performance-monitoring purposes. It is performed continuously, and its result is used to verify the performance of the connection against the service level agreement (SLA). This function can be performed by two methods: single-ended DM by delay measurement message/delay measurement reply (DMM/DMR) and dual-ended DM by one-way delay measurement (1DM). The DMM/DMR process for single-ended proactive DM is defined in clauses 8.8.6.3-8.8.6.6 of [ITU-T G.8121.1]. A source maintenance entity group end point (MEP) sends frames with delay measurement message (DMM) to its peer sink MEP and receives frames with DM reply (DMR) information from its peer sink MEP to carry out two-way frame delay and two-way frame delay variation measurements. The 1DM process for dual-ended proactive DM is defined in clauses 8.8.6 of [ITU-T G.8121] and 8.8.6.7-8.8.6.10 of [ITU-T G.8121.1]. A source MEP sends frames with 1DM packet to its peer sink MEP and sink MEP enables 1DM to calculate one-way frame delay and one-way frame delay variation. This method needs the clocks between the two MEPs should be synchronized.

6.2 On-demand for performance measurement

The on-demand OAM for performance measurement is used for maintenance purposes. It is performed during a configured specific time interval and its result can be used for diagnosis and analysis. There are three types of functions in Table 6-1: on-demand loss measurement, on-demand delay measurement and throughput measurement.

6.2.1 On-demand loss measurement

The on-demand loss measurement is used to measure packet loss for direct near-end and far-end. This function commonly be performed by the method of single-ended on demand LM with LMM/LMR. The LMM/LMR process for single-ended LM is defined in clause 8.8.5 of [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1] and OAM protocol data unit (PDU) formats are defined in clause 8.2.6 of [ITU-T G.8113.1].

6.2.2 On-demand delay measurement

The on-demand delay measurement is used to measure packet delay for near-end and far-end. This function can be performed by two methods: single-ended DM by DMM/DMR and dual-ended DM by 1DM. The DMM/DMR process for single-ended proactive DM is defined in clauses 8.8.7.3-8.8.7.6 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.8 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. A source MEP sends frames with delay measurement message (DMM) to its peer sink MEP and receives frames with DM reply (DMR) information from its peer sink MEP to carry out two-way frame delay and two-way frame delay variation measurements. The 1DM process for dual-ended proactive DM is defined in clauses 8.8.7 of [ITU-T G.8121] and 8.8.7.7-8.8.7.10 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.7 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. A source MEP sends frames with 1DM packet to its peer sink MEP and sink MEP enables 1DM to calculate one-way frame delay and one-way frame delay variation. This method needs the clocks between the two MEPs should be synchronized.

6.2.3 Throughput measurement

Throughput measurement is a test function for measuring the rate of receiving packet percentage at sink MEP when source MEP sends OAM test packets at an increasing rate. This function can be performed by two methods: single-ended throughput and dual-ended throughput. This function commonly is performed by the method of dual-ended throughput test (TST) 1-way throughput test (1TH). The TST (1TH) process for dual-ended throughput is defined in clauses 8.8.8 of [ITU-T G.8121] and 8.8.8.2-8.8.8.5 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.5 of [ITU-T G.8113.1].

6.3 Proactive fault management

The proactive OAM for fault measurement is used for fault management for monitoring purposes. In Table 6-1, there are five types of functions: continuity check and connectivity verification (CC/CV), remote defect indication (RDI), alarm indication signal (AIS), locked signal (LCK) and client signal failure (CSF).

6.3.1 Continuity check and connectivity verification (CC/CV)

The proactive continuity check and connectivity verification (CC/CV) function is used for fault monitoring. The source (So) MEP sends continuity check/connectivity verification (CC/CV) OAM packets periodically at the configured rate. Then the sink (Sk) MEP monitors the arrival of these CC/CV OAM packets at the configured rate and detects the defect of loss of continuity (LOC). The CC/CV function is defined in clause 7.2.1.1.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The CCM process is defined in clauses 8.8.1.2-8.8.1.3 of [ITU-T G.8121.1].

6.3.2 Remote defect indication (RDI)

The proactive remote defect indication (RDI) is an indicator which can be used by a MEP to communicate to its peer MEPs. When a MEP detects a signal fail condition, it sends an RDI to its peer MEPs. An RDI is used only when proactive CC/CV bidirectional transmission is enabled. The RDI function is defined in clause 7.2.1.1.2 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The CCM process for RDI is defined in clauses 8.8.1.2 and 8.8.1.3 of [ITU-T G.8121.1].

6.3.3 Alarm indication signal (AIS)

The proactive alarm indication signal (AIS) function is used to suppress alarms from a server MEP to the downstream sink client MEP. The AIS function is defined in clause 7.2.1.1.3 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.3 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The AIS process is defined in clauses 8.6.2 and 8.8.10 of [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1].

6.3.4 Locked signal (Lock report) (LCK)

The proactive locked signal (LCK) function is used to communicate to the client (sub-)layer MEPs the administrative locking of a server (sub-)layer MEP and consequential interruption of data traffic forwarding in the client (sub-)layer. The LCK function is defined in clause 7.2.1.1.4 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.4 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The LCK process is defined in clauses 8.6.3 and 8.8.10 of [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1].

6.3.5 Client signal failure (CSF)

The proactive client signal fail (CSF) function is used to process client defects and propagate a client signal defect to the associated remote MEPs using OAM packets. This function is usually used when the client of the MPLS-TP trail does not support a native defect/alarm indication mechanism. The CSF function is defined in clause 7.2.1.1.5 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.9 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The CSF process is defined in clause 8.7.3 of [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1].

6.4 On-demand fault management

The on-demand OAM for fault measurement is used in fault management for maintenance purposes. In Table 6-1, there are six types of functions: CV, LKI, RT, DT. LKI is out of the scope this Recommendation.

6.4.1 Connectivity verification (CV)

On-demand connectivity verification (CV) function is used to detect failures in the path for trouble-shooting purposes. It can be used to check in end-to-end MEG or just between an MEP and a specific MIP. This function is defined in clause 7.2.1.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.1 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. The CVM/CVR process is defined in clause 8.8.3 of [ITU-T G.8121] and [ITU-T G.8121.1].

6.4.2 Diagnostic test (DT)

The on-demand DT function is used to estimate fault location by sending OAM DT packets on one direction of the MEG, such as packet loss and bit errors estimation. DT can be performed by two methods: bidirectional loopback (LB) and unidirectional TST. LB procedure for DT is defined in clause 9.1.2 of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and its OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.2 of [ITU-T G.8113.1]. TST process is defined in clause 8.8.8 of [ITU-T G.8121.1] and its OAM PDU format is defined in clause 8.2.5 of [ITU-T G.8113.1].

7 Information model of MPLS-TP OAM

This clause contains the UML information model of the MPLS-TP OAM functions identified in clause 6. This information model is derived ~~through pruning and refactoring the Recommendation [ITU-T G.7711] core information model and~~from the Recommendation [ITU-T G.8152] foundation MPLS-TP NE information model.

7.1 IETF CO-OAM UML Re-engineered from CO-OAM YANG

IETF has developed the ietf-connection-oriented-oam YANG model, defined in [IETF RFC 8531], which is the generic YANG model for OAM intended to be used as the basis for technology-specific (e.g., MPLS-TP OAM) augmentations. Therefore, the first step to model the ITU-T G.8152.1 information model is to reverse-engineer the UML model from [IETF RFC 8531] YANG model. Figure 7-1 shows object classes reverse-engineered from the [IETF RFC 8531] YANG model.

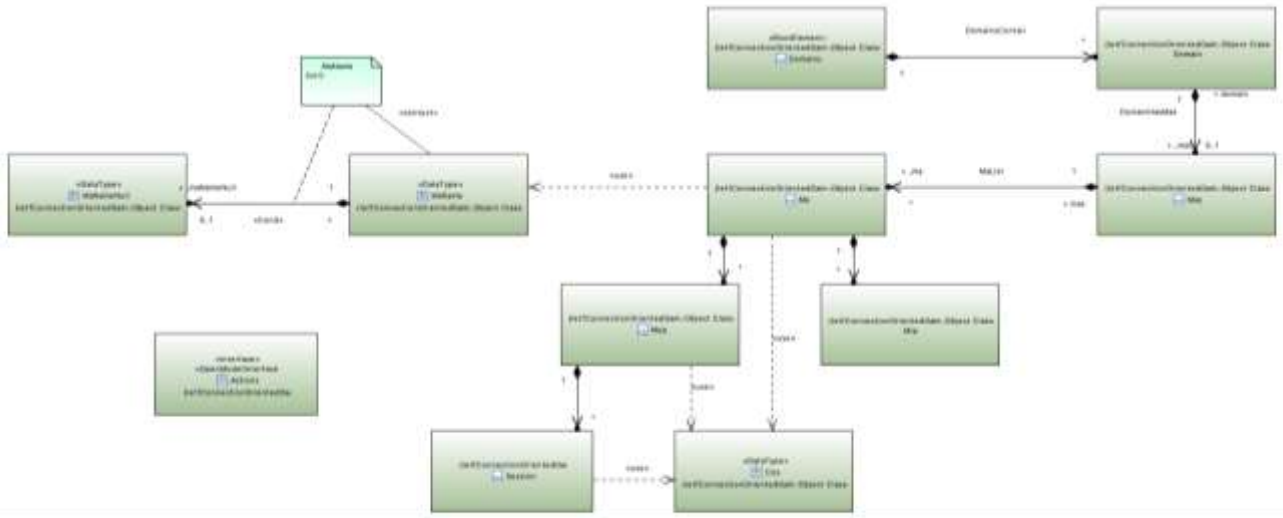


Figure 7-1 – Object classes reverse-engineered from the IETF RFC 8531 YANG model

In order to extract from [ITU-T G.8152] for the [ITU-T G.8113.1] OAM specific properties, and to simplify the models of ITU-T G.8152.1, a few Pac classes are defined by pruning and refactoring the [ITU-T G.8152] TTP and CTP to ~~specify~~augment the Mep, Mip, Session and Ma object classes in [IETF RFC 8531]~~ the TerminationSpec and ConnectionPointAndAdapterSpec, following [ITU-T G.8152]'s usage of the [ITU-T G.7711] model~~. The [ITU-T G.8113.1] related OAM attributes and operations of the [ITU-T G.8152] UML model are retained in the pruning and refactoring.

a. OAM function Pacs:

They are re-factored from Mep, MT TTP and MT CTP of [ITU-T G.8152]. See Table II.2 and Table II.3 in Appendix II. These Pac classes are used to manage the OAM functions listed in clause 6.

b. Measurement Job Pacs:

They are re-factored from the measurement job classes of [ITU-T G.8152], see Figure 7-3. These Pac classes are used to manage the performance measurement functions listed in clause 6.

The measurement job Pacs are composite to the SessionSpec, which is used to augment the IETF session object class.

c. Mep and Mip:

In ITU-T G.8152.1, the IETF Mep and Mip are used. In order to augment IETF Mep and Mip with [ITU-T G.8113.1] OAM functions, the MtMepSpec and MtMipSpec are used. The MtMepSpec contains OAM function Pacs.

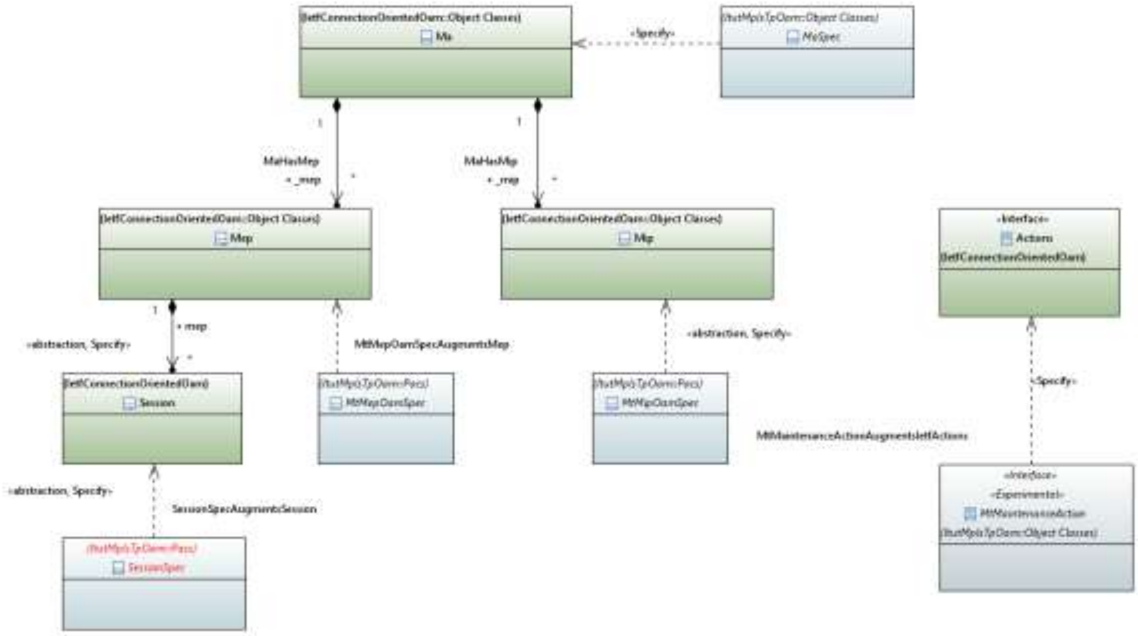


Figure 7-2 – High-level sketch of ITU-T G.8152.1 object classes

Figure 7-2 shows a high-level sketch of ITU-T G.8152.1 object classes. ~~From~~ In clauses 7.1 and 7.3~~to clause 7.4~~, the intent of all these clauses is to prune and refactor ~~[~~ITU-T G.8113.1~~]~~ OAM properties from [ITU-T G.8152] UML model. In order to augment the IETF MA class, an MtMaSpec class is designed to contain MPLS-TP specific attributes.

7.2 MPLS-TP OAM UML

~~7.1~~7.2.1~~Required object classes~~G.8152 based object classes considered

To manage the carrier MPLS-TP OAM functions identified in clause 6, the following object classes are required:

– MT_TrailTerminationPoint/Bidirectional/Sink/Source *and the subordinate Pacs*

– MT_ConnectionTerminationPoint/Bidirectional/Sink/Source *and the subordinate Pacs*

– Mep/Bidirectional/Sink/Source

– Mip/Bidirectional/Sink/Source

– MepControl

– MipControl

– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl

– OnDemandSingleEndedMeasuremnetJobControl

– OnDemandSingleEndedMeasuremnetJobControlSource

– OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink

– ProactiveMeasurementJobControl
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSinkG8113Dot1
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSourceG8113Dot1
– MT_CurrentData
– ProactiveDmCurrent/HistoryData
– ProactiveLmCurrentData/HistoryData
– Proactive1LmCurrentData/HistoryData
– Proactive1DmCurrentData/HistoryData
– ThresholdProfile

The required object classes and their relationships are shown in Figure 7-3.

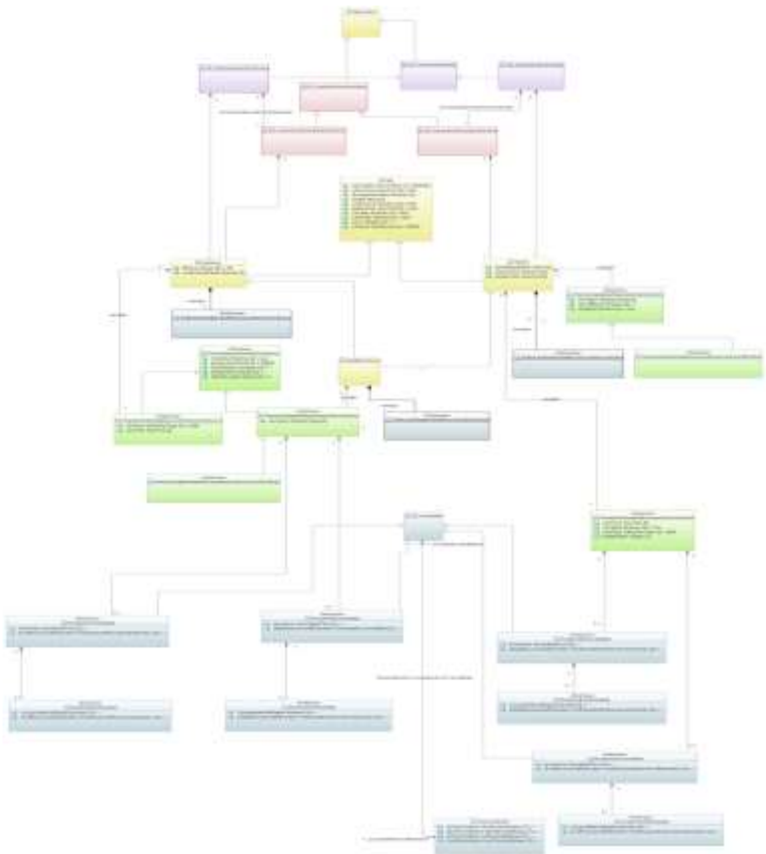
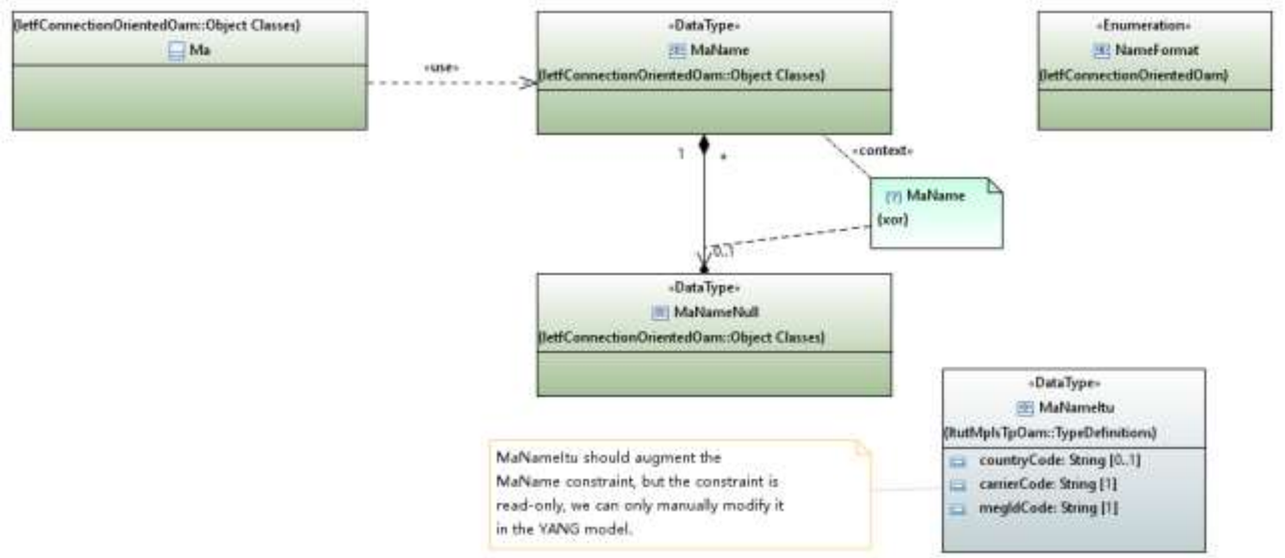


Figure 7-3 – ITU-T G.8152 object classes considered for ITU-T G.8152.1 MPLS-TP OAM model

The concepts ME, MEG, MEP, and MIP are described in both of [ITU-T G.8113.1] and [IETF RFC 6371]. Note that the information model in [ITU-T G.8152] is an NE-view information model and therefore it does not explicitly model the ME and MEG, which are beyond the scope of an NE-view. Rather, as depicted in Figure 7-~~2.A~~4, the MEP object class has the attribute megId, which identifies the MEG that the MEP belongs to.

NOTE – The MEG is modeled in [IETF RFC 8531] as a MD with a single MA. The MD name is null and the MA name provides the MEG-ID, which augments the MA name choice.



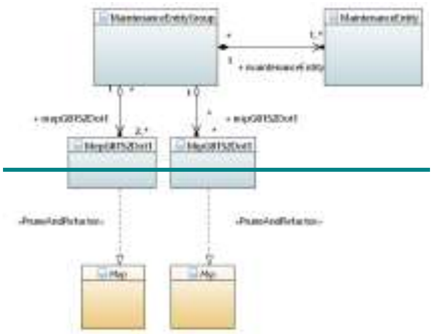


Figure 7-4~~2.A~~ – High-level MEG class diagram

– From the definition in [ITU-T G.8113.1], a MEP is the end point of a MEG, and a MIP is a point between the two MEPs within a MEG.

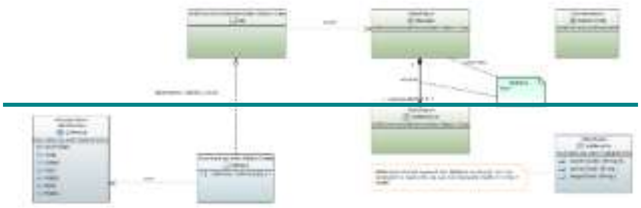
– From the definition [ITU-T G.8113.1], a ME can be viewed as an association between two MEPs.

– A ME may contain zero or more MIPs.

– A MEG can contain MEP and MIP instances, leaving ME only references of MEP and MIP.

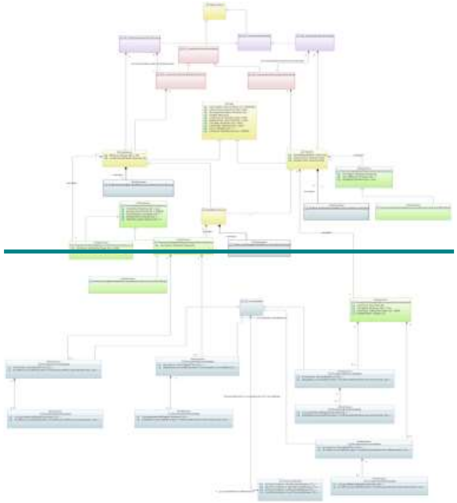
– An attribute 'mepId' is defined in the MEP class of [ITU-T G.8152], it could identify the MEP instances. So a 'mepId' is a good candidate for referring to a MEP instance, two of which could represent an association between two MEPs.

As Figure 7-4~~2.B~~ depicts, the [IETF RFC 8531] uses MD and MA concepts to manage MEPs and MIPs. ~~In order to augment the IETF MA class, an MtMaSpec class is designed to contain MPLS-TP specific attributes~~.



~~**Figure 7-2.B – High-level MA class diagram**~~

~~The required object classes and their relationships are shown in Figure 7-3.~~



~~Figure 7-3 – ITU-T G.8152 object classes considered for ITU-T G.8152.1 MPLS-TP OAM model~~

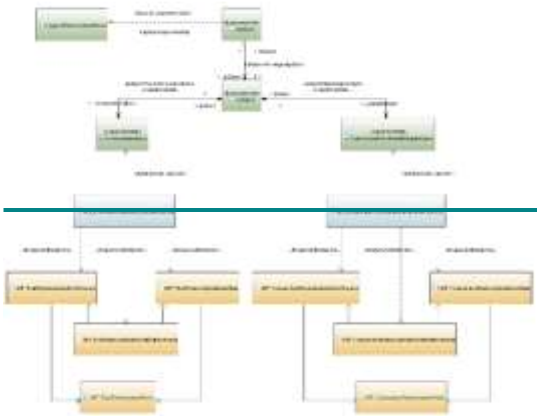
~~7.2 Required attributes and operations~~

7.2.2 Augmentation to the IETF re-engineered UML

This clause identifies which attributes and operations of the clause 7.2.1~~1~~ object classes should be pruned, and which should remain.

7.2.2.1 Termination points

The required object classes are pruned and refactored from the [ITU-T G.8152] information model, which augment the Mep, Mip, Session and Ma object classes~~TerminationSpec and ConnectionPointAndAdapterSpec of LpSpec~~ of [IETF RFC 8531] ~~[ITU-T G.7711] with the MPLS-TP TTP and connection termination point (CTP)~~ as shown in Figure 7-5~~4~~.



~~Figure 7-4 – Termination point augmentation and pruning/refactoring~~

– OAM related attributes of trail termination point (TTP) and CTP are refactored into OAM function Pacs (showed in Figure 7-5~~4~~), such as Mt~~Cc~~AisLckCommon~~Pac~~, MtCsf~~AisPac~~, ~~or~~ MtTst and MtOnDemandCv, ~~Pac,~~ and other attributes are pruned.

– [ITU-T G.8152] MT_TrailTerminationPointBidirectional and MT_ConnectionTerminationPointBidirectional both have attributes _mepBidirectional and _mipBidirectional in order to manage Mep and Mip. MT_TrailTerminationPointSource (or MT_ConnectionTerminationPointSource) and MT_TrailTerminationPointSink (or MT_ConnectionTerminationPointSink) do not have attributes refer to MepSource or MepSink. It is implicit that [ITU-T G.8152] only supports bidirectional MEP.

Figure 7-5~~4~~ provides a few Pacs to prune and refactor attributes from TTP and CTP object classes of [ITU-T G.8152], and Table II.1 of Appendix II has listed all attributes to be pruned and refactored in details.

7.2.2.2 MEP attributes

The required object classes that support the MPLS-TP OAM functions for CC/CV, AIS, LCK, CSF, DM and LM are listed as follows and shown in Figure 7-5.

ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob:

It contains only one instance of ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl class, which can control a two-way proactive measurement job by sending request from source Mep to sink Mep, and waiting for replies from sink Mep, then reporting result at the source Mep.

ProactiveDualEndedMeaJob:

It contains two instances of each proactive measurement job classes: ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource and ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink, which can control a one-way proactive measurement job by sending request from source Mep to sink Mep, and reporting result at the sink Mep.

For the above two measurement jobs, ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl and ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource inherit from abstract class ProactiveMeasurementJobControl, because they have common attributes.

OnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob:

It contains only one instance of OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl class, which can control a two-way ondemand measurement job by sending request from source Mep to sink Mep, and waiting for replies from sink Mep, then reporting result at the source Mep.

OnDemandDualEndedMeaJob:

It contains two instances of each ondemand measurement job class:

OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource and OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink, which can control a one-way ondemand measurement job by sending request from source Mep to sink Mep, and reporting result at the sink Mep.

For the above two measurement jobs, OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl and OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource inherit from abstract class OnDemandMeasurementJobControl, because they have common attributes.

The above four measurement jobs cannot be enabled at the same time, so there is an 'xor' constraint on them.

Also, for a dual ended measurement job, when the measurement session is establishing, one end of the session can and only can be configured as source, and another end of the session can and only can be configured as sink. So, there is an 'xor' constraint on the source and sink measurement job control classes.

In the IETF reverse-engineered UML model, a Mep can has zero, one or more sessions. A Session Spec is designed to be a composite of these four measurement jobs, and augments to the IETF Session in order to make the IETF Mep have ability to do [ITU-T G.8113.1] measurement jobs.

MtAisPac, MtLckPac, MtTstPac, and MtLmPac are used to package MPLS-TP OAM related attributes. Cc and Cv related attributes are already defined in [IETF RFC 8531], so they are pruned from [ITU-T G.8152].

MtAisPac and MtLckPac use the Cos from IETF and LckAisPeriod refactored from [ITU-T G.8152]. An MtMepOamSpec is a composite of these Pacs, and augments the IETF Mep. MtMepOamSpec uses MepType to identify the UP, DOWN and Node Mep.

Because IETF Mep already has a 'name' to identify Mep, the mepId 17ttribute is not needed in MtMepOamSpec.

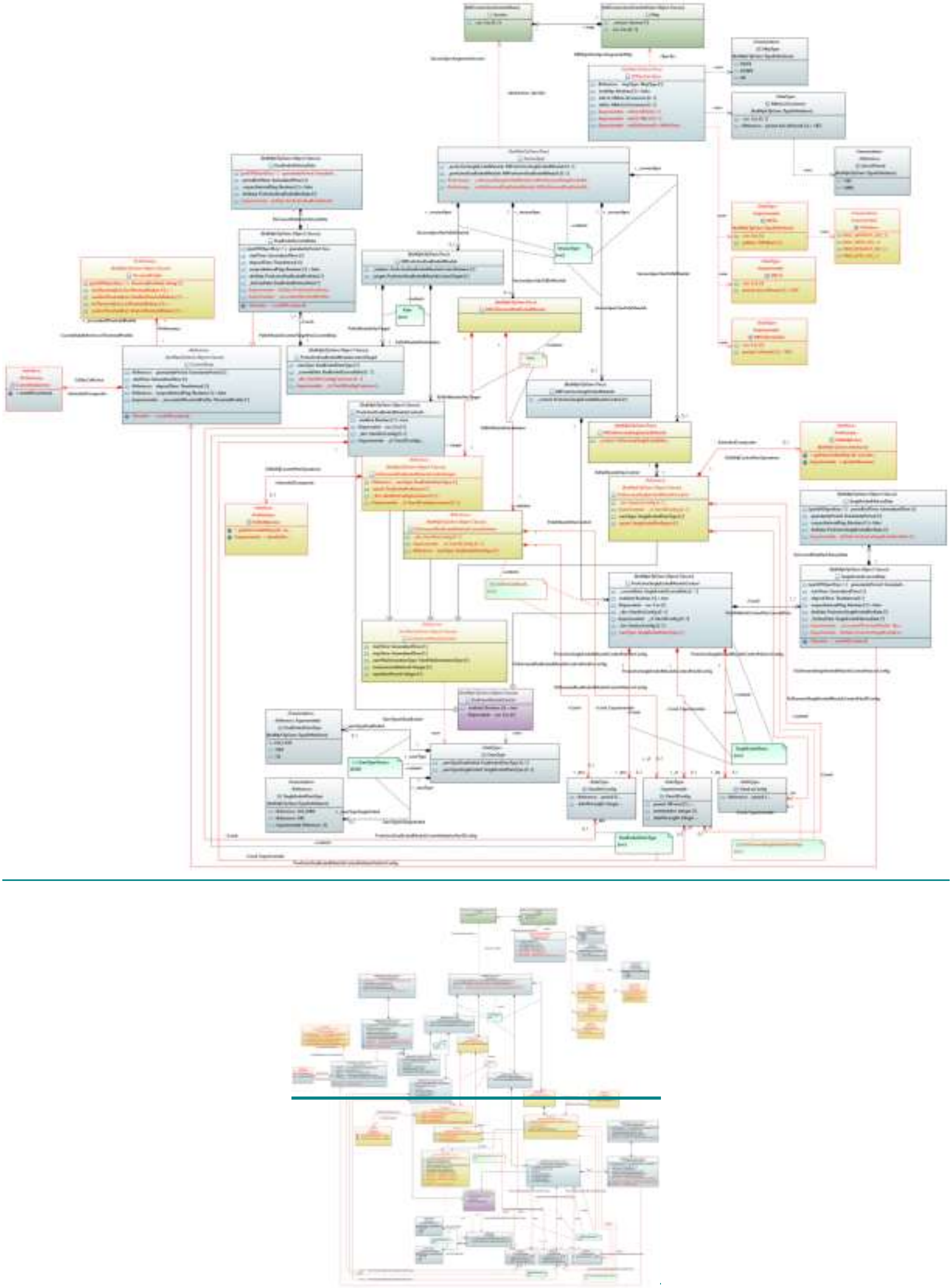


Figure 7-5 − MPLS-TP MEP OAM augmentation and pruning/refactoring

The pruning/refactoring of the attributes of MEP is listed in Table II.2.

7.2.2.3 MIP attributes

Since IETF Mip already has a 'name' to identify mip, so mipId is not needed in MtMipOamSpec. In addition, for the isFullMip attribute, it is convenient to direcly use it in MtMipOamSpec which is used to augment the IETF Mip. Figure 7-6 shows MPLS-TP MIP OAM augmentation and pruning/refactoring

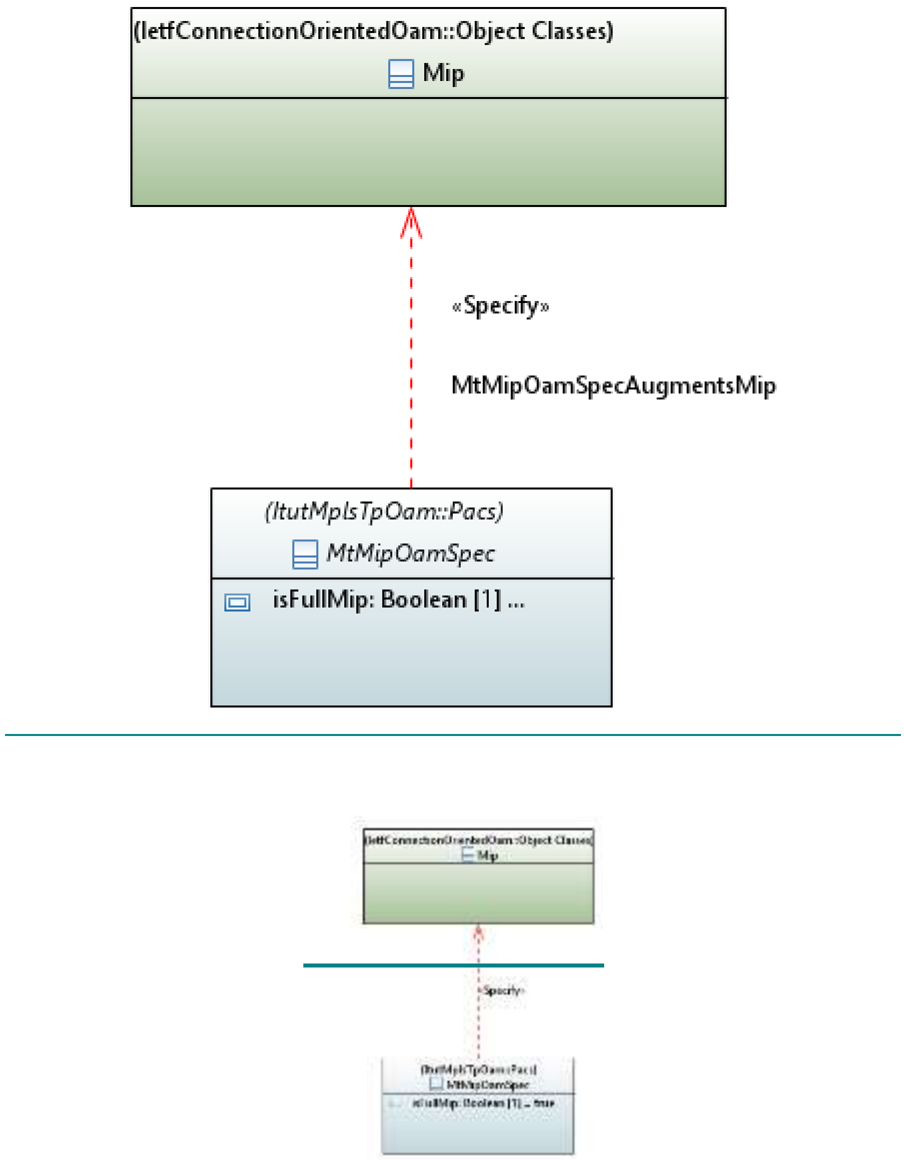


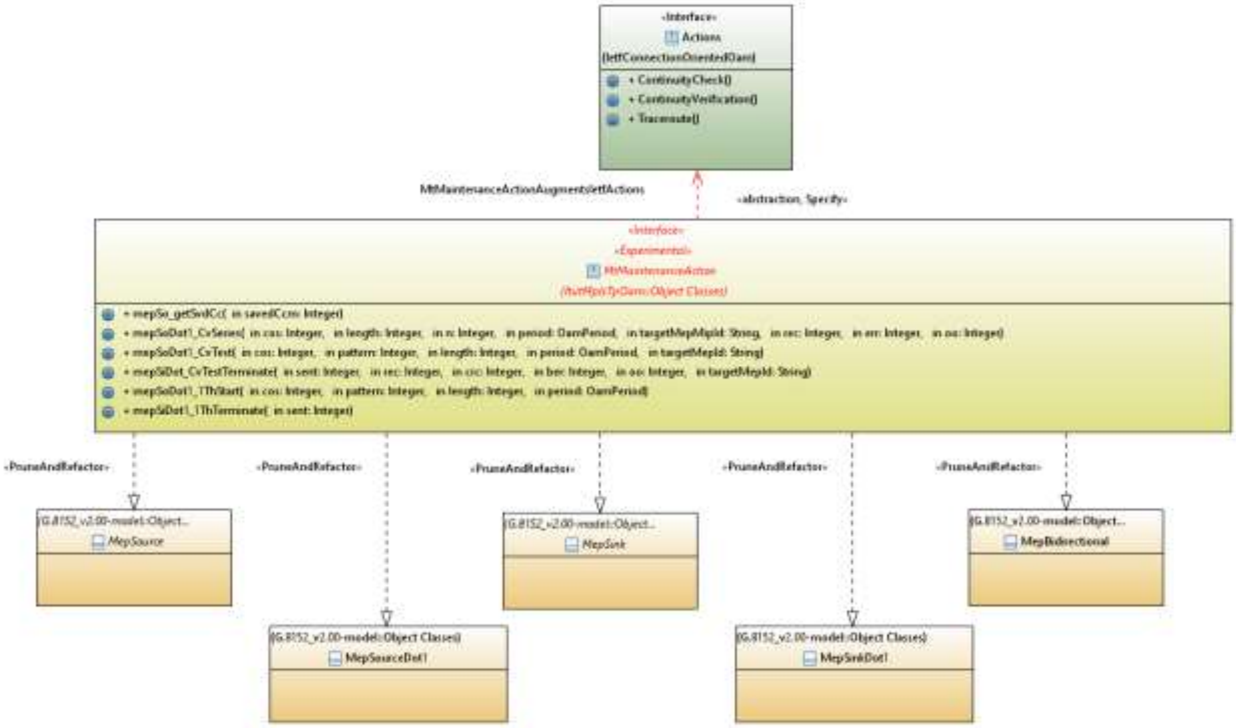
Figure 7-6 − MPLS-TP MIP OAM augmentation and pruning/refactoring

7.2.2.4 MEP and MIP operations

The required operations to support MPLS-TP OAM functions for CC/CV, AIS, LCK, CSF, DM and LM.

As Figure 7-7 depicts, a MtMepActions interface is designed to contain all the operations of the MPLS-TP OAM functions, and the MtMepSpec contains zero or one MtMepActions instance in order to augment the IETF Mep with these operations.

A detailed diagram of pruning and refactoring is shown in Figure 7-7.



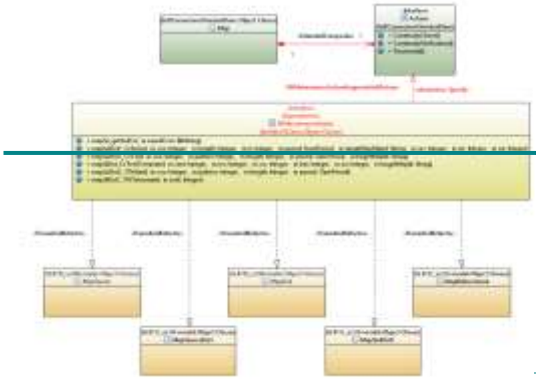


Figure 7-7 – MEP/MIP OAM operations pruning/refactoring

The pruning/refactoring of the operations of MEP and MIP is listed in the Table II.4.

7.2.3 OAM functions modelling

7.2.3.1 Proactive OAM for performance measurement

The procative OAM for performance measurement functions mainly use two object classes: MtProAactiveDualEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~ and MtProAactiveSingleEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~. They are pruned and refactored from object classes of [ITU-T G.8152] as follows:

~~MtProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobPa~~MtProActiveDualEndedMeaJobc

– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::isEnabled

– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::period

– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::classOfService
– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::testOfIdentifier
– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::dataTlvLength
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamType
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamTool
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamTool
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::isEnabled
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamType
– ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::testIdentifier

MtProActiveSingleEndedMeaJob~~MtProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobPac~~

– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::isEnabled
– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::period
– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::classOfService
– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::testOfIdentifier
– ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource::dataTlvLength
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamType
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamType
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::classOfService
– ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::isEnabled

The attributes of ProactiveMeasurementJobControlSource are all refactored into an abstract class ProA~~a~~ctiveMea~~surement~~JobControl.

7.2.3.1.1 Proactive loss measurement (LM)

The dual-ended proactive LM by CCM uses MtProA~~a~~ctiveDualEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~ and single-ended proactive LM by LMM/LMR uses MtProA~~a~~ctiveSingleEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~.

7.2.3.1.2 Proactive delay measurement (DM)

The single-ended DM by DMM/DMR uses MtProActiveSingleEndedMeaJob~~MtProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobPac~~ and dual-ended DM by 1DM uses MtProActiveDualEndedMeaJob~~MtProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobPac~~.

7.2.3.2 On-demand OAM for performance measurement

The functions of on-demand OAM for performance measurement mainly use two object classes: MtOnDemandDualEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~ and MtOnDemandSingleEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~. They are pruned and refactored from object classes of [ITU-T G.8152] as follows:

MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob ~~MtOnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobPac~~

– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::startTime
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::stopTime
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::oamPduGenerationType
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::measurementInterval
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::messagePeriod
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::repetitionPeriod

– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::classOfService
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::testIdentifier
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::dataTlvLength
– OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamType
– OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::onDemandPerformanceData
– OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::startTime
– OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::stopTime
– OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::testIdentifier

MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob~~MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobPac~~

– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::startTime
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::stopTime
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::oamPduGenerationType
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::measurementInterval
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::messagePeriod
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::repetitionPeriod
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::classOfService
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::testIdentifier
– OnDemandMeasurementJobControl::dataTlvLength
– OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamType
– OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamType
– OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::onDemandPerformanceData

The attributes of [ITU-T G.8152] class OnDemandMeasurementJobControl are all refactored into an abstract class OnDemandMea~~surement~~JobControl in [ITU-T G.8152.1].

7.2.3.2.1 On-demand loss measurement

This function is commonly performed by the method of single-ended on demand LM with LMM/LMR, so only MtOnDemandSingleEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~ is used.

7.2.3.2.2 On-demand delay measurement

The single-ended DM by DMM/DMR uses MtOnDemandSingleEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~ and dual-ended DM by 1DM uses MtOnDemandDualEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~.

7.2.3.2.3 Throughput measurement

The single-ended throughput function uses MtOnDemandSingleEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~ and the dual-ended throughput function uses MtOnDemandDualEndedMea~~surement~~Job~~Pac~~.

7.2.3.3 Proactive fault management

The attributes of this function can be set as MepControl creates the Mep instances by using createMep operation.

7.2.3.3.1 Continuity check and connectivity verification (CC/CV)

This function mainly uses two object classes: MtProactiveCcCvPac and MtOnDemandCcCvPac. They are pruned and refactored from [ITU-T G.8152] information models as follows:

MtProactiveCcCvPac

– Mep::ccEnable
– Mep::ccPeriod
– Mep::ccCos
– Mep::cvpEnable

MtOnDemandCcCvPac

– MepSourceDot1::CvSeries()

All these attributes are pruned from [ITU-T G.8152], because [IETF RFC 8531] already has them.

7.2.3.3.2 Remote defect indication (RDI)

This function mainly uses object class MtProactiveCcCvPac. It is pruned and refactored from the [ITU-T G.8152] information model as follows:

MtProactiveCcCvPac

– Mep::rdiOamTool

7.2.3.3.3 Alarm indication signal (AIS)

This function mainly uses object class MtAisPac. It is pruned and refactored from the [ITU-T G.8152] information model as follows:

MtAisPac

– MT_CtpSi::aisPeriod
– MT_CtpSi::aisCos

7.2.3.3.4 Locked signal (Lock report)

This function mainly uses object class MtLckPac. It is pruned and refactored from the [ITU-T G.8152] information model as follows:

MtLckPac

– MT_CtpSi::lckPeriod
– MT_CtpSi::lckCos

7.2.3.3.5 Client signal failure (CSF)

The MtProactiveCcCvPac ~~MtCcPac~~ for CSF defined in clause 7.2.3.3.1 can be used.

7.2.3.4 On-demand fault management

7.2.3.4.1 Connectivity verification (CV)

The MtOnDemandCcCvPac ~~MtCvPac~~ for proactive CV defined in clause 7.2.3.3.1 can be used.

7.2.3.4.2 Diagnostic test (DT)

Bidirectional loopback(LB) for DT, the MtOnDemandCcCvPac ~~MtCvPac~~ defined in clause 7.2.3.3.1 can be used.

Unidirectional TST for DT, the MtTstPac is pruned and refactored from the ITU-T G.8152 information model as follows:

MtTstPac

– Mep::1ThOamTool
– MepSo::ttlValue
– Mip::ttlValue

– MepSourceDot1::1ThStart()

– MepSourceDot1::1ThTermination()

– MepSinkDot1::1ThStart()

– MepSinkDot1::1ThTermination()

7.43 UML model files

The UML model for this Recommendation, developed using the Papyrus open-source modelling tool can be found at:

https://www.itu.int/ITU-T/formal-language/itu-t/g/g8152.1/2023/g8152.1_v1.1_uml.zip

~~https://www.itu.int/ITU-T/formal-language/itu-t/g/g8152.1/2021/g8152.1_v1.00_uml.zip~~

The *G.8152.1_v1.1* folder of ~~T~~this file contains the following:

- The papyrus project file
  - .project
- The .di, .notation, and .uml files of the itut-mpls-tp-oam module
  - ItutMplsTpOam.di
  - ItutMplsTpOam.notation
  - ItutMplsTpOam.uml
- The .di, .notation, and .uml files of the itut-mpls-tp-oam-static-lsp module. This module is still preliminary and is needed to link the MPLS-TP OAM with the Static LSP. Note that the Static LSP Yang model [b-draft-ietf-mpls-static-yang] is still under development in IETF.
  - ItutMplsTpOamStaticLsp.di
  - ItutMplsTpOamStaticLsp.notation
  - ItutMplsTpOamStaticLsp.uml
- The *Uml~~ML~~ Profiles* folder, which defines the properties of the UML artefacts:
  - The *OpenModelProfile* folder, which contains the .di, .notation, and uml of the open model profile
  - The *OpenInterfaceModelProfile* folder, which contains the .di, .notation, and uml of the open model interface profile
  - The *ProfileLifecycleProfile* folder, which contains the .di, .notation, and uml of the profile lifecycle profile
  - The ClassDiagramStyleSheet.css style sheet
- The *G.8152_v2.00_imported* folder, which contain the ITU-T G.8152 base MPLS-TP UML information model ~~UML models~~ that ~~are~~ is needed (i.e., imported) by the ITU-T G.8152.1 UML model
- The *diagrams* folder, which contains the PNG images of all the class diagrams.
- The *doc* folder, which contains the data dictionary form of the ITU-T G.8152.1 UML model
  - The *template* subfolder, which contains the Gendoc template file that is used to generate the data dictionary.

8 Data models of MPLS-TP OAM

This clause contains the interface-protocol-specific data models of the MPLS-TP OAM functions identified in clause 6. These data models are translated from the interface-protocol-neutral UML information specified in clause 7.

8.1 MPLS-TP YANG data models

This clause contains the ITU-T G.8152.1 YANG data model.

The YANG data models defined in this version of the Recommendation uses the YANG 1.1 language defined in [IETF RFC 7950]. The tree format defined in [IETF RFC 8340] is used for the YANG data model tree representation. The YANG data model(s) defined in this Recommendation conforms to the network management datastore architecture in [IETF RFC 8342].

The ITU-T G.8152.1 YANG model is translated from the UML information provided in clause 7.3~~4~~. The translation is done with the assistance of the Open Source translation tooling xmi2yang, which is developed according to the [b-ONF TR-531] mapping guidelines.

At the time of publication of this Recommendation, the xmi2yang mapping tool is still a work in progress. Therefore, manual modifications on the tool-generated YANG are necessary.

~~The YANG with such manual modifications can be found at: https://www.itu.int/ITU-T/formal-language/itu-t/g/g8152.1/2021/g8152.1_v1.00_yang.zip~~

The YANG schema and YANG tree files of the ITU-T G.8152.1 YANG data model ~~are contained in the files that are attached below~~can be downloaded from https://www.itu.int/ITU-T/formal-language/itu-t/g/g8152.1/2023/g8152.1_v1.1_yang.zip.

Appendix I

Overview of the MPLS-TP OAM model configuration cases

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

The information model of this Recommendation contains ME, MEG, MEP, MIP, and several OAM function Pacs. In a specific case of OAM configuration, it is necessary to describe how these object classes are used.

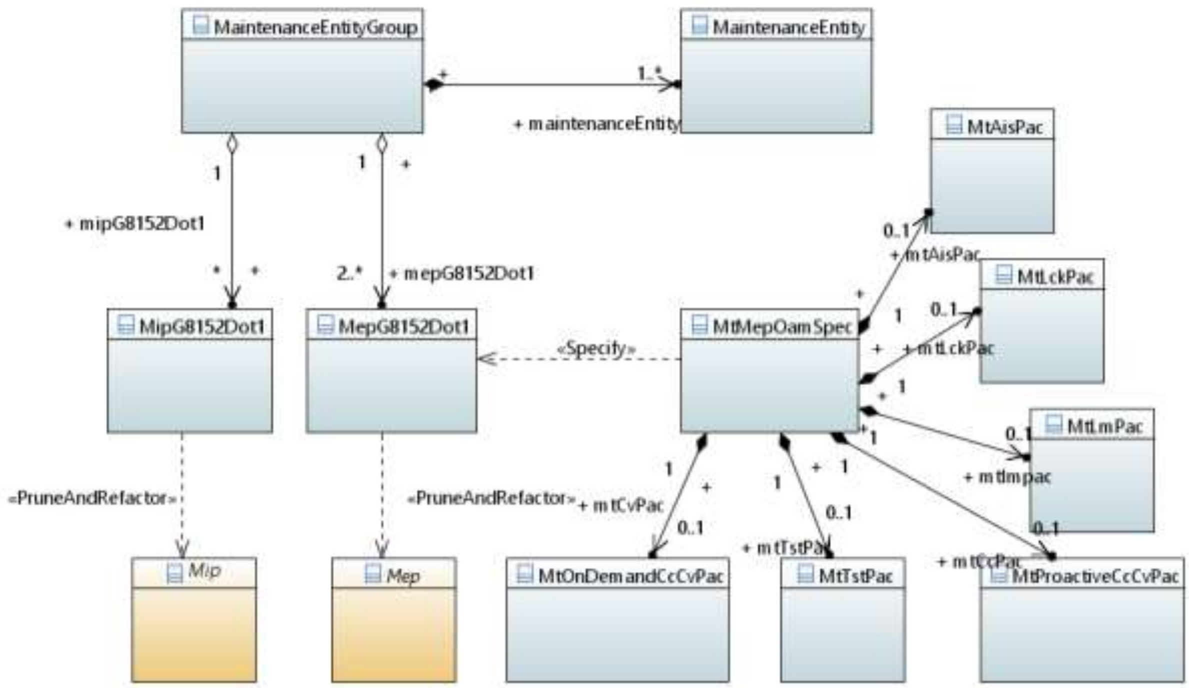


Figure I.1 – OAM configuration

From the Figure I.1, some constraints need to be considered:

- In case of an unidirectinal ME, it uses a MepSource at the head-end and MepSink at the tail-end, the MepBidirectional is not used.
- In case of a bidirectional ME, it uses a MepBidirectional at the head-end and the tail-end, the MepSource and MepSink are not used.
- In case of point-to-multipoint MEG, several MEs could share MepSource at root end.

I.1 MEP and MIP configuration

[IETF RFC 6371] provided four types of ME and the [ITU-T G.8110.1] provided point-to-point and point-to-multipoint MEGs, the Table I.1 concludes all configuration cases.

Table I.1 − MEP and MIP configuration

Case	ME and MEG	MEP	MIP
A unidirectional point-to-point transport path	A single unidirectional ME in the point-to-point MEG	A pair of MepSource and MepSink (the MepSource is at the head-end of the path and the MepSink is at the tail-end of the path).	Zero or several pairs of MipSink and MipSource
Associated bidirectional point-to-point transport paths	Two independent unidirectional MEs in the point-to-point MEG	A pair of MepSource and MepSink for each direction of the path (the MepSource is at the head-end of the path and the MepSink is at the tail-end of the path).	Zero or several pairs of MipSink and MipSource
Co-routed bidirectional point-to-point transport paths	A single bidirectional ME in the point-to-point MEG	A pair of MepBidirectional	Zero or serveral MepBidirectional
Unidirectional point-to-multipoint transport path	A single unidirectional ME for each leaf in point-to-multipoint MEG	A pair of MepSource and MepSink for the path of each of the leaves (the MepSource is at the root and the MepSink is at the leaf. Can use/share a common MepSource at the root.).	Zero or several pairs of MipSink and MipSource

NOTE 1 – The OAM mechanism in [ITU-T G.8113.1] only supports co-routed bidirectional point-to-point MPLS-TP connections.

I.2 OAM Pac configuration

All OAM function attributes are pruned and refactored from the [ITU-T G.8152] model to form MtCc/Cv/Lck/AisPacs in this Recommendation, and anchor to the MtMepOamSpec class. When configuring a specific OAM function on a transport path, Mep could be enhanced by using one or more Pacs of MtMepOamSpec.

Appendix II

Analysis of ITU-T G.8152 attributes and operations for ITU-T G.8152.1

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

Table II.1 summarizes the analysis and disposition of the attributes and operations of the base ITU-T G.8152 model on whether they should be retained, refactored or pruned for this Recommendation, and the rationale of doing so.

Table II.1 – MT TTP and CTP pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Inherited by MT_ConnectionTerminationPoint/Sink/Source/Bidirectional		
Address::address	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
LocalClass::localId	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152LayerProtocol::layerProtocolName	Pruned	Not needed.
G8152LayerProtocol::_lpSpec	Pruned	No Spec is needed so far.
G8152LayerProtocol::configuredClientCapacity	Pruned	Not needed. This attribute is from the core model LayerProtocol. The client LTP association should provide all necessary detail hence this attribute is questionable, even in the core model.
G8152LayerProtocol::lpDirection	Pruned	Not needed. Already have explicit Bi/Sink/Source object class instances (although in most case is Bidirectional), so no need for the attribute lpDirection (which is Bi/Si/So/UndefinedOrUnknown).
G8152LayerProtocol::terminationState	Pruned	Indicates whether the layer is terminated and if so how. For MT CTP, it is not terminated.
State_Pac::lifecycleState	Pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeState	Pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeControl	Pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::operationalState	Pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
Extension::extension	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
Label::label	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
Name::name	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.

Table II.1 – MT TTP and CTP pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
ClientLayerSpecificAdaptationMi_Pac::clientlayerspecificadaptationmi_pac	Pruned	Not needed. Not complete in [ITU-T G.8152] model.
AdminState::adminState	Retained	Used in Selector process defined in clause 8.6.1 of [ITU-T G.8121].
MT_ConnectionTerminationPointSink		
tc2PhbMapping	Pruned	Qos is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1. Used in TC/Label process defined in clause 8.2 of [ITU-T G.8121] to support E-LSP and L-LSP.
qosDecodingMode	Pruned	Qos is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1. Used in TC/Label process defined in clause 8.2 of [ITU-T G.8121] to support E-LSP and L-LSP.
lckOamTool lckOamTool:OamTool → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLckPac	refactored: MtLckPac	MT CTP Sink Pac aggregates (new extended composite) new MtLckSiPac, which has three attributes: lckOamTool:OamTool, lckPeriod::LckAisPeriod and lckCos::Integer.
lckPeriod lckPeriod::LckAisPeriod → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLckPac	refactored: MtLckPac	
lckCos lckCos::Integer → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLckPac	Refactored: MtLckPac	
aisOamTool aisOamTool:OamTool → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtAisPac	Refactored: MtAisPac	MT CTP Sink Pac aggregates (new extended composite) new MtAisSiPac, which has three attributes: aisOamTool:OamTool, aisPeriod::LckAisPeriod and aisCos::Integer.
aisPeriod aisPeriod:LckAisPeriod → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtAisPac	Refactored: MtAisPac	
aisCos aisCos:Integer → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtAisPac	Refactored: MtAisPac	
MT_ConnectionTerminationPointSource		
tc2PhbMapping	Pruned	Qos is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1.
qosDecodingMode	Pruned	Qos is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1.
apsOamCos	Pruned	APS is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1.

Table II.1 – MT TTP and CTP pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
MT_ConnectionTerminationPointBidirectional		
_mepBidirectional	Retained & Refactored	In ITU-T G.8152.1 model, MepG8152Dot1 is used instead of [ITU-T G.8152] class MepBidirectional.
_mipBidirectional	Retained & Refactored	In ITU-T G.8152.1 model, MipG8152Dot1 is used instead of [ITU-T G.8152] class MipBidirectional.
Inherited by MT_TrailTerminationPoint/Sink/Source/Bidirectional		
G8152LocalClass::localId	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152GlobalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152GlobalClass::uuid	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152LayerProtocol::layerProtocolName	Pruned	The object class already indicates it is MT TTP. Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152LayerProtocol::_lpSpec	Pruned	No Spec is needed so far. Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
G8152LayerProtocol::configuredClientCapacity	Pruned	Not needed. This attribute is from the core model LayerProtocol. The client LTP association should provide all necessary detail hence this attribute is questionable, even in the core model.
G8152LayerProtocol::lpDirection	Pruned	Not needed. Already have explicit Bi/Sink/Source object class instances (although in most case is Bidirectional), so no need for the attribute lpDirection (which is Bi/Si/So/UndefiedOrUnknown).
G8152LayerProtocol::terminationState	Pruned	Not needed. MT TTP is terminated. Not needed. It can be inherited from LTP.
Pacs::Tp_Pac::alarmStatus	Pruned	In [ITU-T G.8152] v2.00, Tp_Pac is incomplete.

Table II.1 – MT TTP and CTP pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Pacs::Tp_Pac::crossConnectionObjectPointer	Pruned	In [ITU-T G.8152] v2.00, Tp_Pac is incomplete.
Pacs::Tp_Pac::currentProblemList	Pruned	In [ITU-T G.8152] v2.00, Tp_Pac is incomplete.
Pacs::Tp_Pac::alarmSeverityAssignmentProfilePointer	Pruned	In [ITU-T G.8152] v2.00, Tp_Pac is incomplete.
Serverlayerspecificadaptationmi_pac	Pruned	In [ITU-T G.8152] v2.00, Tp_Pac is incomplete.
mt_connectionterminationpoint	Pruned	Not needed.
MT_TrailTerminationPointSink		
lmTfMin lmTfMin:Boolean → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLmPac	refactored: MtLmPac	These four attributes are defined in clause 6.1.3.3 of [ITU-T G.8121] for Degrade signal defect (dDEG) to monitor connectivity of a MT trail. According to Figure 9-6 of [ITU-T G.8121.1], these attributes are used for defect generation after a proactive oam sink control process. So they are moved to MtLmPac, because loss measurement could generate dDEG defect.
lmDegm lmDegm:Integer → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLmPac	refactored: MtLmPac	
lmM lmM:Integer → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLmPac	refactored: MtLmPac	
lmDegThr lmDegThr:Integer → move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtLmPac	refactored: MtLmPac	
currentProblemList	Retained & Refactored	OAM process can generate defects, but we should check enumeration literals of MT_TtpProblemList to retain only OAM defects defined in [ITU-T G.8121].
MT_TrailTerminationPointSource		
ttlValue	Retained	From source Mep to Mip, and from Mip to sink Mep, "Time To Live" value is inserted in the outer shim header's TTL field within the MT_AI traffic unit.
MT_TrailTerminationPointBidirectional		
_sccTp	Pruned	Assume not in the scope of ITU-T G.8152.1.
_mccCtp	Pruned	Assume not in the scope of ITU-T G.8152.1.
_mepBidirectional	Retained & Refactored	In ITU-T G.8152.1 model, a class MepG8152Dot1 is used instead of [ITU-T G.8152] class MepBidirectional.
_ethConnectionTerminationPoint	Pruned	Not needed.

Table II.2 – MT MEP classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
G8152LocalClass::localId	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inheried from LTP.
MEP		
Mep::adminState	Retained	Used in Selector process defined in clause 8.6.1 of [ITU-T G.8121].
Mep::mepMac	Pruned	It does not exist in [ITU-T G.8152] model.
Mep::mel	Pruned	It does not exist in [ITU-T G.8152] model.
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed. It can be inheried from LTP.
Mep::megId	Retained	This attribute identifies the MEG instance that the subject MEP belongs to.
Mep::mepId	Retained	This attribute models the MI_MEP_ID signal defined in [ITU-T G.8121] and configured as specified in [ITU-T G.8151].
Mep::cvOamTool	MtOnDemand CcCvPac	As is demonstrated in clause 8.8.3 and Figure 9-28 of [ITU-T G.8121], cvOamTool is used for ondemand OAM CV function.
Mep::cvpEnable	Refactored: MtProactive CcCvPac	As can be seen from Table 9-3 of [ITU-T G.8121], cvpEnable is used for proactive OAM CV function.
Mep::ccEnable	Refactored: MtProactive CcCvPac	Based on the statement of clause 8.8.1 and Figure 9-11 of [ITU-T G.8121], ccEnable, ccPeriod, ccCos and ccOamTool are used for proactive OAM CC function.
Mep::ccPeriod	Refactored: MtProactive CcCvPac	
Mep::ccCos	Refactored: MtProactive CcCvPac	
Mep::ccOamTool	Refactored: MtProactive CcCvPac	
Mep::dpLoopbackEnable	Pruned	dpLoopback is for [ITU-T G.8113.2], is out of scope of [ITU-T G.8113.10].
Mep::rdiOamTool	Refactored: MtProactive CcCvPac	According to the statement of clause 8.8.2, RDI is associated with proactive CC/CV.

Table II.2 – MT MEP classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Mep::1ThOamTool	Refactored: MtTstPac	Based Table 6-1 of ITU-T G.8152.1 and Figure 9-28 of [ITU-T G.8121], 1ThOamTool is used for ondemand PM function, it is not belonged to DM or LM, it's for testing throughput.
MEP Sink		
MepSink::peerMepIdentifier	Retained	MepId and peerMepIdentifier can identify a ME.
MepSink::aisOamTool	Refactored: MtAisPac	The aisOamTool is used for AIS process as demonstrated in clause 8.6.2 of [ITU-T G.8121], MI_AIS_Period and MI_AIS_Cos are also needed while modelling. As seen from Table 6-1 of ITU-T G.8152.1, AIS is a proactive FM function.
MepSink::lckOamTool	Refactored: MtLckPac	The lckOamTool is used for LCK process as stated in clause 8.6.3, MI_LCK_Period and MI_LCK_Cos are also needed while modelling. As seen from Table 6-1 of ITU-T G.8152.1, LCK is a proactive FM function.
MepSink::remoteLockRequest	Pruned	As Table 6-1 of ITU-T G.8152.1 shows that, LKI is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1. The remoteLockRequest models for MI_Admin_State_Request defined in clause 8.8.11 of [ITU-T G.8121] for Lock Instruct process.
MEP Source		
MepSource::ttlValue	Retained	From source Mep to Mip, and from Mip to sink Mep, "Time To Live" value is inserted in the outer shim header's TTL field within the MT_AI traffic unit.
MepSource::lockInstructEnable	Pruned	As Table 6-1 of ITU-T G.8152.1 shows that, LKI is out of scope of ITU-T G.8152.1. The remoteLockRequest models for MI_Admin_State_Request defined in clause 8.8.11 of [ITU-T G.8121] for Lock Instruct process.

Table II.2 – MT MEP classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
MepSource::adminState	Retained	Used in Selector process defined in clause 8.6.1 of [ITU-T G.8121].
MEP Bidirectional		

Table II.3 summarises MT MIP classes pruning/refactoring.

Table II.3 − MT MIP Classes Pruning/Refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
G8152LocalClass::localId	Pruned	It can be inherited from LTP.
MIP		
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	It can be inherited from LTP.
Mip::mipId	Retained	For identify a Mip instance.
Mip::ttlValue	Retained	From source Mep to Mip, and from Mip to sink Mep, "Time To Live" value is inserted in the outer shim header's TTL field within the MT_AI traffic unit.
Mip::cvOamTool	Refactored: MtOnDemand CcCvPac	Used for Ondemand OAM CV process.
Mip::dpLoopbackEnable	Pruned	It is defined in [ITU-T G.8113.2], is out of scope of [ITU-T G.8113.1].
MIP Sink		
MIP Source		
MIP Bidirectional		
Mip::isFullMip	Retained	

Table II.4 summarises pruning/refactoring of MEP/MIP operations.

Table II.4 – Pruning/refactoring of MEP/MIP operations

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
MtMepInterface		
mepSi_establishOnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobSink	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of OnDemandDualEndedMeaJob and a subtending

Table II.4 – Pruning/refactoring of MEP/MIP operations

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
		OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControl instance.
mepSi_establishProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobSink	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of ProactiveDualEndedMeaJob and a subtending ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControl instance.
mepSi_getSvdCc	Retained	Cc is a Proactive FM function using CCM which is an ITU-T OAM mechanism.
mepSo_establishOnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobSource	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of OnDemandDualEndedMeaJob and a subtending OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControl instance.
mepSo_establishProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobSource	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of ProactiveDualEndedMeaJob and a subtending ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControl instance.
mepSo_CvSeries	Pruned	Achieved via mepSoDot1_CvSeries.
mepBi_establishOnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJob	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of OnDemandDualEndedMeaJob and a subtending OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControl instance.
mepBi_establishProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJob	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of ProactiveDualEndedMeaJob and a subtending ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControl instance.
mepSoDot1_1ThStart	Retained	1Th is an On-demand PM function using TST which is an ITU-T OAM mechanism.
mepSoDot1_1ThTerminate	Retained	1Th is an On-demand PM function using TST which is an ITU-T OAM mechanism.
mepSoDot1_CvSeries	Retained	Cv is a Proactive FM function using CCM or an On-demand FM function using LB which both are ITU-T OAM mechanisms.

Table II.4 – Pruning/refactoring of MEP/MIP operations

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
mepSoDot1_CvTest	Retained	Cv is a Proactive FM function using CCM or an On-demand FM function using LB which both are ITU-T OAM mechanisms.
mepSoDot1_CvTestTerminate	Retained	Cv is a Proactive FM function using CCM or an On-demand FM function using LB which both are ITU-T OAM mechanisms.
mepSiDot1_1ThStart	Retained	1Th is an On-demand PM function using TST which is an ITU-T OAM mechanism.
mepSiDot1_1ThTerminate	Retained	1Th is an On-demand PM function using TST which is an ITU-T OAM mechanism.
mepControl_createMep	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of Mep.
mepControl_deleteMep	Pruned	Achieved via object deletion of an instance of Mep.
mepControl_getAllContainedMeps	Pruned	Achieved via retrieval of all object instances of Mep.
mepControl_modifyMep	Pruned	Achieved via object modification of an instance of Mep.
onDemandDualEndedMeaJobControlSink_getIntermediateReport	Retained	This is an ITU-T measurement job.
onDemandSingleEndedMeaJobControl_getIntermediateReport	Retianed	This is an ITU-T measurement job.
MtMipInterface		
mipControl_createMip	Pruned	Achieved via object creation of an instance of Mip.
mipControl_modifyMip	Pruned	Achieved via object modification of an instance of Mip.
mipControl_deleteMip	Pruned	Achieved via object deletion of an instance of Mip.
mipControl_getAllContainedMips	Pruned	Achieved via retrieval of all contained instances of Mip.

Table II.5 summarises MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring.

Table II.5 – MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Inherited by ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource/Sink/SourcG8113Dot1/SinkG8113Dot1		
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed.
State_Pac::lifecycleState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeControl	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::operationalState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
Extension::extension	pruned	Not needed.
Label::label	pruned	Not needed.
Name::name	pruned	Not needed.
ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource		
oamType ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource:: oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeasJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob is used for 2-way measurement.
isEnabled ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource:: isEnabled→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeasJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	
period ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource:: period→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeasJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	
classOfService ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource:: classOfService→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeasJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	
testIdentifier ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource:: testIdentifier→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeasJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	
dataTlvLength ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource:: dataTlvLength→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeasJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	

Table II.5 – MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink		
oamType ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob is used for 2-way measurement.
isEnabled ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::isEnabled→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	
period ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::period→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: ProactiveSingleEndedMeaJob	
ProactiveSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSourceG8113Dot1/SinkG8113Dot1		
Inherited by ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobSource/Sink		
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed.
State_Pac::lifecycleState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeControl	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::operationalState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
Extension::extension	pruned	Not needed.
Label::label	pruned	Not needed.
Name::name	pruned	Not needed.
G8152LocalClass::localIdList	Pruned	Not needed.
State_Pac::lifecycleState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::administrativeControl	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
State_Pac::operationalState	pruned	It can be inherited from the LTP.
Extension::extension	pruned	Not needed.

Table II.5 – MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource		
oamType ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob is used for 1-way measurement.
oamTool ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
isEnabled ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::isEnabled→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
period ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::period→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
classOfService ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::classOfService→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
testIdentifier ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::testIdentifier→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink		
oamType ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob is used for 1-way measurement.
isEnabled ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::isEnabled→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
period ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::period→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	
testIdentifier ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::testIdentifier→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtProactiveDualEndedMeaJob	

Table II.5 – MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Inherited by OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl		
oamType OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob is used for 2-way measurement.
startTime OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::startTime→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
stopTime OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::stopTime→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
oamPduGenerationType ProactiveDualEndedMeasurementJobControl::oamPduGenerationType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
classOfService OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::classOfService→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
testIdentifier OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::testIdentifier→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
measurementInterval OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::measurementInterval→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
messagePeriod OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::messagePeriod→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
dataTlvLength OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::dataTlvLength→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
repetitionPeriod OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::repetitionPeriod→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	
onDemandPerformanceData OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControl::onDemandPerformanceData→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandSingleEndedMeaJob	

Table II.5 – MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Inherited by OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource		
oamType OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	MtOnDeamndDualEndedMeaJob is used for 1-way measurement.
startTime OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::startTime→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
stopTime OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::stopTime→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
oamPduGenerationType OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::oamPduGenerationType→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
classOfService OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::classOfService→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
testIdentifier OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::testIdentifier→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
measurementInterval OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::measurementInterval→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
messagePeriod OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::messagePeriod→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
dataTlvLength OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::dataTlvLength→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
repetitionPeriod OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::repetitionPeriod→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
onDemandPerformanceData OnDemandSingleEndedMeasurementJobControlSource::onDemandPerformanceData→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	

Table II.5 – MT measurement job classes pruning/refactoring

Source artefact	To be pruned or moved to	Rationale
Inherited by OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink		
oamType OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::Type→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	MtOnDeamndDualEndedMeaJob is used for 1-way measurement.
startTime OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::startTime→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
stopTime OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::stopTime→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
onDemandPerformanceData OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::onDemandPerformanceData→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	
testIdentifier OnDemandDualEndedMeasurementJobControlSink::testIdentifier→ move to ITU-T G.8152.1 MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	refactored: MtOnDemandDualEndedMeaJob	

Appendix III

Examples of using the IETF MPLS static lsp model with MPLS-TP co-oam models

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

Editorial note: Appendix III was added by Amd. 1 (2023). It is not shown in revision marks to facilitate its reading.

The following JSON codes are provided as examples of instances of the configuration and operational data stores of the YANG models defined in this Recommendation, together with the MPLS static LSP YANG model and under definition in [b-draft-ietf-mpls-static-yang], MPLS-TP OAM YANG model, to support the different operational scenarios.

The examples can be downloaded from [this repository]().

III.1 MPLS-TP trail monitoring examples

Figure III.1 describes the reference network used to analyse the examples for MPLS-TP trail monitoring:

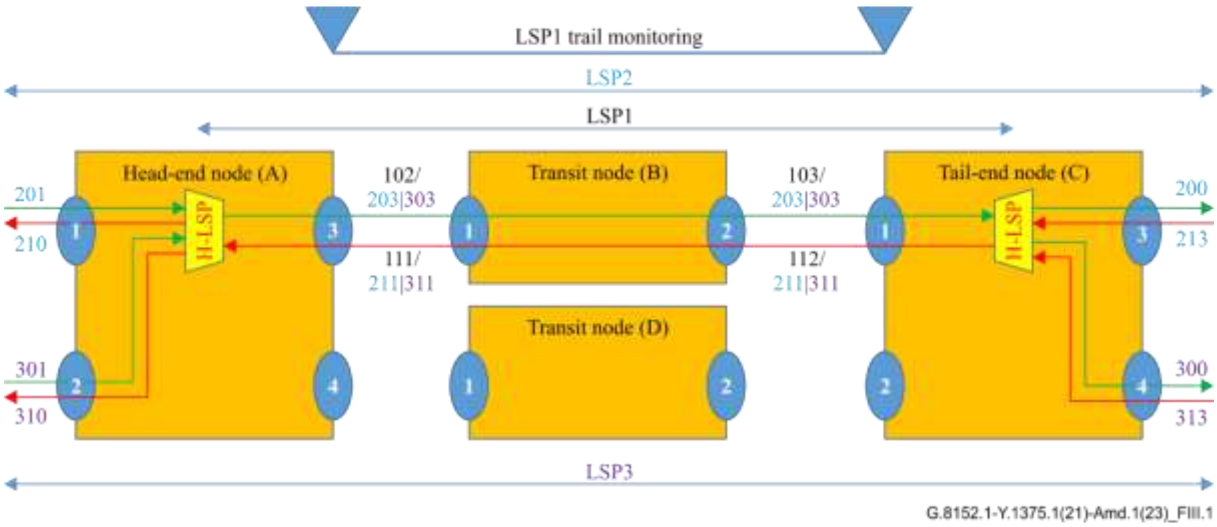


Figure III.1 – Example reference network for MPLS-TP trail monitoring

In this example, an MPLS-TP trail (i.e., LSP1) has been set up, with trail monitoring, between nodes A and C to be used as a server MPLS-TP sub-layer to carry two client MPLS-TP sub-network connections (i.e., LSP2 and LSP3).

The label values marked in black (e.g., 102) represent the label assigned to LSP1 on different links; the label values marked in cyan (e.g., 201) represent the label values assigned to LSP2 on different links, and the label values marked in magenta (e.g., 301) represent the label values assigned to LSP3 on different links. The convention 102/203|303 is used to represent the case where packets are transmitted on the link with a label stack having at the top of the stack label a label assigned to LSP1 (e.g., 102) and at the second position in the stack a label assigned to an LSP being carried over LSP1 (e.g., 102/203 for LSP2 over LSP1 packets and 102/303 for LSP3 over LSP1 packets).

It is worth noting that transit nodes for LSP1 (e.g., node B) forwards packets only based on the label at the top of the stack (used for LSP1): the second label in the stack is only used by the trail-end node (e.g., node C) to decide how to forward the packet after the label at the top of the stack has been terminated.

III.1.1 Set-up of an MPLS-TP trail with trail monitoring

In this scenario, trail monitoring is configured during the set-up of the MPLS-TP trail (e.g., LSP1 in Figure III.1).

The `start-up-state-node-a.json`, `start-up-state-node-b.json` and `start-up-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the initial applied configuration of the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.1.

The `static-lsp`, the OAM `domain` and the `mpls-tp-linear-protection` lists are not shown in the `start-up-state-node-a.json`, `start-up-state-node-b.json` and `start-up-state-node-c.json` JSON codes since there are no static LSPs, MEGs or linear protection groups shown in Figure III.1. However, other static LSPs, MPLS-TP MEGs or linear protection groups, which are outside the scope of this example, may be present, but not shown in the `start-up-state-node-a.json`, `start-up-state-node-b.json` and `start-up-state-node-c.json` JSON codes.

In this scenario, the MCS should perform the following configuration on the head-end node A, middle node B and tail-end node C:

- Configure the MPLS-TP MD and MA used to monitor LSP1;
- Configure static LSP1:
  - Configure bidirectional static LSP1;
  - Configure reverse static LSP1;
  - Configure forward static LSP1.

This configuration can be provided as a single protocol transaction or a sequence of atomic protocol operations or also as a sequence of protocol transactions when the MCS implements a network-wide process e.g., to coordinate the label assignment in the two directions.

The `trail-oam-config-node-a.json`, `trail-oam-config-node-b.json` and `trail-oam-config-node-c.json` JSON codes show the complete configuration that the MCS should provide on the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.1, to set up the MPLS-TP trail LSP1, with trail monitoring, together with its client MPLS-TP sub-network connections LSP2 and LSP3.

The location of the down NCM MEP of LSP1 on node A and C can be inferred from the LSP1 forwarding configuration, and therefore its configuration is optional. The examples in `trail-oam-config-node-a.json` and `trail-oam-config-node-c.json` JSON codes describe the case where the MCS does not explicitly configure this information.

The location of the in/out MIPs of LSP1 on node B shall be configured by the MCS and this configuration shall be consistent with the LSP1 forwarding configuration.

The `trail-oam-state-node-a.json`, `trail-oam-state-node-b.json` and `trail-oam-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the corresponding applied configuration. It is worth noting that the location of the down NCM MEP of LSP1 is reported in the operational datastore, as required by the NMDA architecture in [RFC8342].

III.1.2 Add trail monitoring on existing MPLS-TP trail

In this scenario, trail monitoring is added after the MPLS-TP trail (e.g., LSP1 in Figure III.1) has been set up.

The `trail-setup-state-node-a.json` `trail-oam-state-node-b.json` and `trail-oam-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the initial applied configuration of the MPLS-TP node A within the reference network of Figure III.1. In this configuration, MPLS-TP trail LSP1 has been set up without trail monitoring together with its client MPLS-TP sub-network connections LSP2 and LSP3.

In this scenario, the MCS should perform the following configuration on the head-end node A, middle node B and tail-end node C:

- Configure the MPLS-TP MD and MA used to monitor LSP1.

It is worth noting that adding MPLS-TP trail monitoring to an existing MPLS-TP trail (e.g., LSP1) has no impact on its forwarding configuration nor on the configuration of its client MPLS-TP SNCs (e.g., LSP2 and LPS3).

The `trail-oam-config-node-a.json`, `trail-oam-config-node-b.json` and `trail-oam-config-node-c.json` JSON code shows the configuration that the MCS should provide on the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure 1 to add MPLS-TP trail monitoring to the existing MPLS-TP trail LSP1.

The `trail-oam-state-node-a.json`, `trail-oam-state-node-b.json` and `trail-oam-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the corresponding applied configuration.

As discussed in clause III.1.1, this example describes the case where the MSC does not explicitly configure the location of the down NCM MEP of LSP1.

III.1.3 Remove trail monitoring keeping MPLS-TP trail

In this scenario, trail monitoring is removed but the MPLS-TP trail (e.g., LSP1 in Figure III.1) is not removed.

The `trail-oam-state-node-a.json`, `trail-oam-state-node-b.json` and `trail-oam-state-node-c.json` JSON code shows the initial applied configuration of the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.1. In this configuration, MPLS-TP trail LSP1 has been set up with trail monitoring together with its client MPLS-TP sub-network connections LPS2 and LSP3.

In this scenario, the MCS should perform the following configuration on the head-end node A, middle node B and tail-end node C:

- Remove the MPLS-TP MD and MA used to monitor LSP1

It is worth noting that removing MPLS-TP trail monitoring from an MPLS-TP trail (e.g., LSP1) has no impact on its forwarding configuration nor on the configuration of its client MPLS-TP SNCs (e.g., LSP2 and LPS3).

The `trail-setup-config-node-a.json`, `trail-setup-config-node-b.json` and `trail-setup-config-node-c.json` JSON codes show the configuration that the MCS should provide on the MPLS-TP node A within the reference network of Figure III.1 to remove MPLS-TP trail monitoring from MPLS-TP trail LSP1.

The `trail-setup-state-node-a.json`, `trail-setup-state-node-b.json` and `trail-setup-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the corresponding applied configuration.

III.2 MPLS-TP tandem connection monitoring (TCM) examples

Figure III.2 describes the reference network used to analyse the examples for MPLS-TP tandem connection monitoring (TCM):

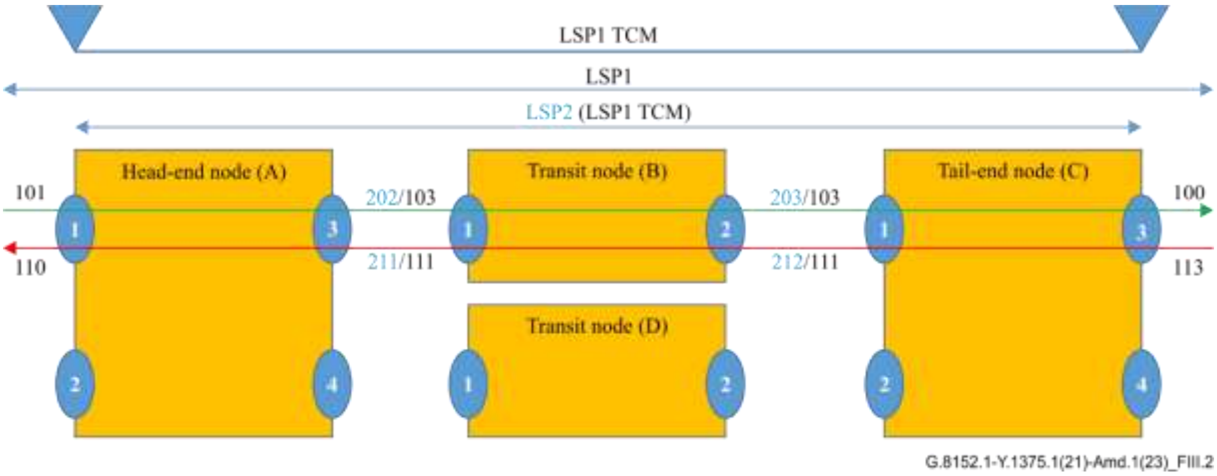


Figure III.2 – Example reference network for LSP TCM

As described in [IETF RFC 6371] and in [ITU-T G.8113.1], in order to set up MPLS-TP TCM, a hierarchical LSP (e.g., LSP2 in Figure III.2) needs to be set up between the TCM end-points.

III.2.1 Set-up of an MPLS-TP SNC with TCM

In this scenario, TCM is configured during the set-up of the MPLS-TP SNC (e.g., LSP1 in Figure III.2).

The `start-up-state-node-a.json`, `start-up-state-node-b.json` and `start-up-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the initial applied configuration of the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.2.

As discussed in clause III.1.1, other static LSPs, MEGs or linear protection groups, which are outside the scope of this example, may be present but not show in the `start-up-state-node-a.json`, `start-up-state-node-b.json` and `start-up-state-node-c.json` JSON codes.

In this scenario, the MCS should perform the following configuration on the head-end node A, middle node B and tail-end node C:

- Configure the MPLS-TP MD and MA used to monitor LSP2;
- Configure static LSP2:
  - Configure bidirectional static LSP2;
  - Configure reverse static LSP2;
  - Configure forward static LSP2;
- Configure static LSP1:
  - Configure forward and reverse static LSPs
  - Configure bidirectional static LSPs.

The MA at the head-end node A contains an Up MEP on interface 1 and a per-interface MIP on interface 3.

The MA at the middle node B contains a per-interface MIP on interface 1 and a per-interface MIP on interface 2.

The MA at the tail-end node C contains an Up MEP on interface 3 and a per-interface MIP on interface 1.

As discussed in clause III.1.1, this configuration can be provided as a single protocol transaction or a sequence of atomic protocol operations or also as a sequence of protocol transactions.

The tcm-oam-config-node-a.json, tcm-oam-config-node-b.json and tcm-oam-config-node-c.json JSON codes show the complete configuration that the MCS should provide on the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.2 to set up MPLS-TP SNC LSP1 with TCM LSP2.

The location of the up TCM MEP and, as described in clause 3.4 of [IETF RFC 6371], also of the per-interface MIP, can be inferred from the LSP1 forwarding configuration and therefore its configuration is optional. The examples in tcm-oam-config-node-a.json and tcm-oam-config-node-c.json JSON code describes the case where the MSC does not explicitly configure this information.

The location of the in/out MIPs of LSP1 on node B shall be configured by the MCS and this configuration shall be consistent with the LSP2 forwarding configuration. The examples in tcm-oam-config-node-b.json JSON code describes the case where the MSC configures this information.

The tcm-oam-state-node-a.json, tcm-oam-state-node-b.json and tcm-oam-state-node-b.json JSON codes show the corresponding applied configuration. It is worth noting that the location of the up TCM MEP and of the per-interface MIP of LSP2 is reported in the operational datastore, as required by the NMDA architecture in [IETF RFC 8342].

III.2.2 Add TCM on existing MPLS-TP SNC

In this scenario, TCM is added after the MPLS-TP SNC (e.g., LSP1 in Figure III.2) has been set up.

The snc-setup-state-node-a.json, snc-setup-state-node-b.json and snc-setup-state-node-c.json JSON code shows the initial applied configuration of the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.2. In this configuration, MPLS-TP SNC LSP1 is set up without TCM and therefore also without the hierarchical LSP used for TCM OAM (e.g., LSP2), as shown in Figure III.3.

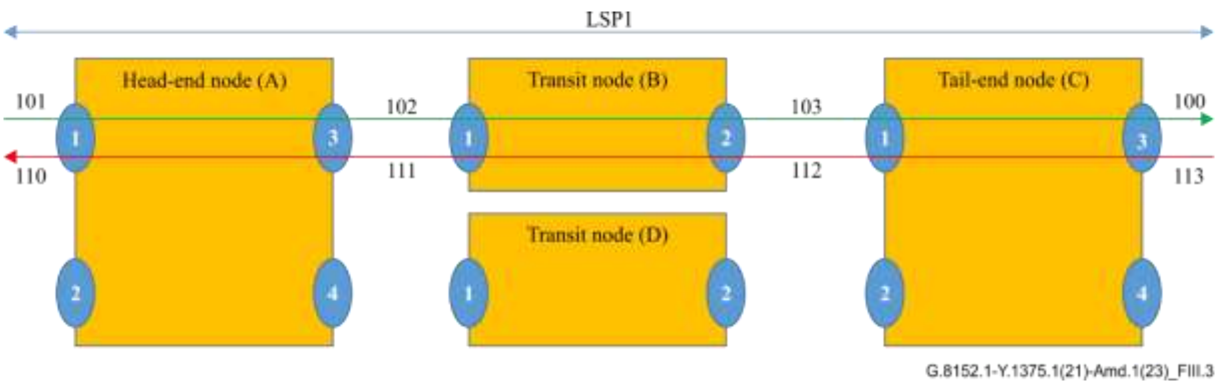


Figure III.3 – Example reference network for MPLS-TP SNC without TCM

In this scenario, the MCS should perform the following configuration on the head-end node A, middle node B and tail-end node C:

- Configure the MPLS-TP MD and MA used to monitor LSP2;
- Configure static LSP2:
  - Configure bidirectional static LSP2;
  - Configure reverse static LSP2;
  - Configure forward static LSP2;
- Re-configure forward static LSP1 to use LSP2 hierarchical LSP.

It is worth noting that adding MPLS-TP TCM to an existing MPLS-TP SCN (e.g., LSP1) requires changing its forwarding configuration.

As discussed in clause III.1.1, this configuration can be provided as a single protocol transaction or a sequence of atomic protocol operations or also as a sequence of protocol transactions. For example, the reconfiguration of LSP1 forwarding could be performed after the LSP2 has been setup through the network (make-before-break).

The `tcm-oam-config-node-a.json`, `tcm-oam-config-node-b.json` and `tcm-oam-config-node-c.json` JSON code shows the complete configuration that the MCS should provide on the MPLS-TP node A within the reference network of Figure III.2, to add MPLS-TP TCM LSP2 to the existing MPLS-TP SNC LSP1.

The `tcm-oam-state-node-a.json`, `tcm-oam-state-node-b.json` and `tcm-oam-state-node-c.json` JSON code shows the corresponding applied configuration.

As discussed in clause III.2.1, this example describes the case where the MSC does not explicitly configure the location of the up TCM MEP and of the per-interface MIP of LSP2.

III.2.3 Remove TCM keeping MPLS-TP SNC

In this scenario, the TCM is removed but the MPLS-TP SNC (e.g., LSP1 in Figure III.2) is not removed.

The `tcm-oam-state-node-a.json`, `tcm-oam-state-node-b.json` and `tcm-oam-state-node-c.json` JSON code shows the initial applied configuration of the MPLS-TP node A, B and C within the reference network of Figure III.2. In this configuration, MPLS-TP SNC LSP1 is set up with TCM.

In this scenario, the MCS should perform the following configuration on the head-end node A, middle node B and tail-end C:

- Re-configure forward static LSP1 not to use LSP2 hierarchical LSP;
- Remove static LSP2:
  - Remove forward static LSP2;
  - Remove reverse static LSP2;
  - Remove bidirectional static LSP2;
- Remove the MPLS-TP MD and MA used to monitor LSP2.

It is worth noting that removing MPLS-TP TCM from an MPLS-TP SCN (e.g., LSP1) requires changing its forwarding configuration.

As discussed in clause III.1.1, this configuration can be provided as a single protocol transaction or a sequence of atomic protocol operations or also as a sequence of protocol transactions.

The `snc-setup-config-node-a.json`, `snc-setup-config-node-b.json` and `snc-setup-config-node-c.json` JSON code shows the complete configuration that the MCS should provide on the MPLS-TP node A within the reference network of Figure III.2, to remove the MPLS-TP TCM LSP2 from the MPLS-TP SNC LSP1, as shown in Figure III.3.

The `snc-setup-state-node-a.json`, `snc-setup-state-node-b.json` and `snc-setup-state-node-c.json` JSON codes show the corresponding applied configuration.

Appendix IV

IETF MPLS static UML re-engineered from MPLS static YANG

(This appendix does not form an integral part of this Recommendation.)

Editorial note: Appendix IV was added by Amd. 1 (2023). It is not shown in revision marks to facilitate its reading.

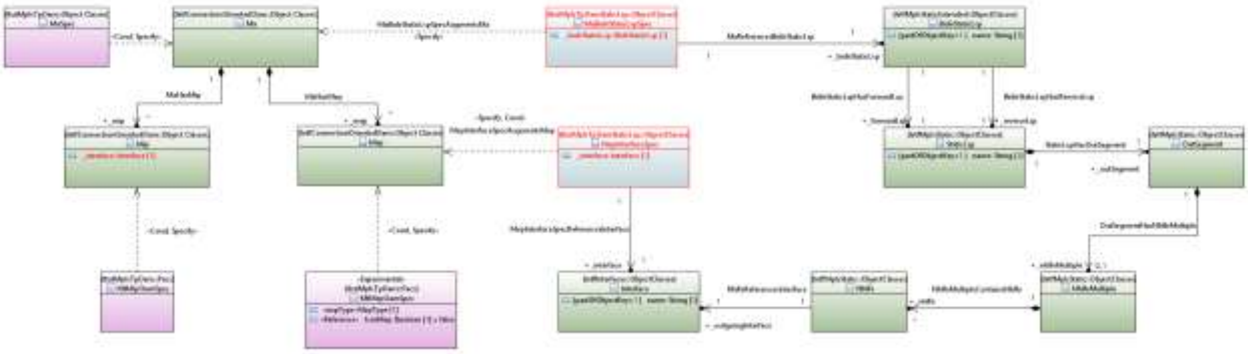


Figure IV.1 – Object classes reverse-engineered from the IETF MPLS Static YANG model

Figure IV.1 shows the approach to decouple OAM configuration from the forwarding configuration and to define a new ItutMplsTpOamStatic UML model in this Recommendation to bind the MPLS-TP OAM configuration with the forwarding configuration when it is provided by the MPLS static LSP YANG model.

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