OAM Control

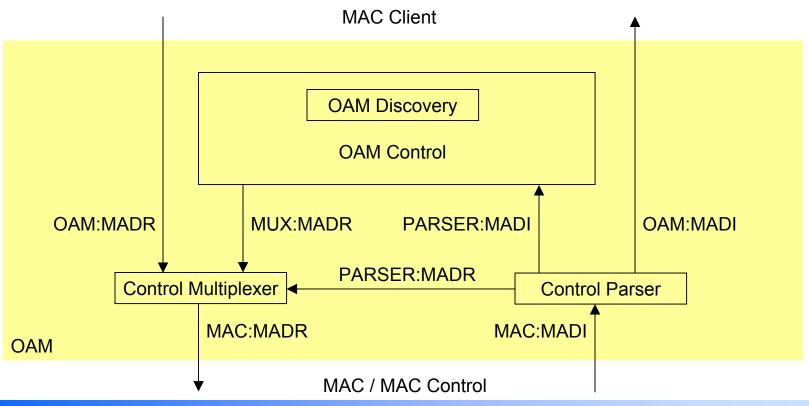
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Overview

- OAM Control is too distributed
- This presentation suggests a different organization

Loopback

- Make a new path in Figure 55-2 to send loopback data directly from the Control Parser to the Control Multiplexer
- This takes loopback out of OAM Control, except for Discovery States



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Discovery

- No changes
- Discovery progress is controlled by STA via OAM_SATISFIED
- Discovery state controls OAM Control transmit rules

OAM Control

- Central interface to STA
- All received OAMPDUs go to STA
- All transmitted OAMPDUs come from STA

Except Information OAMPDUs at min rate for Discovery or keeping the link alive

- Implementations can decide where the boundary between hardware and software exists
- How the STA responds to or generates requests is up to the user

OAM Control Receive Rules

- No State Diagram list of rules only!
- All PARSER:MADI primitives indicate an OAMPDU
- Requires new Clause 30 attributes:

```
oampdu_arrived – indication that new OAMPDU has arrived oam_rx_pdu – actual contents of received OAMPDU oam_remote_state – latest copy of link partner's local state oam_rcvd_local_state – latest copy of link partner's view of our local state
```

Upon PARSER:MADI

```
Set oampdu_arrived 
Update oam_rx_pdu
```

Other Response Rules

- These come from the definition of the frames 55.6
- These are handled by the STA implementations decide where the boundary is between hardware and software
- All requests require a maximum response time
- PING Request requires a PING Response

Response content matches request content

Loopback Control requires an Information response

Local_state field indicating state change

Variable Request requires a Variable Response

Even if variable isn't supported, remote device still responds

OAM Control Transmit Rules

- No State Diagram list of rules only!
- All transmitted OAMPDUs result in MUX:MADR to Control Multiplexer
- Requires new Clause 30 attributes:

oam_send_pdu – indication from STA to transmit a particular OAMPDU

oam_tx_pdu - actual contents of OAMPDU to transmit

oam_dying_gasp - indication from STA to set dying_gasp flag and immediately transmit an OAMPDU

oam_event - indication from STA that the event table is not empty

oam_ok_to_tx - indication from STA that the device is active or that the device is passive and an OAMPDU has been received - STA controls when this happens!

OAM Control Transmit Rules (continued)

- Transmits are only allowed when oam_ok_to_tx is set
- While the OAM Discovery process is in the SEND_LOCAL_* states:

Transmit Information OAMPDU whenever the min_rate_timer expires
Build this OAMPDU using oam_event, oam_dying_gasp, link_fault,
oam_local_state and oam_remote_state

• While the OAM Discovery process is in any of the other states:

oam_dying_gasp enables immediate transmission of oam_tx_pdu or information OAMPDU with the dying_gasp bit set in the Flags field

oam_send_pdu queues transmission of oam_tx_pdu when max_rate_timer expires

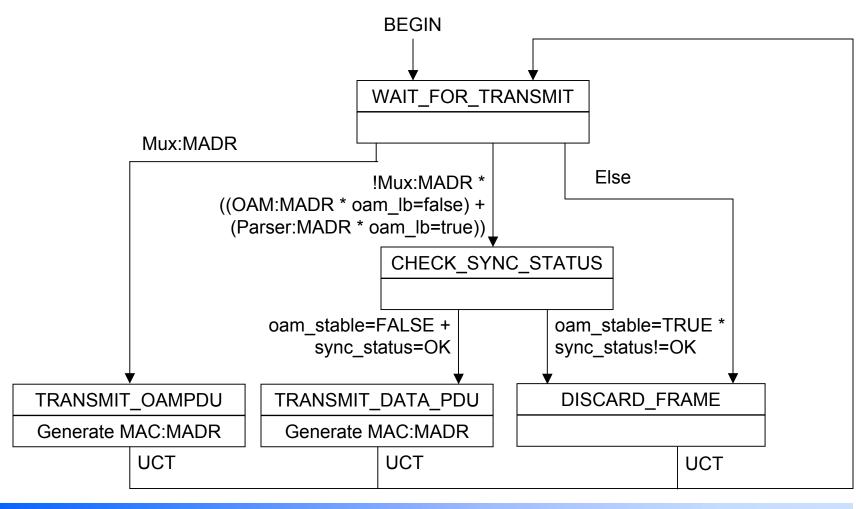
In absence of both oam_dying_gasp and oam_send_pdu, transmit Information OAMPDU when min_rate_timer expires

Both min_rate_timer and max_rate_timer are reset upon transmission of any OAMPDU

Sync Status Inhibits OAM:MADR

- Hooks have been added to Clauses 24 & 36 to enable unidirectional transmissions
- This function is enabled when OAM is enabled in these clauses
- Tie this to oam_stable Clause 30 attribute (how?)
- When does this attribute get set?
- Recommend that it only occurs after both local and remote states are STABLE
- Add capability to Control Multiplexer state diagram to discard OAM:MADR primitives while transmitting MUX:MADR primitives only when oam_stable is TRUE and sync_status is not OK
- When oam_stable is FALSE or sync_status is OK, Control Multiplexer transmits all MADR primitives

Control Multiplexer State Diagram



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Control Parser State Diagram

