



Question(s): 3/15

1-12 July 2013

LIAISON STATEMENT

Source: ITU-T Study Group 15

Title: Liaison Statement on the SG15 OTNT Standardization Work Plan

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to: -

For comment to: ITU-T TSAG, SG12, SG13, ATIS, TIA, IEC, IETF (ccamp, pce and mpls WGs), IEEE (802.1, 802.3 WGs), OIF, MEF

For information to: -

Approval: ITU-T SG15 meeting (12 July 2013)

Deadline: 7 March 2014

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Thank you for your previous review and comments for “Optical Transport Networks & Technologies Standardization Work Plan”. Attached is the updated version from this SG15 meeting (Geneva, 1-12 July 2013). This version reflects recent development of related standards and your valuable input. We appreciate your review of this latest version and comments.

Attachment: OTNT Standardization Work Plan, Issue 17 (TD107R2(PLEN))

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ANNEX B

Question(s):	Q14/15	Meeting, date:	Geneva, 1 – 12 July 2013
Study Group:	15	Working Party:	3
Source:	ITU-T SG15		
Title:	Telecommunication Management Documentation Plan		

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to:

For comment to:

For information to: **ITU-T SG2 Question 5**

Approval: **ITU-T SG15 Plenary Meeting**

Deadline: **None**

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Please don't change the structure of this table, just insert the necessary information.

Q14/15 thanks Question 5 of SG2 for the liaison statement TD13/G (COM 2 – LS 11 - E) on the Telecommunication Management and OAM Project Plan. To assist SG2 in updating the Telecommunication Management Documentation Plan, we attached for your information the status of the management-related Recommendations that Q14/15 are responsible for.

Attachment:

- TD90/WP3: Status of Management-related SG15 Recommendations
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Annex C

Question(s):	Q10	Meeting, date:	1 - 12 July 2013, Geneva
Study Group:	SG15	Working Party:	WP3
Source:	ITU-T SG15		
Title:	Response to Liaison MEF-LS-57 on PDUs, Opcodes and TLVs for SAT PDU and Latching Loopback		

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to: **Metro Ethernet Forum**

For comment to: **-**

For information to: **-**

Approval: **ITU-T SG15**

Deadline: **16 September 2013**

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[TSB: URGENT: must be received by MEF by 19 July 2013]

Mr Chen, Mr Bencheck and Mr Ranganathan,

ITU-T SG15 thanks MEF for their liaison (MEF-LS-57) regarding the use of PDUs (including 1SL), Opcodes, and TLVs for SAT PDU and Latching Loopback. The liaison raised a number of points that are addressed below.

Allocation of Opcodes

Following previous liaisons, it was proposed by ITU-T SG15 that Opcodes should be allocated in G.8013/Y.1731, and we are pleased that MEF accepts this proposal. At the recent SG15 meeting, contributions were received regarding such allocations, and the following outcomes were agreed:

- Opcodes are allocated for use in the MEF Latching Loopback and SAT Control protocols, as follows:
 - 56: Latching Loopback Reply (LLR)
 - 57: Latching Loopback Message (LLM)
 - 58: Service Activation Testing Control Reply (SCR)
 - 59: Service Activation Testing Control Message (SCM)
- A new revision of G.8013/Y.1731 has been consented, which allocates these Opcode values. However, details are not included in this revision, as it is not possible to refer to the specific MEF documents until they have been approved in MEF and document numbers have been allocated.

Note: The consented text has been sent in a separate liaison. According to the ITU-T

process, the consented revision will now enter a Last Call period prior to final approval and publication.

- The text that would be needed to describe the detail in G.8013/Y.1731 has been captured in the corresponding Living List. It is our intention to publish a future amendment to G.8013/Y.1731 incorporating this text, and including reference to the specific MEF Technical Specifications for Latching Loopback and SAT PDU, once the MEF documents have been approved and document numbers allocated.

Allocation of TLV Types

SG15 would like to thank MEF for bringing this issue to our attention. We agree with the proposal to take the same approach for TLV Types as has been agreed for Opcodes. To this end, the same outcomes were agreed as described for Opcodes above:

- The following TLV Types are allocated:
 - 37: Latching Loopback TLV
 - 38: Service Activation Testing Control TLV
- These are allocated in the consented revision of G.8013/Y.1731 as above.
- As before, the more detailed text referring to the MEF specifications has been captured in the Living List and will be included in the same amendment described above, once the MEF documents are completed.

Loss Measurement PDU

SG15 acknowledges that MEF has selected the 1SL PDU as the loss measurement PDU for Service Activation Testing. We confirm that we see no issues with this use of 1SL in a MEF-specific way.

Next Meeting

SG15, and Q10/15 particularly, would like to thank MEF for the constructive approach taken on these issues and looks forward to continuing to work jointly with MEF. Please keep us informed of the progress of the Latching Loopback and SAT PDU specifications. Our forthcoming meetings are:

- Q10 Interim Meeting, 23-27 September 2013
- SG15 Plenary Meeting, 24 March – 4 April 2014

Annex D

Question(s):	Q10	Meeting, date:	1-12 July 2013, Geneva
Study Group:	SG15	Working Party:	WP3
Source:	ITU-T SG15		
Title:	Liaison on initiating approval of G.8011.x series		

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to: **Metro Ethernet Forum**

For comment to: **-**

For information to: **-**

Approval: **ITU-T SG15**

Deadline: **February 2014**

Contact: **Huub van Helvoort**
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[TSB: URGENT: must be received by MEF by 19 July 2013]

Mr Chen, Mr Bencheck and Mr Ranganathan,

The experts of ITU-T SG15 Question 10 would like to inform you that the following recommendations have been consented at the July 2013 Plenary:

- Recommendation ITU-T G.8011/Y.1307 (2013) Corrigenda, *Ethernet service characteristics*
- Recommendation ITU-T G.8011.1/Y.1307.1 (2013), *Ethernet private line service*.
- Recommendation ITU-T G.8011.2/Y.1307.2 (2013): *Ethernet virtual private line service*
- Recommendation ITU-T G.8011.3/Y.1307.3 (2013): *Ethernet virtual private LAN service*
- Recommendation ITU-T G.8011.4/Y.1307.4 (2013): *Ethernet virtual private tree service*
- Recommendation ITU-T G.8011.5/Y.1307.5 (2013): *Ethernet private LAN service*

It is the intention of Q10 to consider updating and possibly consolidating these Recommendations at the next plenary meeting, March 2014 depending on your approval of MEF 10.3 and MEF 6.2. As a result, we look forward to updates on your progress and approval of these specifications.

TSB : Please attach TD19R1/PLEN, TD20R1/PLEN, TD21R1/PLEN, TD22R1/PLEN, TD23R1/PLEN and TD24R1/PLEN

SG15 would appreciate receiving updates on SG13's work on SDN as it develops. We also request any details SG13 may have on what information SDN applications may require when transport resources are in scope of an SDN controller.

Annex G

Question(s):	6/15, 12/15, 14/15	Meeting, date:	Geneva, 1-12 July, 2013
Study Group:	15	Working Party:	2, 3
Source:	ITU-T SG15		
Title:	Transport aspects of SDN		

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to: Open Networking Foundation

For comment to:

For information to:

Approval: ITU-T SG15

Deadline: 2013-10-01

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Please don't change the structure of this table, just insert the necessary information.

Thank you for your recent liaison informing us of the ONF Optical Transport Working Group and its charter. We would like to collaborate with the Optical Transport Working Group in a complementary manner on aspects of SDN for transport networks.

Within ITU-T, SG15 has recently been allocated work on “transport aspects of SDN”. We are taking time to understand the scope of what ITU-T (and SG15 specifically) should undertake in connection with SDN. In our discussions on SDN, some general areas to study did emerge. Note that currently no Recommendations have been initiated as we want to be very clear on what the scope of “transport aspects of SDN” means so as to not duplicate work in other bodies. The general areas identified are:

1. Compare existing transport network, management, and control plane architectures with SDN architecture to identify any distinguishing characteristics. (Existing transport network management and control exhibit many of the characteristics of SDN.)
2. Identify commonality and gaps between existing NMS/EMS/ASON control and management (e.g., G.8080, G.7718) and SDN oriented control and management of transport networks.
3. Apply recursive transport architecture (e.g., G.800, G.8080, G.7710) to SDN functions. SG15 has used recursive architecture for many years and it is applied to data plane, control plane, and management plane modelling.

During our plenary meeting which received your liaison, Q6 received a liaison from the IETF CCAMP which requests guidance from Q6 on matters which we think may also be of interest to ONF OTWG. Accordingly, we are copying our liaison response to IETF to the ONF as well.

SG15 would appreciate receiving updates on the Optical Transport Working Group work on SDN as it progresses.

Appendix 1 (of Annex I) Initial P2MP Relationship Analysis

Discussion on applicability of MPLS-TP P2MP

P2MP relationship between PW and LSP layers

When MPLS-TP P2MP is considered, there are some patterns of applicability in the context of layers. Three models are shown in Fig.2. These models could be implementation issues. In terms of interoperability, however, fewer models, or at least policies for layer models are desirable for operators.

In model 1, the channel layer is SS-PW, but in the path layer, packets are multi-casted. As a result, the termination point of SS-PW in the channel layer would be P2MP, but there is no forwarding engine in the channel layer itself. In model 2 and model 3, P2MP MS-PW is supported in the channel layer. Implementation becomes more complex, so these models should be avoided as much as possible.

Model 3 might be applicable to the case shown in Fig. 3. An L2-VPN that has a total of four virtual switch instances (VSIs) is assumed in this network. MS-PW P2MP may be used because P2P LSP is applied between two NEs for robust management of the link.

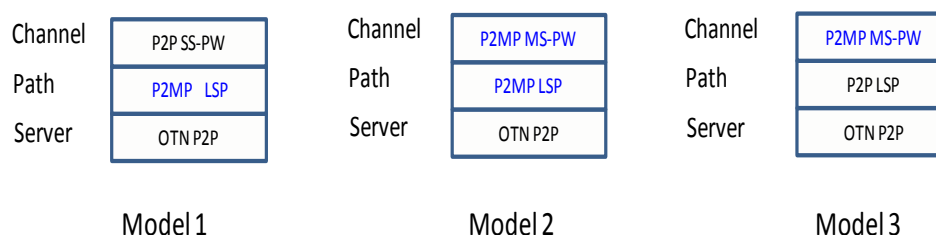


Fig.2 Possible models of layer structure in channel, path and server

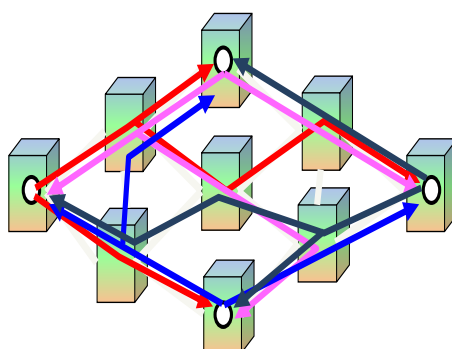


Fig.3: L2 VPN network model using P2MP LSP

We would like to solicit comments on the necessity or applicability of MS-PW P2MP and possibility of layered structures of MS-PW P2MP and LSP P2MP.

Annex J

Question(s):	Q10/15	Meeting, date:	1-12 July 2013, Geneva
Study Group:	SG15	Working Party:	WP3
Source:	ITU-T SG15		
Title:	Liaison regarding Service OAM (CFM) “At Risk” notifications		

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to: Metro Ethernet Forum

For comment to: -

For information to: -

Approval: ITU-T SG15

Deadline: September 16, 2013

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Mr Chen, Mr Bencheck, and Mr Ranganathan,

At the recent SG15 meeting, Q10/15 has begun studying Service OAM (CFM) “At Risk” notification. Initially, we are studying the need for a mechanism that allows a MEP to inform its peer MEPs that CCMs (and other types of OAM frames) will be intentionally interrupted for some period of time, without affecting the flow of data traffic. This would allow a peer MEP, for example, to suppress Loss of Continuity or other alarms – the exact details are for further study in Q10/15 once the utility of the feature has been established. Further details on potential use cases are provided below.

SG15 has noted that many other OAM protocols include a feature similar to this, and is also aware that there are a number of proprietary mechanisms for doing this in CFM. We are therefore studying whether to develop a standard solution. We would welcome any comments you have relating to the utility of such a feature.

Use Cases

Two potential use cases have been identified thus far:

- When CCM generation is performed at a MEP in a different hardware entity within a device to that responsible for forwarding service data frames, it may be possible that the CCM generation can be interrupted independently from the flow of data traffic. One example of this is where a dedicated NPU is used for frame forwarding, but CCM generation is performed in software on a general-purpose CPU. Possible triggers for interruption could be for in-service upgrade, or manual recovery from earlier failures. The ‘At Risk’ signal can be sent in advance of the interruption in CCMs, and hence prevent spurious reporting of loss of continuity at the peer MEPs.
- The CCM protocol described in IEEE 802.1Q and in ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 includes a number of checks that configuration of MEPs within a MEG (MA) is consistent – for

example, that the MEG level (MD level), MEG ID (MAID) and CCM Interval in received CCM frames are the same as those configured at the receiving MEP. Changing these parameters without causing spurious alarms therefore requires that the configuration is updated at all MEPs simultaneously. This is especially challenging when a short CCM interval is used.

This problem can be addressed by disabling CCMs at all MEPs prior to the change in configuration, and re-enabling CCMs afterwards. Before disabling CCMs, the At Risk signal can be used to prevent peer MEPs at which CCMs have not yet been disabled from detecting a spurious loss of connectivity. Thus, while the configuration change still requires co-ordination at all the MEPs, this can be done on the scale of minutes rather than milliseconds.

It is recognised that when all the MEPs of a MEG are within the same administrative domain, co-ordination at the management layer may be possible without needing an in-band signalling mechanism; however, when MEPs are in different administrative domains, for example when the MEG spans a UNI or ENNI, automated co-ordination between the different management systems may not be possible.

Furthermore, it is clear that during the At Risk period, any actual failures in the data traffic flow will not be detected. This is a trade-off by the operator of the likelihood of a failure during the At Risk period, against the disruption caused by spurious defects being detected when there is no interruption in the flow of data traffic.

We welcome your input on the above use cases, and on any additional use cases you may identify. Forthcoming meetings of Q10/15 are as follows:

- Rapporteurs meeting, 23 – 27 September, 2013
 - SG15 Plenary Meeting, 24 March – 4 April, 2014
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We take note that a draft has been submitted to resolve this issue, and encourage our ITU-T participants to participate in discussions of this draft.

Q13 has also started new work items related to the transport of phase and time through equipment unaware of IEEE Std 1588TM 2008.

G.8275.2 Time and phase distribution through packet networks for partial support

G.8271.2 Network requirements for the transport of phase and time for partial support

Q13 wishes to continue cooperating with MEF on the synchronization aspects and will inform MEF of the evolution of its work.

Note to TSB: attach the consented documents

Annex R

Question(s): 11, 12, 14 **Meeting, date:** Geneva, 1-12 July, 2013
Study Group: 15 **Working Party:** 3
Source: ITU-T SG15
Title: Additional Optical Link Management Capabilities

LIAISON STATEMENT

For action to:

For comment to:

For information to: IETF CCAMP WG, BBF, OIF, ONF

Approval: ITU-T SG15

Deadline:

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Please don't change the structure of this table, just insert the necessary information.

In response to requests regarding dynamic capabilities of optical links using the “black link” approach, SG15 has completed work to describe the physical layer S_s and R_s reference points defined in G.698.1 and G.698.2 as an OTN Intra Domain Interface (IaDI). The changes will allow coloured endpoints to be managed using the existing G.874.1 model. The following documents were submitted to the ITU-T approval process:

- G.7712 Amendment 1, to enhance the use of the DCN to carry the OCh out of band overhead (OCh-O) across this new IaDI.
- G.872 Amendment 1, to describe the black link approach and define overhead communication for the OCh-O.
- G.709 Amendment 2 to support the applications in G.698.2 as an IaDI.

Note that the application codes in G.698.2 (2009) currently only cover 2.5Gb/s and 10Gb/s rates.

