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Conformance test specifications for 6rd technology;
Part 2: Test Suite Structure and
Test Purposes (TSS&TP)

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Contents

Intell	lectual Property Rights	4
Forev	word	4
Moda	al verbs terminology	2
	•	
1	Scope	5
2	References	5
2.1	Normative references	
2.2	Informative references	5
3	Abbreviations	5
4	Test Suite Structure	
5	Test Purposes (TP)	
5.1 5.1.1	TPs for CPE	
5.1.1	Gateway Assignment	ا
5.1.2	Dasic Function	
5.1.4	MSS Clamping	
5.1.5	Tunnel Identifiers	10
5.2	TPs for BR	10
5.2.1	Basic Function	10
5.2.2	Session Control	11
5.2.3	Fragmentation	11
5.2.4	MSS Clamping	12
5.2.5	NAT Timers	13
5.2.6	Anycast Addressing	13
5.2.7	Address Withdrawal	14
5.2.8	Routing Tables	15
Anne	Gateway Assignment Basic Function Fragmentation MSS Clamping Tunnel Identifiers TPs for BR. Basic Function Session Control Fragmentation MSS Clamping NAT Timers Anycast Addressing Address Withdrawal Routing Tables ex A (informative): Bibliography	17
	ory	10
111210	лулу	1 C

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Integrated broadband cable telecommunication networks (CABLE).

The present document produced for the transition technologies accommodates an urgent need in the industry to define requirements that enable seamless transition of Cable Networks to IPv6. Considering the depletion of IPv4 addresses, transition to IPv6 is required in order to enable continued growth of the customer base connected to Cable Networks and ensure service continuity for existing and new customers. High-quality connectivity to all kinds of IP-based services and networks is essential in today's business and private life.

A plethora of transition technologies have been proposed in IETF, other standardization organizations and by manufacturers of IP technology to allow coexistence of IPv4 and IPv6 hosts, access and core networks as well as services. Each of these technology options is specified, implemented and deployed in various forms and stages. The present document is based on the requirements of ETSI TS 101 569-1 [1].

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the conformance tests specification for 6rd technology.

- Part 1: "Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma";
- Part 2: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP)";
- Part 3: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT)".

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", "may", "may not", "need", "need not", "will", "will not", "can" and "cannot" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the ETSI Drafting Rules (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

"must" and "must not" are NOT allowed in ETSI deliverables except when used in direct citation.

1 Scope

The present document provides the Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) descriptions for the IPv6 transition technology 6rd to validate its implementation within a cable communications networks.

The tests are in reference to [1], the ETSI specifications for IPv6 transition technology.

The ISO standards for the methodology of conformance testing (ISO/IEC 9646-1 [i.4] and ISO/IEC 9646-2 [i.5]) as well as the ETSI rules for conformance testing (ETSI ETS 300 406 [i.6]) are used as a basis for the test methodology.

2 References

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

2.1 Normative references

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

[1] ETSI TS 101 569-1: "Integrated Broadband Cable Telecommunication Networks (CABLE); Cable Network Transition to IPv6 Part 1: IPv6 Transition Requirements".

2.2 Informative references

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

[i.4]	ISO/IEC 9646-1 (1994): "Information technology Open Systems Interconnection
	Conformance testing methodology and framework Part 1: General concepts".

- [i.5] ISO/IEC 9646-2 (1994): "Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Conformance testing methodology and framework -- Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification".
- [i.6] ETSI ETS 300 406 (1995): "Methods for testing and Specification (MTS); Protocol and profile conformance testing specifications; Standardization methodology".

3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

6rd	IPv6 Rapid Deployment
ATS	Abstract Test Suite
B4	(6rd) Basic Bridging BroadBand element
BR	Border Relay

CPE Customer Premises Equipment
DF Don't Fragment flag (in IPv4 header)

GRT Global Routing Table

GW GateWay

HTML HyperText Markup Language

IP	Internet Protocol
IPv4	IP version 4
IPv6	IP version 6
IUT	Implementation Under Test
MSS	(TCP) Maximum Segment Size
MTS	Methods for Testing and Specification
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
NAT	Network Address Translation / Network Address Translator
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
VRF	Virtual Routing and Forwarding

4 Test Suite Structure

The identifier of the TP is built according to table 1 as recommended in the MTS methodologies.

Table 1: TP naming convention for 6rd

TP/ <root>/<gr>/<sgr>/<x>/<nn></nn></x></sgr></gr></root>		
<root> = root</root>	6RD	IPv6 encapsulated within IPv4 – IPv6 rapid deployment
<gr> = group</gr>	BR	Border Router
	CRE	Customer Premise Equipment
<sgr> = sub-group</sgr>	BF	Basic Function
	AA .	Anycast Addressing
<sgr> = sub-group (sgr) = sub-group (sgr) = sub-group (sgr) = sub-group</sgr>	AW.	Address Withdrawal
	FRAG	Fragmentation
9.3	MSSC	Maximum Segment Size
and a second second	1 star Josepher	Clamping
Holl 5 Cation Fri	II cal The 1	Tunnel Identifiers
	AIL NT	NAT Timers
ike)	RT	Session Control
ds. In	RT	Routing Tables
dated	GWA	Gateway Assignment
<x> = type of testing</x>	BV	Valid Behaviour tests
<nn> = sequential number</nn>		01 to 99
NOTE: A sub-group may not apply for all grou	ps.	

5 Test Purposes (TP)

This clause proposes a TP proforma which is used in the present document. The fields of this proforma as used in the present document are explained in table 2.

Table 2: TP proforma field description

TP Header		
TP ID	The TP ID is a unique identifier according to the TP naming conventions in table 1	
Test objective	Short description of test purpose objective according to the requirements from the base	
	standard.	
Reference	The reference indicates the clauses of the reference standard specifications in which the	
	conformance requirement is expressed.	
PICS selection	Reference to the PICS statement involved for selection of the TP. Contains a Boolean	
	expression. May contain PICS acronyms specified in table.	
	This section is only used in case an optional or conditional behaviour needs to be	
	selected. Mandatory behaviour is not identified here.	
	TP Behaviour	
Initial conditions	The initial conditions define in which initial state the IUT has to be to apply the actual TP.	
(optional)	In the corresponding "Test Case" (TC), when the execution of the initial condition does	
	not succeed, it leads to the assignment of an Inconclusive verdict.	
Expected behaviour	Definition of the events, which are parts of the TP objective, and the IUT are expected to	
(TP body)	perform in order to conform to the base specification. In the corresponding TC," Pass" or	
	"Fail" verdicts can be assigned there	
	AD itch ar and signary	
5.1 TPs for 0	CPE Idards. tandard standard standards	
5.1 TPs for CPE 5.1.1 Gateway Assignment to the land of the land		

5.1

5.1.1

TP Id	TP/6RD/CPE/GWA/BV/01	
Test objective	Check that IUT sends a DHCPv4 Request to the DHCPv4 Server after initialization	
Reference	[1]: clause 6.8.9.3 Feature: 6RD Configuration	
	Initial conditions	
with { the IUT is properly provisioned the interfaces are connected & functional }		
	Expected behaviour	
ensure that {		
when {		
the IUT goes onling		
the IUT sends a DHCPv4 Request to DHCPv4 Server		
]		
then {		
the IUT receives the external interface address assignment		
}		

5.1.2 Basic Function

TP Id	TP/6RD/ CPE/BF/BV/01
Test objective	Check that the IUT supports the functionality of 6RD encapsulation
Reference	[1]: clause 6.8.9.12 Feature: NAT
	Initial conditions
with {	
the IUT being proper	
and the interfaces are	e connected & functional
}	
	Expected behaviour
ensure that {	
when { the IUT receives multiple HTML IPv6 packets containing source address indicating a public IPv6 address containing destination address indicating a public IPv6 address from multiple hosts }	
containing des indicating	ates each HTML IPv6 packet unchanged into IPv4 packet stination address IPv4 BR GW address ards the packet to the BR

5.1.3 Fragmentation

```
TP Id
                        TP/6RD/CPE/FRAG/BV/01
   Test objective
                        Check that the JUT fragments an HTML IPv6 packet upstream
     Reference
                        [1]: clause 6.8.7.21 Feature: Fragmentation & Buffering
                                                 Initial conditions
with {
   the physical MTU (Phy-MTU) size being equal or greater than the 6RD IPv4 packet between all devices
   and the 6RD Tunnel MTU (6RD-MTU) being lower than the encapsulated softwired packet
                                               Expected behaviour
ensure that {
   when {
      the IUT receives multiple HTML IPv6 packets
          containing source address
             indicating a public IPv6 address
          containing destination address
             indicating a public IPv6 address
      from multiple hosts
          containing the DF bit
             indicating the value 0.
      with a packet size greater than the 6RD tunnel MTU
   then {
      the IUT fragments into IPv4 packets
      and the IUT forwards correctly formatted IPv4 through the tunnel
```

```
TP Id
                        TP/6RD/CPE/FRAG/BV/02
    Test objective
                        Check that the IUT reassembles an IPv6 payload from the IPv4 packet downstream
      Reference
                        [1]: clause 6.8.7.21 Feature: Fragmentation & Buffering
                                                 Initial conditions
with {
   the IUT being properly provisioned
   and the interfaces are connected & functional
                                               Expected behaviour
ensure that {
   when {
      the IUT receives multiple IPv4 packets
          containing IPv4 transport header
             containing source address
                indicating B4 IPv4 address
             containing destination address
                indicating IUT GW IPv4 address
          containing IPv6 payload
             containing source address
                 indicating a public IPv6 address
             containing destination address
                 indicating a public IPv6 address
          containing the IPv6 fragments within the IPv4 packets
      from multiple source hosts
   then {
      the IUT reorders & reassembles into IPv6 packets
      and the IUT forwards correctly formatted IPv6
  }
```

5.1.4 MSS Clamping

	al Su Ak		
TP ld	TP/6RD/CPE/MSSC/BV/01		
Test objective	Check that the IUT functions with MSS clamping upstream		
Reference	[1]: clause 6.8.7.20 Feature: MSS Clamping		
	Initial conditions		
with {	//\$t 0.		
the physical MTU (Ph	y-MTU) size being equal or greater than the 6RD IPv6 packet between all devices		
	MTU (6RD-MTU) being lower than the encapsulated softwired packet		
and the MSS value is	below that of the TCP segment size of the incoming packet		
}			
	Expected behaviour		
ensure that {			
when {			
the IUT receives r	multiple HTML IPv6 packets		
containing sou	irce address		
indicating a	a public IPv6 address		
containing des	etination address		
indicating a	indicating a public IPv6 address		
from multiple host	from multiple hosts		
with a segment si	ze greater than the IUT MSS value		
}			
then {			
the IUT receives the packet			
and the IUT drops	s the packet & returns a packet-too-big message to the originator		
}			
}			