

RIPE75 - Network monitoring at scale

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Why monitoring and what to monitor?

Why do we monitor?

- Billing
 - Reducing costs
- Traffic engineering
 - Where should we peer?
 - Where should we set-up a new PoP?
 - Optimizing our network
- Anomaly detection
 - Troubleshooting
 - Proactive monitoring and predictions



Sources of information

• SNMP

• Flow data

• BGP/routing table



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Flow sampling protocols

NetFlow: protocol from Cisco. IPFIX: the open standard.

Template based.

Takes 11 minutes to gather all the templates.

Between <u>sampling</u> and <u>collection</u>: delay of **23 seconds** for **NetFlow v9 (Cisco)** and **65 seconds** for **IPFIX (Juniper)**.

 FlowSet 1 [id=0] (Data Template): 260 FlowSet Id: Data Template (V9) (0) FlowSet Length: 100 			
▼ Template (Id = 260, Count = 23)			
Template Id: 260			
Field Count: 23			
Field (1/23): PKTS			
▶ Field (2/23): BYTES			
<pre>Field (3/23): IP_SRC_ADDR</pre>			
<pre>Field (4/23): IP_DST_ADDR</pre>			
▶ Field (5/23): INPUT_SNMP			
<pre>Field (6/23): OUTPUT_SNMP</pre>			
▶ Field (7/23): LAST_SWITCHED			
Etald (0/22), ETDET CHITCHED			



Flow sampling protocols

sFlow:

Each structure is specified (HTTP, network, Wi-Fi...)

Counters and packet sampling (headers)

Instantaneous

▼	Flow sample, seq 3277802			
	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 = Enterprise: standard sFlow (0)			
	0000 0000 0001 = sFlow sample type: Flow sample (1)			
Sample length (byte): 208				
Sequence number: 3277802				
	0000 0000 = Source ID class: 0			
	0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 = Index: 32			



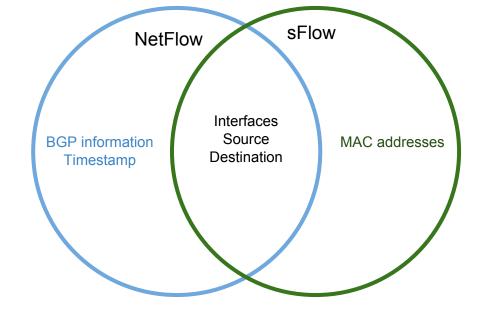
What we want

Sampling information:

- Rate
- Source router
- Timestamp

Network information

- AS number / next-hop
- Mac-addresses
- Interfaces
- Source/destination
 - IP
 - Ports
 - Protocol
 - TCP flags





Cloudflare today

100+ edge routers

- various vendors
- all around the globe

Different environments Terabits of traffic

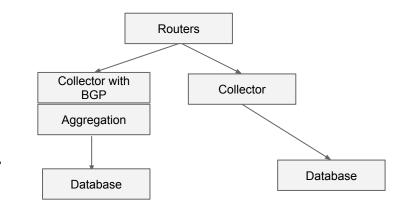
It's already too late if a user notifies us about an issue.



What we used before

nfdump : collection / local storage nfacctd : aggregation

Two separates path. nfacctd was able to correct BGP information. No sFlow.





Why we stopped using them

They are great tools but they became unfit to our situation. Limitations:

- Vendor bug: corrupting ASN information
- Too many packets a single collector could not process them

Adding sFlow visualization:

- Limited ASN information
- Two aggregations in parallel

Need to monitor the collection

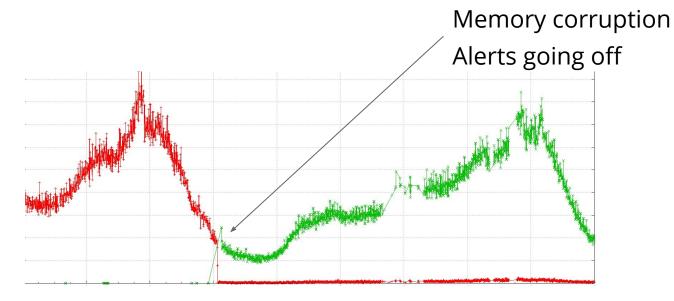
Anybody should be able to build tools from this data

Create aggregations *for* Cloudflare (type of plan, region, etc.)



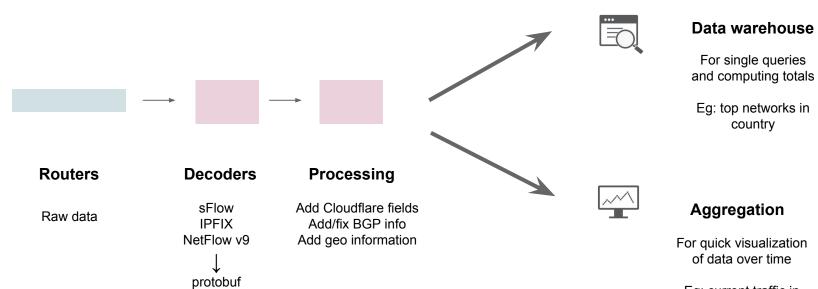
Vendor bug

Losing a major ISP in Europe. Replaced by a small ISP from Brazil.





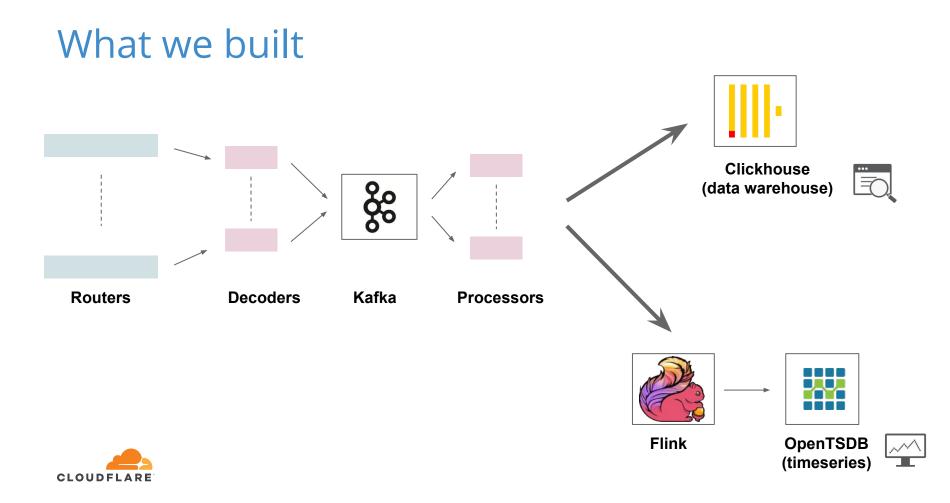
What we built



Eg: current traffic in country



What we built



What we built

Own NetFlow+IPFIX+sFlow collector **GoFlow**:

- In **Go**
- Easily extensible for new protocols
- Outputs to protobuf format
- Can be parallelized
- Benchmarked to **30 000** messages a second
- Running in production at Cloudflare
- Living in containers

Parallel processing **units** using BGP data, geolocation databases, Cloudflare APIs to:

- Correct/add fields
- Add Cloudflare specific information

Inserters to populate databases.

Message broker to connect the pieces: Kafka.



Aggregation done by **Flink**.



Stored in **OpenTSDB** and **Clickhouse**.



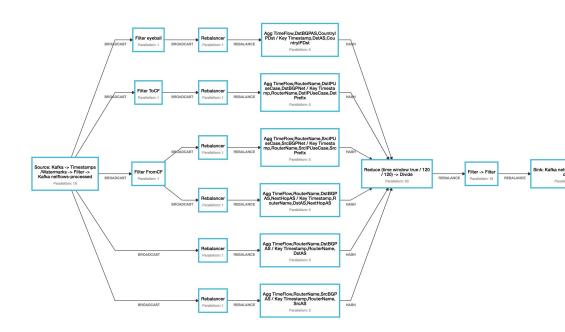


Flink is a Java **framework** for building stream-processing apps (jobs). **Jobs** are split into **tasks** and sent to a cluster.

Easy to scale, balance and reorder tasks.

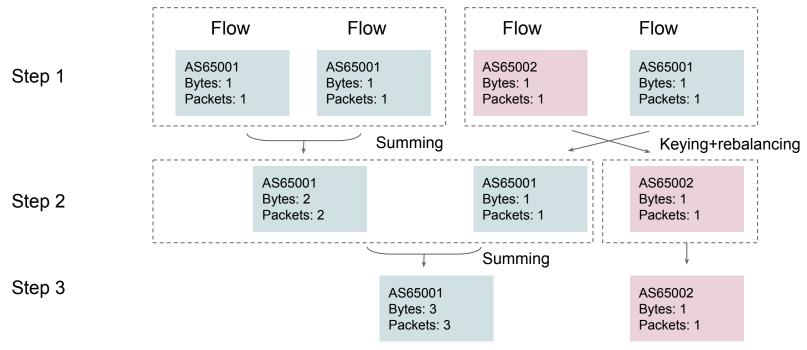
Schematic view of the app.

Accurate time-aggregation.



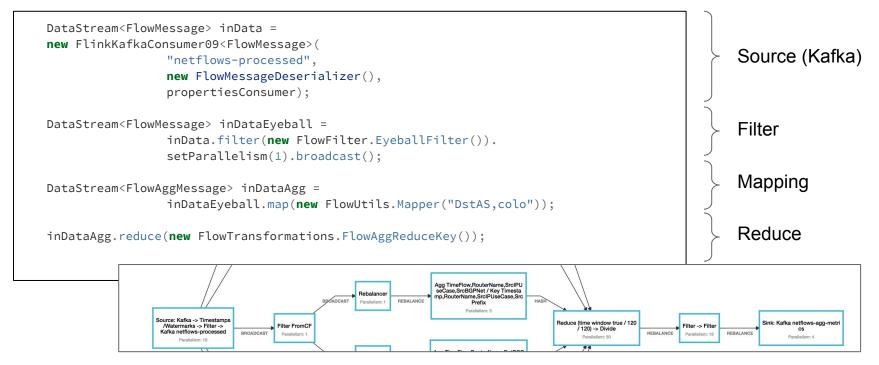


Flink - MapReduce



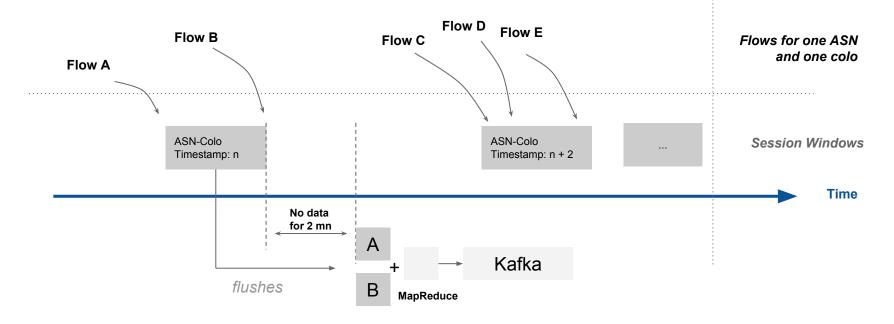


Flink - Sample program





Flink - Windowing





Results - Flows

Business intelligence: Simple as a SQL query Or an API call

Top networks per country, datacenters, plan, transit providers...

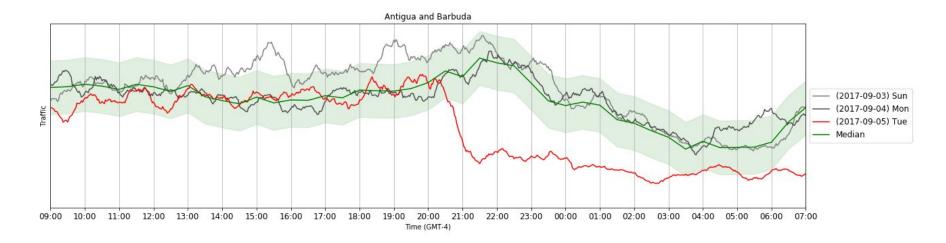
IPv6 share for biggest networks

		Ratio
	AS	IPv6
- Comcast Cable Communications, LLC	7922	46.11%
- AT&T Services, Inc.	7018	57.21%
le Inc.	15169	0.37%
cebook, Inc.	32934	88.49%
mmunications Services, Inc. d/b/a Verizon Business	701	0%



Results - Aggregations

Traffic of every ASN. By data centers. By country. By interface. By type of traffic. By transit/peer... Other teams started using the data to troubleshoot non networks problems.

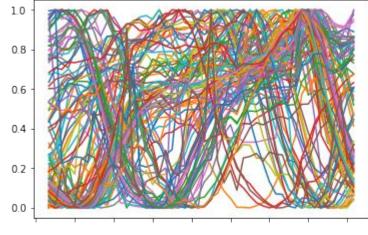




https://blog.cloudflare.com/the-story-of-two-outages/

Results - Example: maintenance

Automatically build a list of best hours for a maintenance.



Normalized traffic of our PoP over a day



Anomaly detection

Traffic variations are visible:

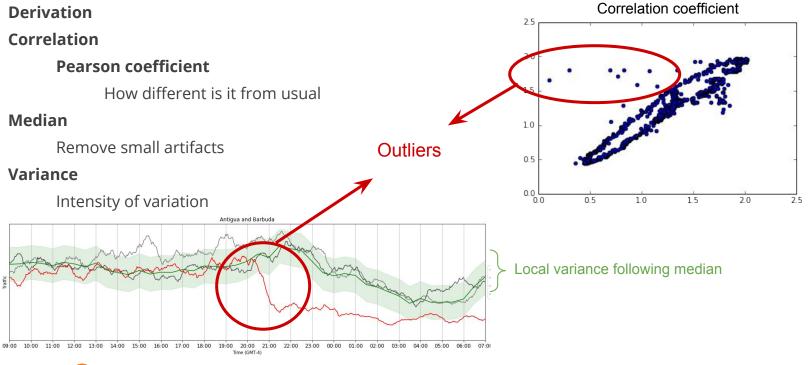
- Turkey rate-limiting (15/07/2016)
- Iraq shutting down Internet during exams
- Country wide power failure
- ...

Example: Taiwan power cut

Machine-learning to classify. Automatic detection. Mostly **Python**. 20 20 20 20 20 Time [s] https://blog.cloudflare.com/power-outage-taiwan/

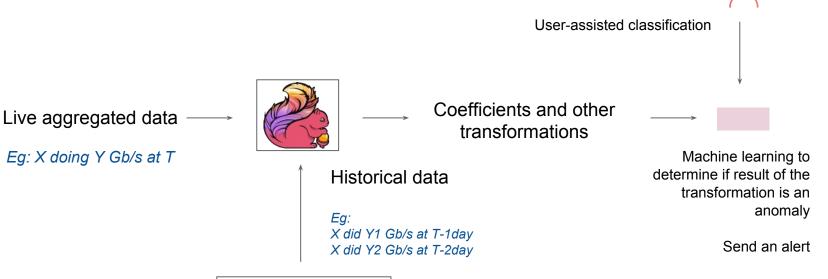


Algorithms





Pipeline integration (project)







Sources of information

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• Flow data

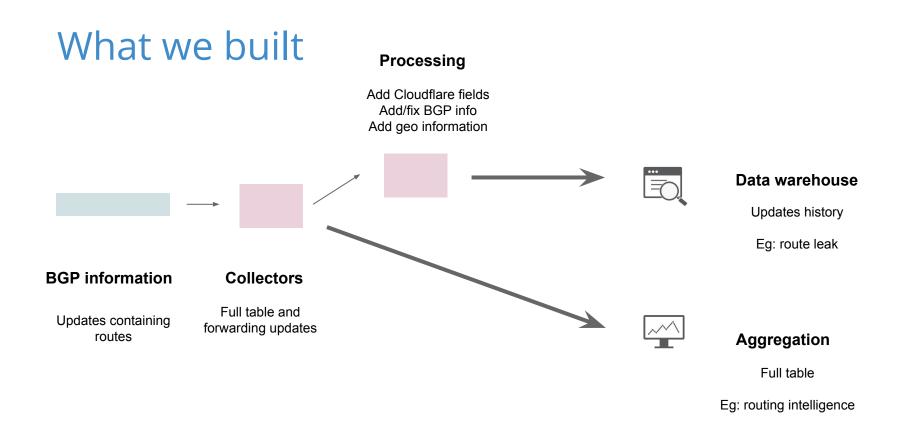
• BGP/routing table



BGP collection

- 100's of routers, 100's of full tables, millions of routes
 - RIPE RIS has 15 peers (rrc00)
 - Route-views has 47 peers (route-views2.oregon-ix.net)
- View of route-leaks
- Similar pipeline and tools







Full table?

- Stream processing versus Batch processing
- Spark (or Flink)
- Examples of what we did:
 - Find out the longest AS-Path
 - Peered prefixes
 - $\circ \quad \text{Mapping IP} \to \text{ASN}$





Flow collector

Flow collector will be open-sourced soon.

What it does:

- Decode NetFlow/IPFIX/sFlow network fields
- Encode them into a generic "network sample" format (interface, ASN, src/dst IP...)
- Provide metrics
- Filters corrupted data (garbage value)
- Provides framework for parallel processing/decoding
- 23µS for NetFlow decoding / 80µS for sFlow decoding

What it does not do:

- Decode any field (eg: Wi-Fi, GSM specific fields, etc.)
 - But, you can extend it with a new protobuf format and decoder
- Aggregation





Do you want to run it on a Cloud?

Product	Amazon	Google	Azure
Collection	Compute/Docker	Compute/Docker	Compute/Docker
Stream processing	Kinesis (Firehose+Stream)	DataFlow/DataProc	Stream Analytics
Storage	Redshift	BigQuery	SQL Data Warehouse



Costs

UDP: about 70 bytes per flow

Message: around 100 bytes

Aggregation: based on cardinality and time-windows

Message aggregated: 100 bytes



	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Traffic	10Gb/s 1Mpps	100Gb/s 20Mpps	1Tb/s 100Mpps
Sampling	8192	16384	16384
Number of samples	120/sec	1200/sec	6100/sec
Aggregation window	120 s	300 s	120 s
Cardinality	120	12000	120000
Processor units	0.5	1	2
Throughput	< 1 Mb/s	1 Mb/s	5 Mb/s
Aggregation throughput	< 1 Mb/s	< 1 Mb/s	1 Mb/s
Monthly data raw	32 GB	320 GB	1.6 TB
Monthly data agg	270 MB	100 GB	270 GB

Costs

Case 1	Amazon	Google
Compute units	T2.micro \$15	micro \$10
Storage	RDS (db.T2.medium) or Dynamo \$50	BigQuery \$10
Aggregation	Firehose \$2 Analytics \$79	Dataflow \$50
Total	\$200/month	\$100/month

Case 2	Amazon	Google	
Compute units	T2.medium \$80	standard \$80	
Storage	RDS \$300	BigQuery \$100	
Aggregation	Firehose \$20 Analytics \$160		
Total	\$500/month	\$500/month	

Case 3	Amazon	Google
Compute units	T2.medium \$100	standard \$80
Storage	(+Redshift) \$650	BigQuery \$200
Aggregation	Analytics \$200	Dataflow \$300
Total	\$1000/month	\$800/month



BGP library

The BGP library will also be released

What it does:

- Decode BGP packets
- Can maintain session and a RIB with peers
- Encode/decode MRT
- Includes RFC and extensions

What you can do:

- Implement the behavior you want (route-reflector)
- Event-based API



Thank you

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