

Infusing Heterogeneous Data to Troubleshoot & Improve Peering Performance and Security

Some Use Cases

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Some “BGP Routing Tasks”

BGP Coordinators, Network Engineers for BGP Operation.....

Peering Coordination: peering evaluation suiting the peering policy

Traffic Route Management: traffic monitoring for traffic route optimization, anomaly identification and troubleshooting

Route Health Monitoring: BGP route message and RPKI status analysis for routing health monitoring

Route Anomaly Detection: it'd be even better if someone could notify me whenever abnormal route behaviors happened

➔ *“Anything you need to quantify can be measured in some way that is superior to not measuring it at all.”* —Gilb's Law:

Collect and fuse network data from multiple sources

Peering Coordination

To Peer or Not to Peer, That's the Question

Your Peering Policy: No, Open, Selective, Restricted?

- **No:** To buy transit cost efficiently. So need to identify the best candidate to buy transit from
- **Open:** To peer with as many networks as possible should it can save transit costs. So need to identify the right candidate to peer with
- **Selective:** To peer only with those who have significant values to us. So need to verify whether a peering request makes sense
- **Restrictive:** To better run our transit business operations. So need to understand 'transit prospective customers' traffic behavior for compelling business case building

➔ **Multiple network datasets:**
Flow and BGP data

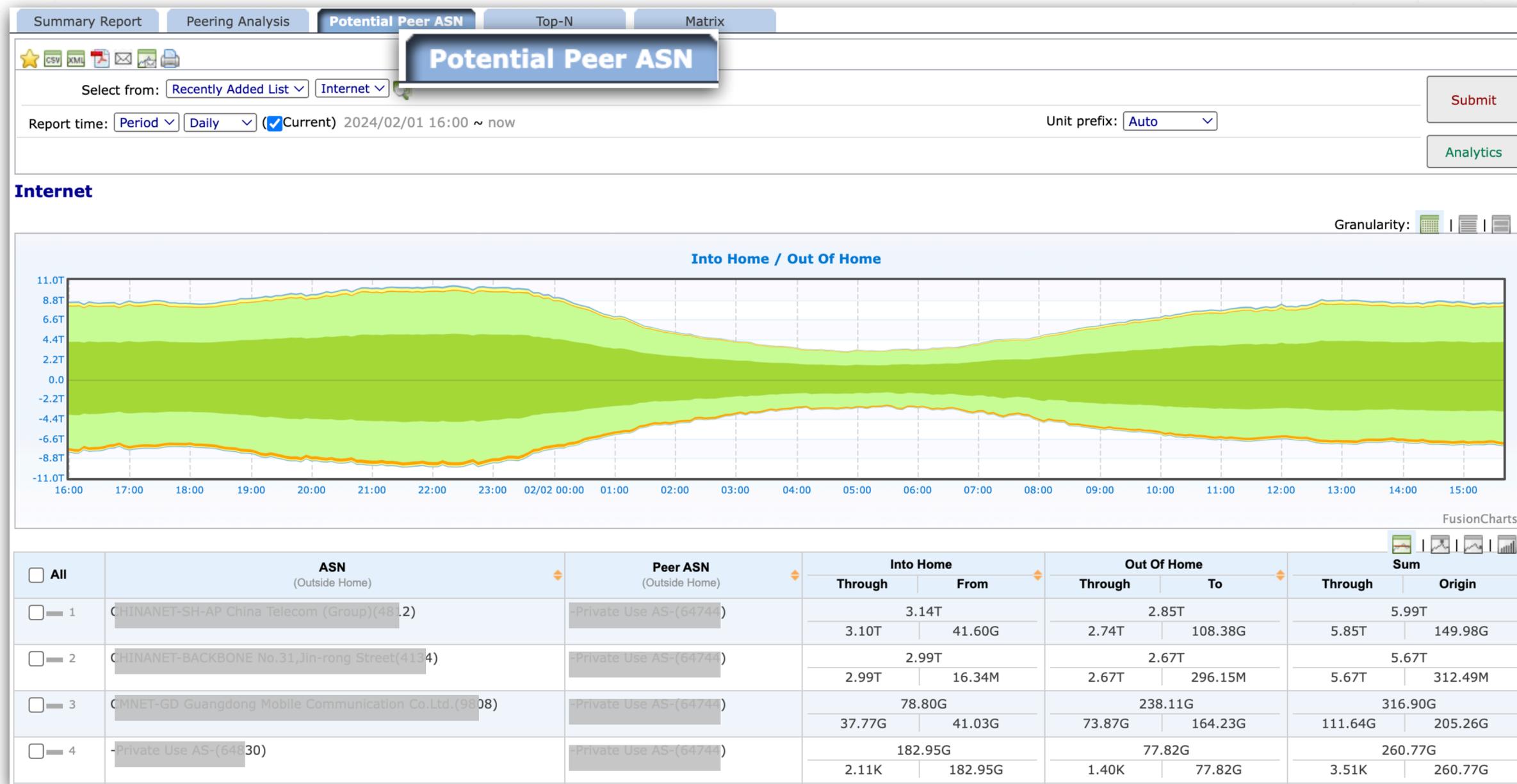
Peering Coordination

Use Case

Open Peering Policy

Know who you wanna negotiate with:

Create a list of networks with whom you exchange traffic but aren't peering with yet, and rank them by traffic volume. Then learn other traffic behavior patterns of these networks



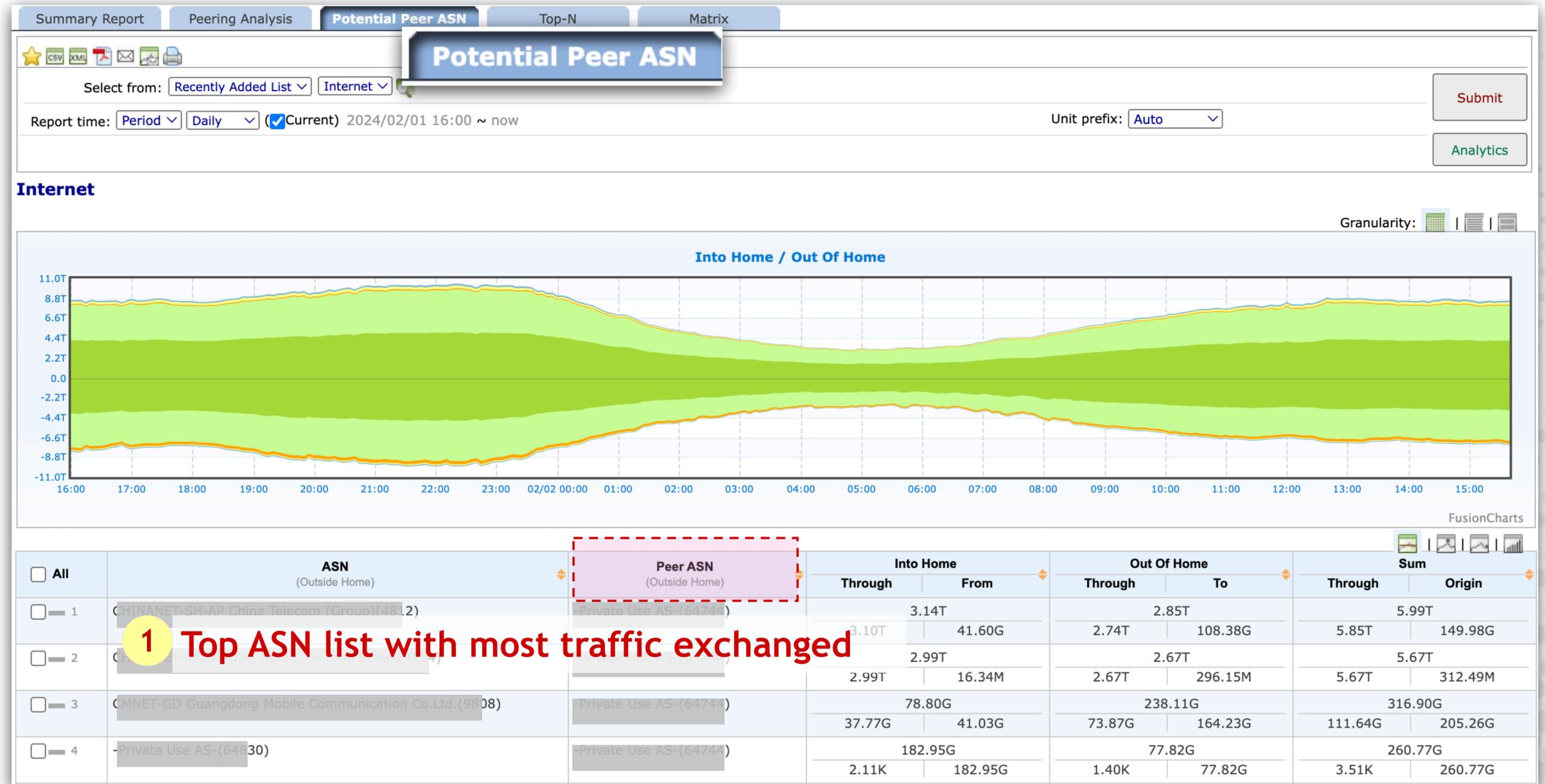
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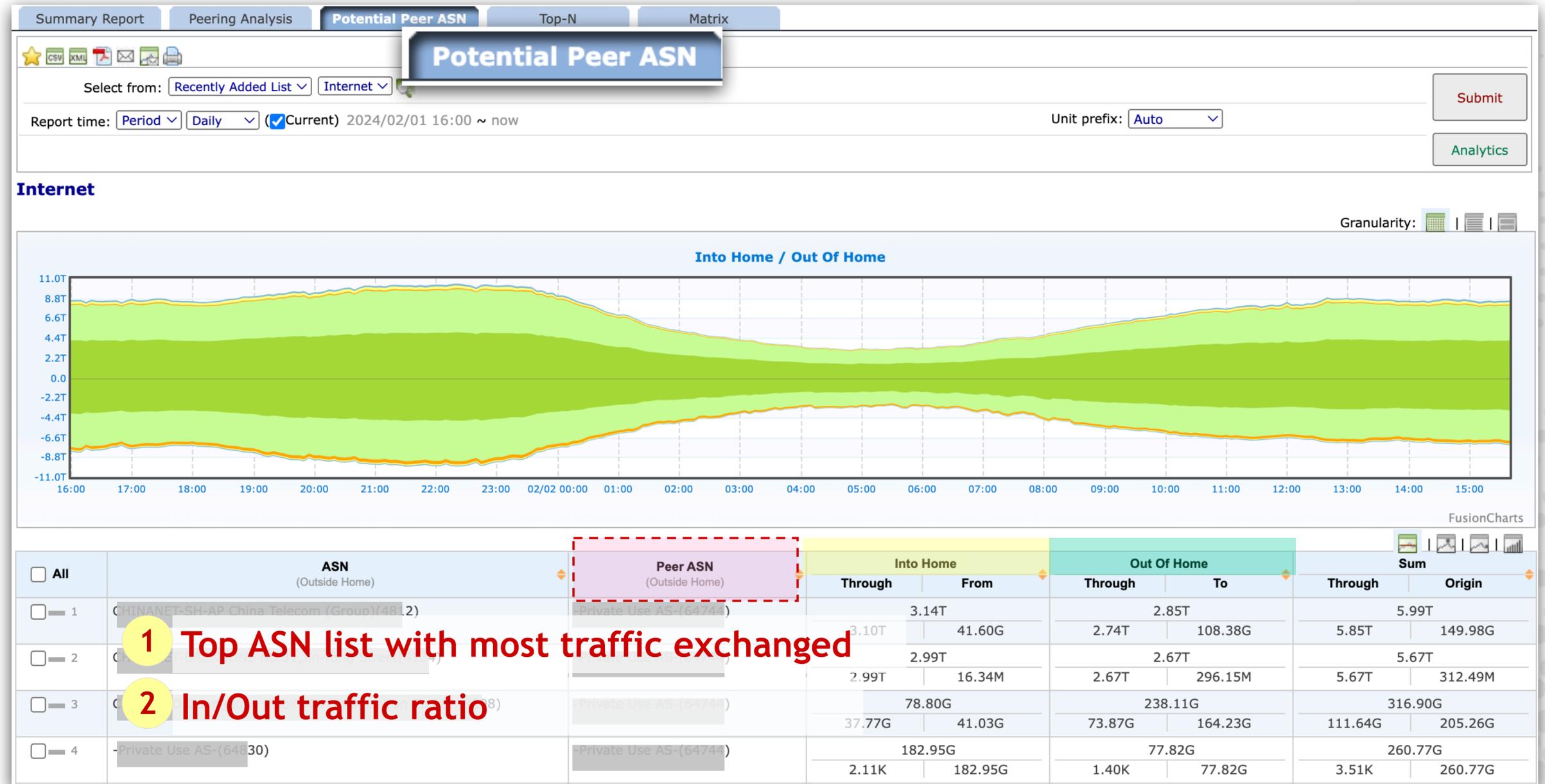
Peering Coordination

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Open Peering Policy

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1 Top ASN list with most traffic exchanged

2 In/Out traffic ratio

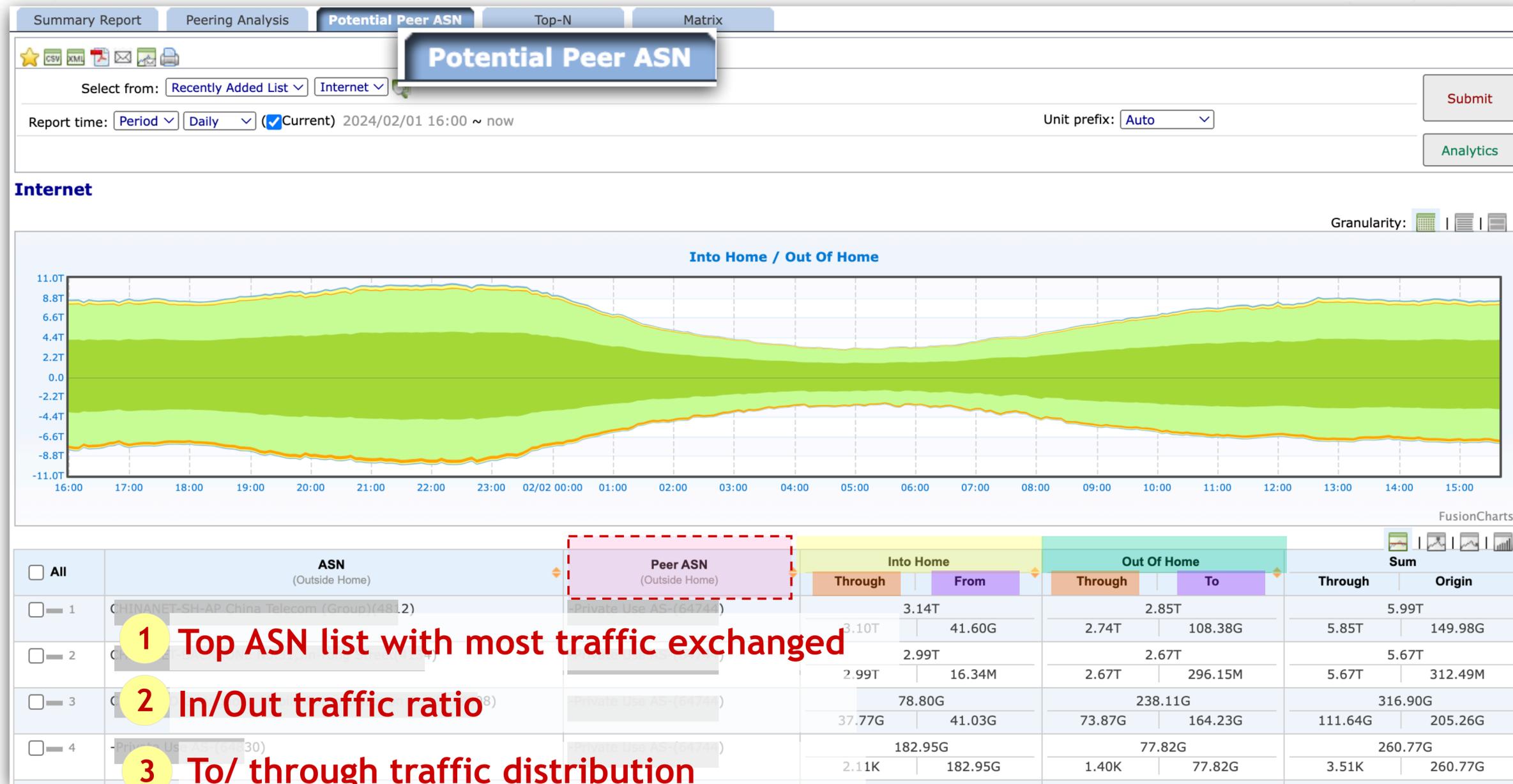
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Peering Coordination

Use Case

Cost Analysis

Does it make sense to expand your network in order to peer.

Get quotes for port access, transport and transit from the providers.

Estimate how much traffic you will be able to peer.

Compute how much it's going to cost to build a new peer.

Is cost lower than how much you pay for transiting the traffic?

The screenshot shows a web application interface for adding a contract. The main section is titled "Contract Overview" and displays a cost model with four categories: Global Charges (\$500), Commit (\$0.8), \$Tier1 (\$0.7), and \$Tier2 (\$0.6). The x-axis represents bandwidth tiers: 0 Gbps, 10 Gbps, and 15 Gbps+.

Below the cost model is a section titled "Contract Information" with the following fields:

- Name: Contract_Blanded
- Start Date: 2019/07/01
- End Date: 2023/07/31
- Billing Cycle Start Date: 5th
- Metered Percentile: PCT95
- Commit Bandwidth: 5 Gbps

Associate also \$\$\$ data for the cost analysis

Peering Coordination

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Is cost lower than how much you pay for transiting the traffic?

Associate also \$\$\$ data for the cost analysis

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring cost analysis. It features two main sections: 'Cost Tiers' and 'Global Charges'. The 'Cost Tiers' section has a table with columns for Name, Lower Bound Value, Unit Price per Mbps, and a delete button. The 'Global Charges' section has a table with columns for Name, Price, and Period, and an 'Add Charge' button. Below these sections is a summary box for 'Minimum Monthly Spend' with a 'Next' button at the bottom right.

| Cost Tiers | | | |
|------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|
| Name | Lower Bound Value | Unit Price per Mbps | |
| Tier1 | 10 Gbps | 0.7 \$ | × |
| Tier2 | 15 Gbps | 0.6 \$ | × |

| Global Charges | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|
| Name | Price | Period |
| Mitigation Service | 500 \$ | Monthly |

| Minimum Monthly Spend | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Minimum Committed Bandwidth | \$4000 (0.8 /Mbps * 5000 /Mbps) |
| Global Charges (1) | \$500 |
| <hr/> | |
| | \$4500 |

Next

Peering Coordination

Use Case

Cost Analysis

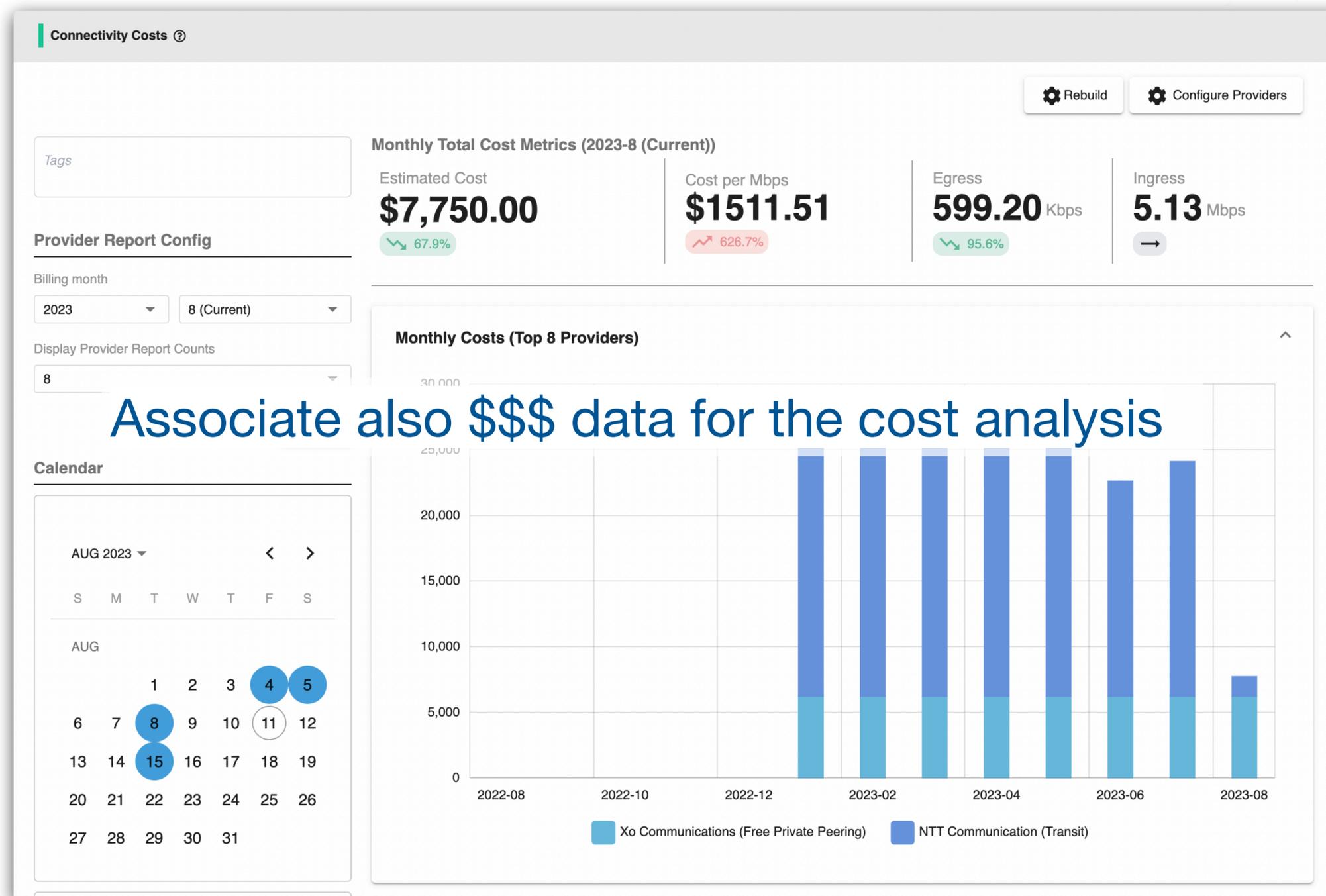
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Traffic Route Monitoring

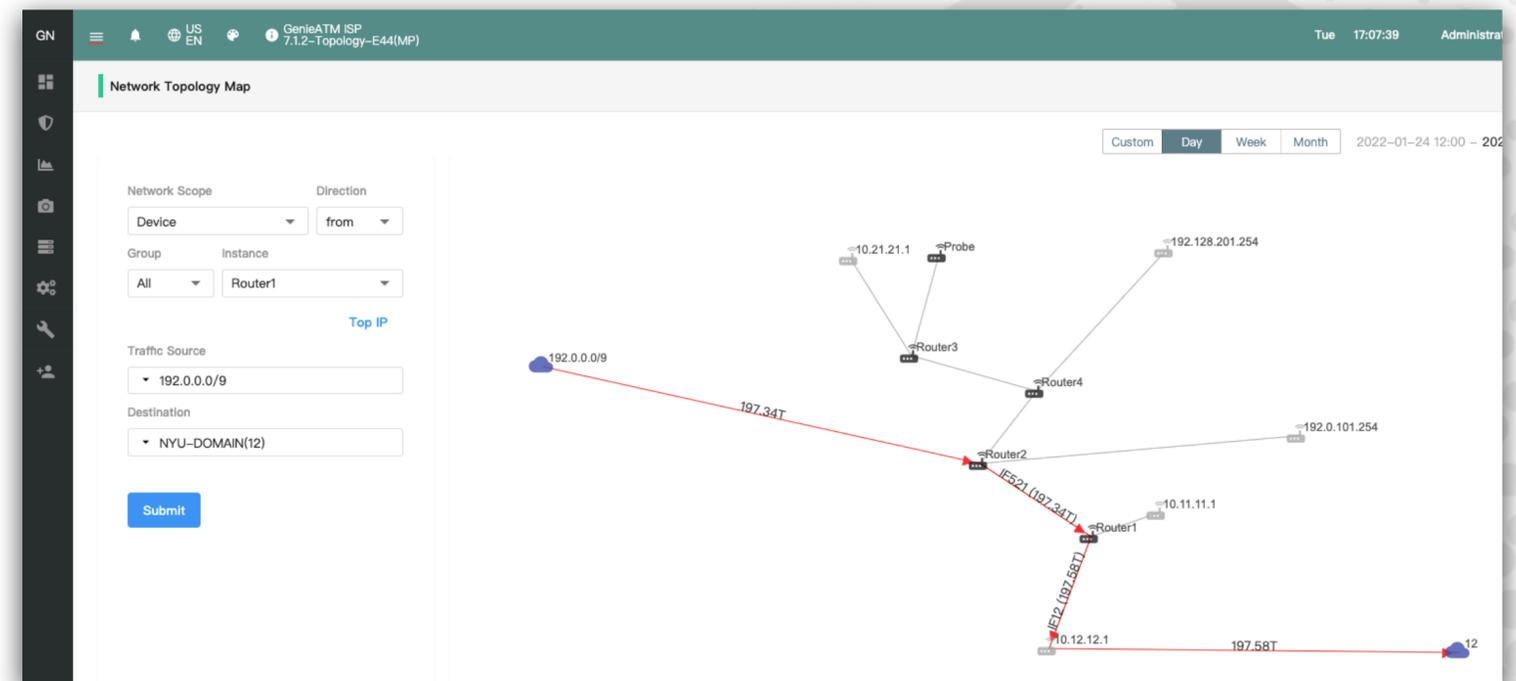
Monitoring for Optimization

Traffic engineering: for better performance, resource utilization or congestion avoidance

- Knowing **What traffic** is **leaving/entering your network @where** is helpful for adjusting how the traffic going across the network
- E.g., How much traffic is going to an AS, an AS Path, a BGP Community, or a Next-hop?
- E.g., How much traffic is going through an interface/link or a set of interfaces/links?
- E.g., What's or who's traffic it is? Top talkers/listeners, services, etc.

Have facts and figures then may help act to deterministically move the traffic around

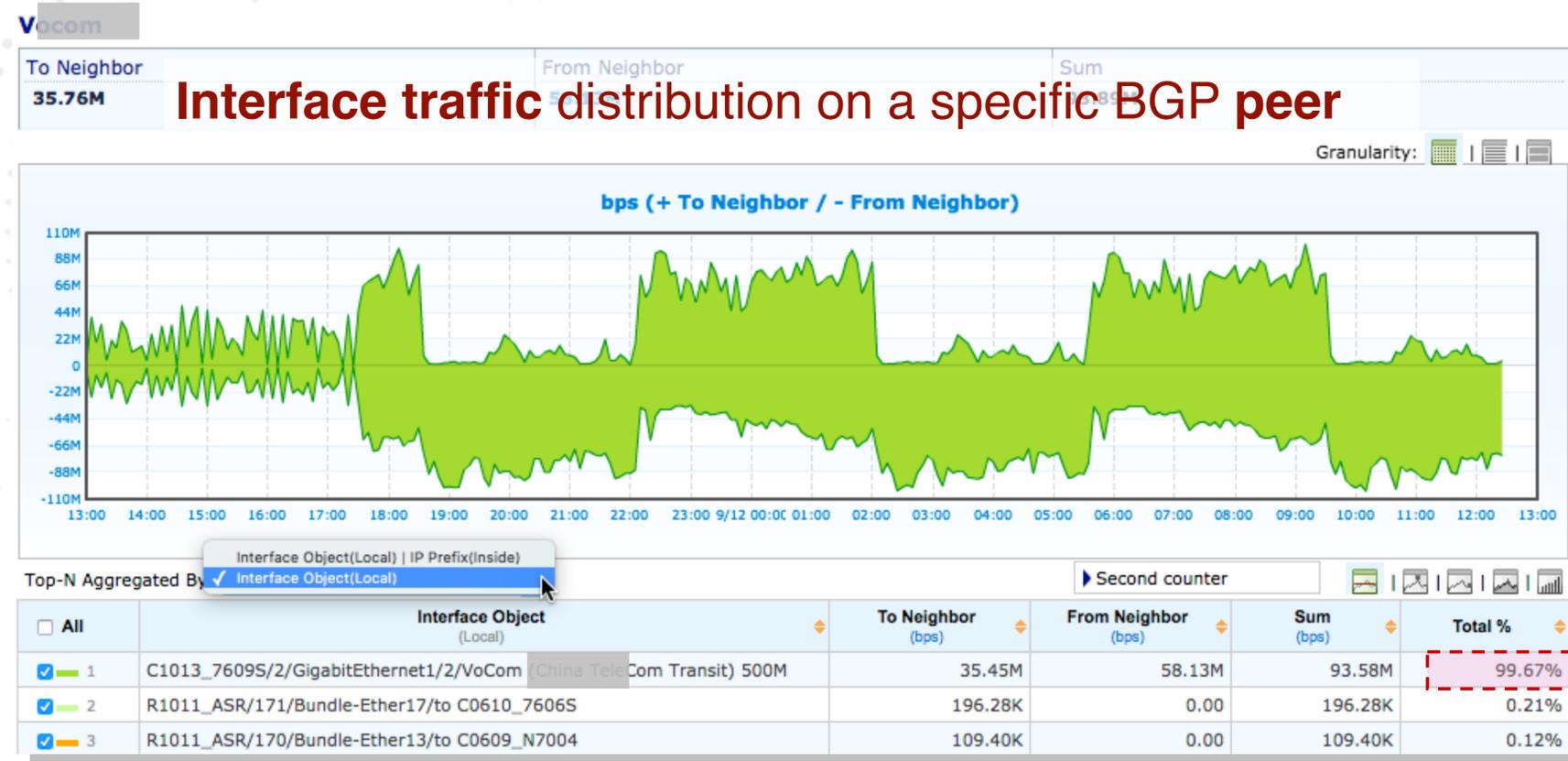
➔ **Multiple network datasets:**
Flow, BGP and network device/interface (SNMP) data



Traffic Route Monitoring

Use Case

Apply route policy with actual measurements

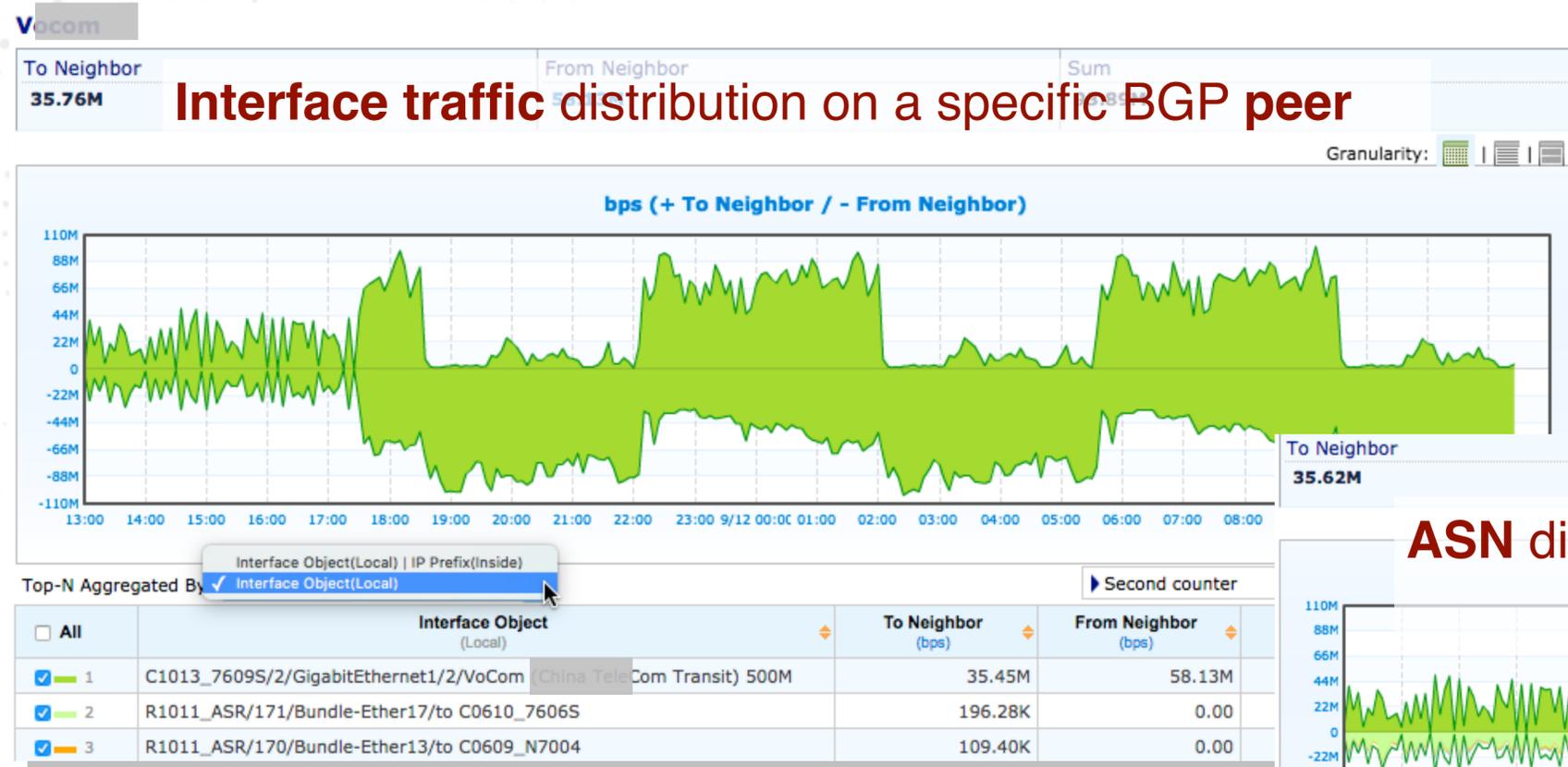


- 3 potential exit points to reach ISP-V
- Currently most thru router C1's link
- Want to shift some traffic to other links
- What traffic shall be shifted?

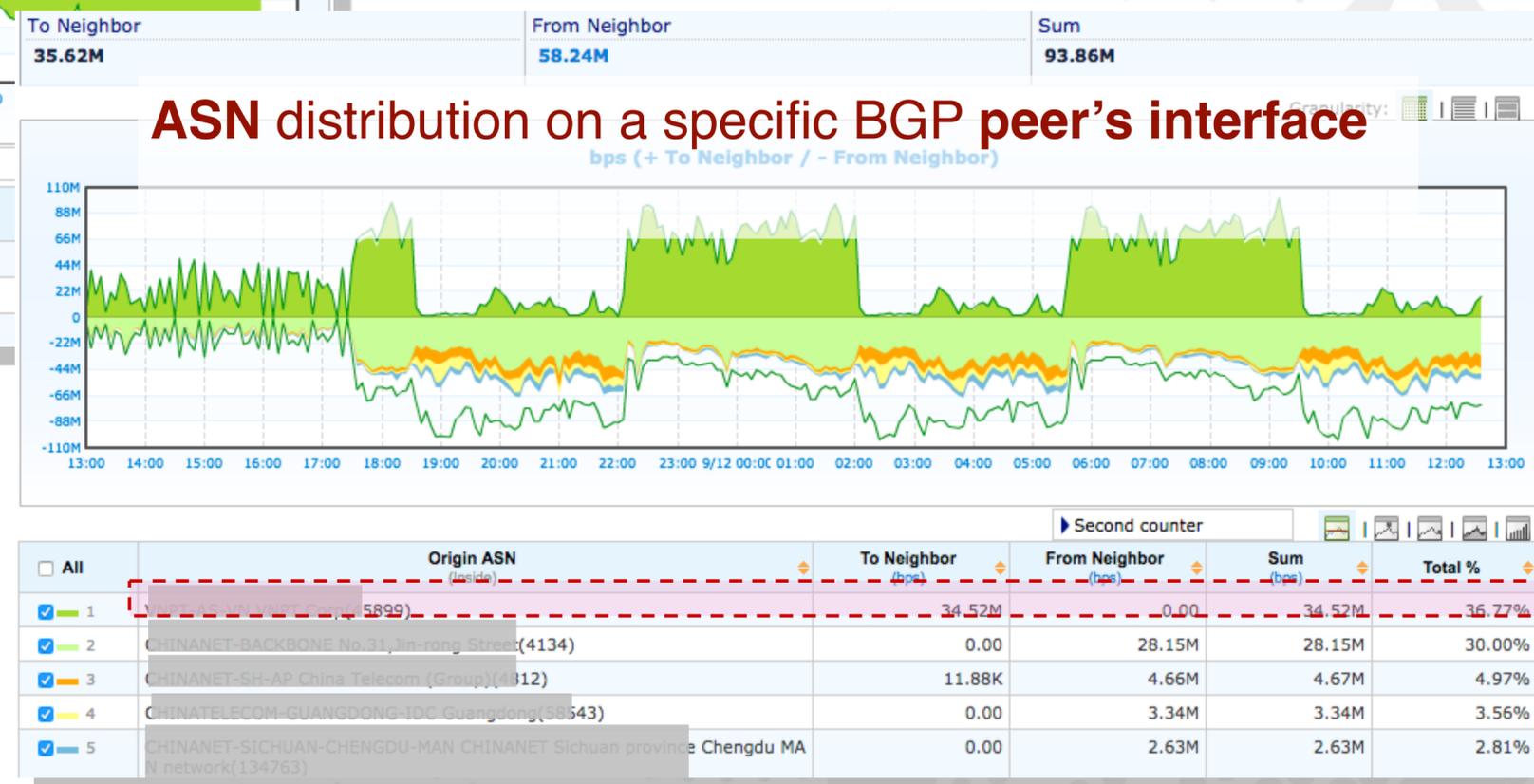
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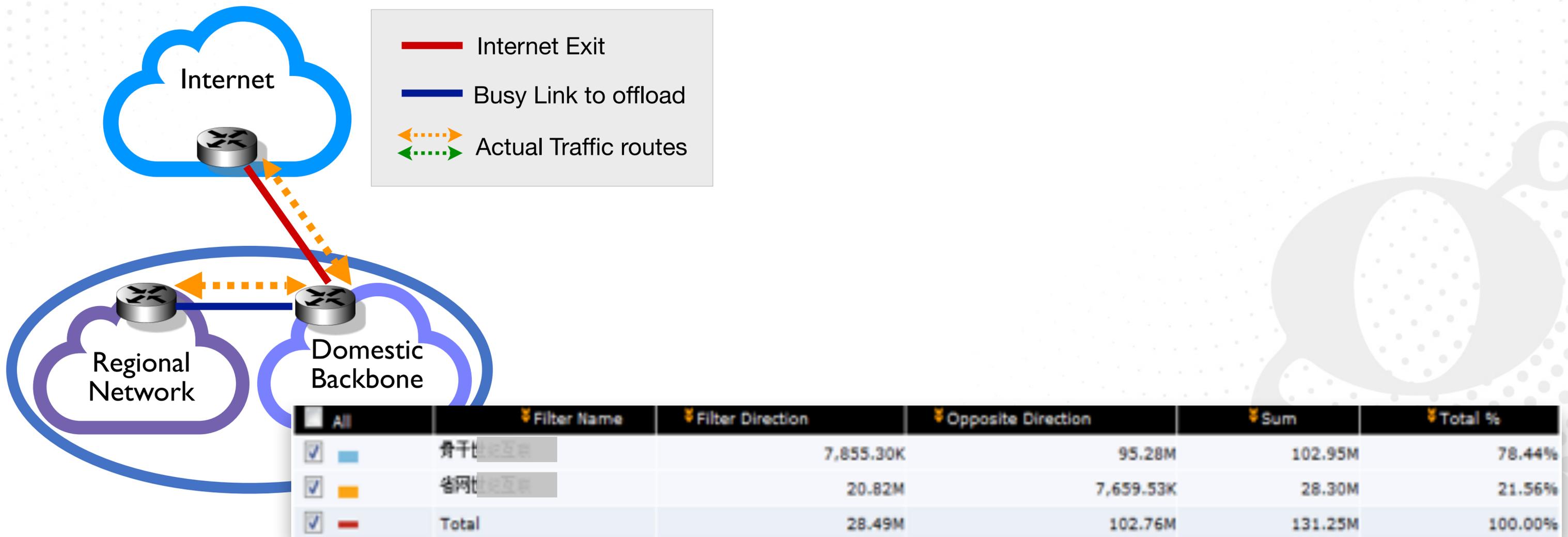
- We may like to move certain share of traffic (e.g. 36%, traffic going to an ASN) from one interface (C's1) to another by BGP methods (e.g., tuning LOCAL_PRF)

Traffic Route Troubleshooting

Use Case

Identify Unreasonable Routes

BGP setting verification: verify whether we have made all configuration changes as we expected to facilitate the expected traffic route changes

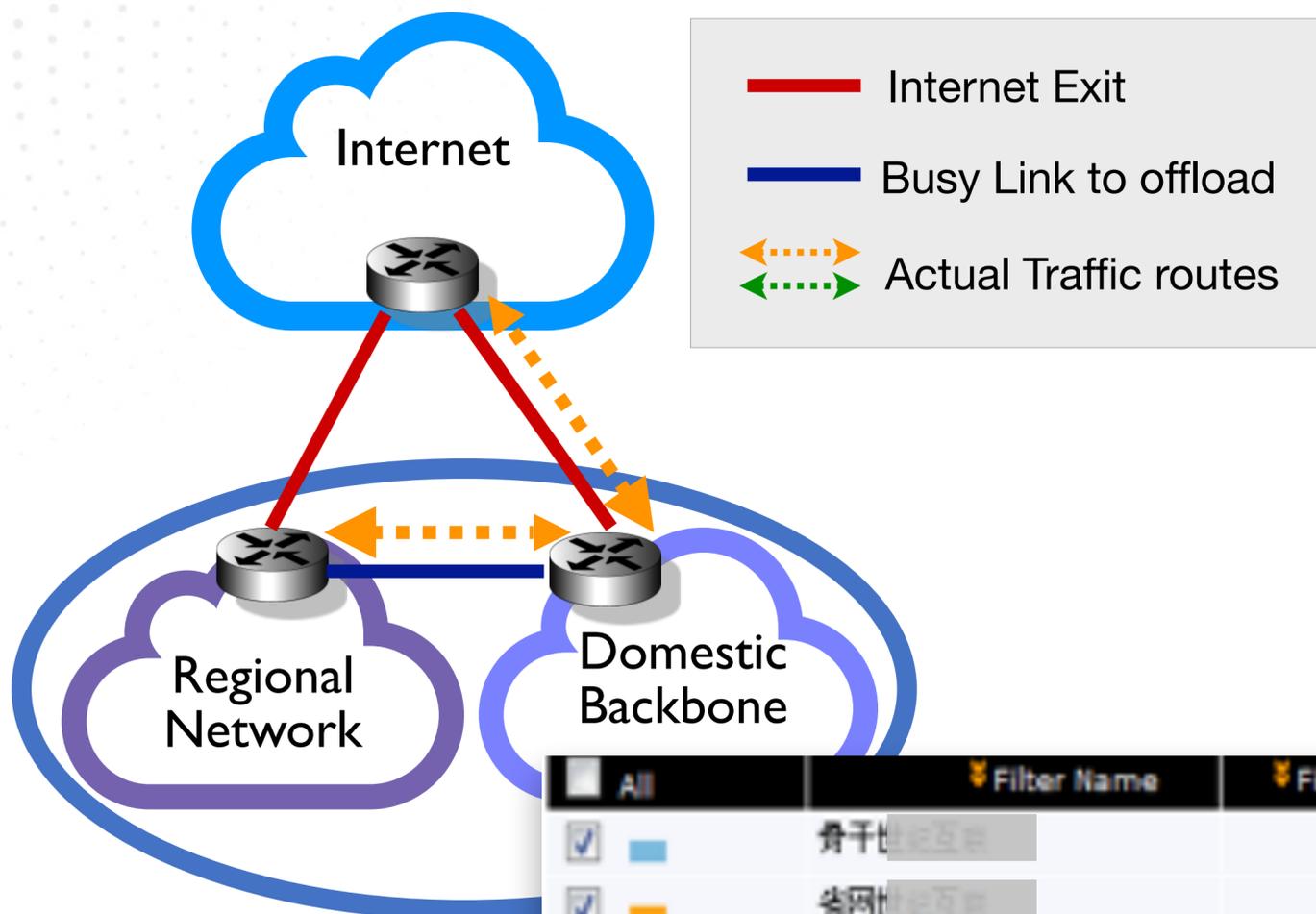


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In order to offload the regional network's Internet traffic from the busy link connecting to its domestic backbone, the SP has added a direct exit link from the regional network to the Internet.

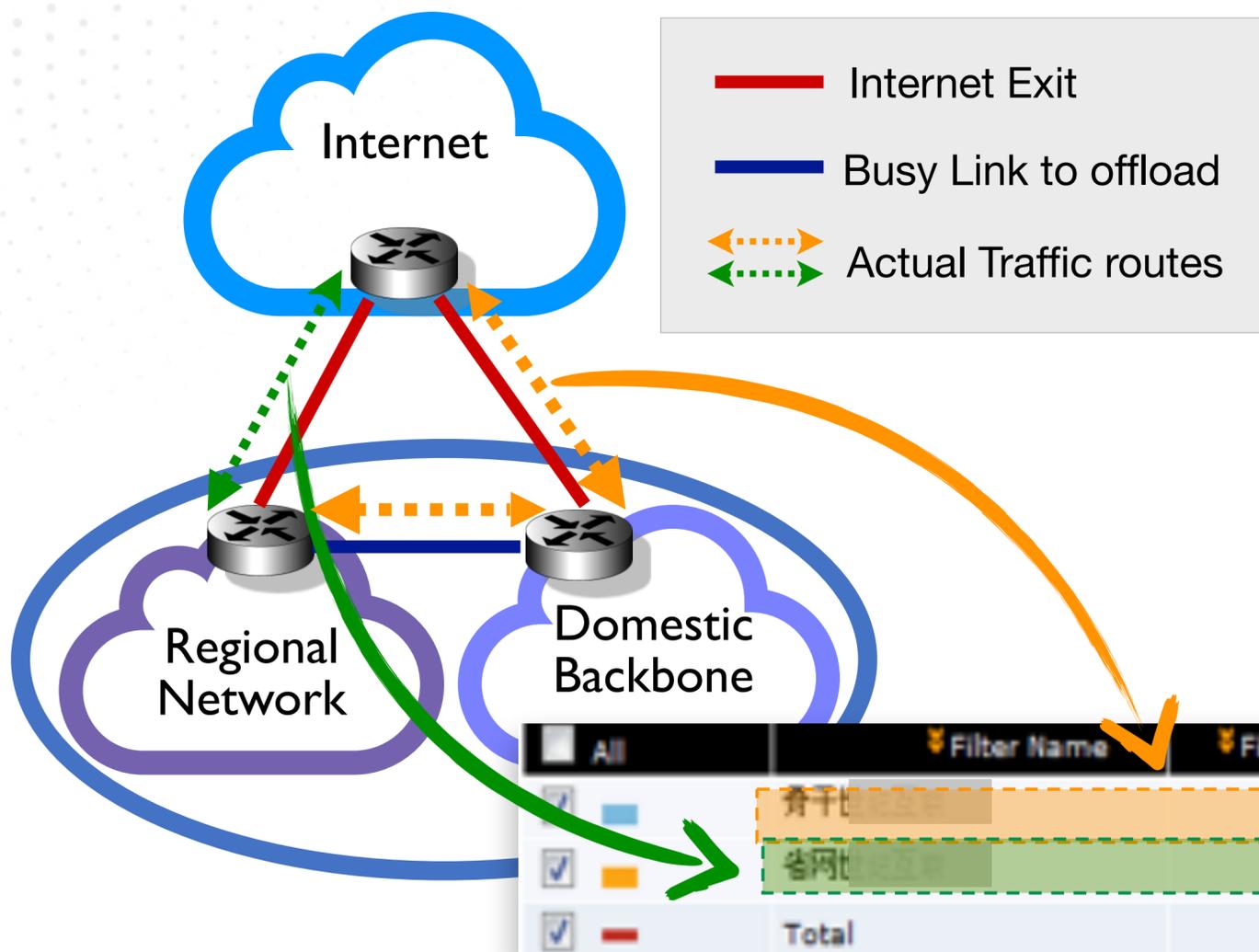
| All | Filter Name | Filter Direction | Opposite Direction | Sum | Total % | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 骨干网 | | 7,855.30K | 95.28M | 102.95M | 78.44% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 省网 | | 20.82M | 7,659.53K | 28.30M | 21.56% |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Total | | 28.49M | 102.76M | 131.25M | 100.00% |

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In order to offload the regional network's Internet traffic from the busy link connecting to its domestic backbone, the SP has added a direct exit link from the regional network to the Internet.

Despite completing the corresponding configuration changes, the regional network is found continues routing most of its Internet traffic through the link to the domestic backbone, wasting the network resources. It turned out that some BGP policies were not changed along correctly...

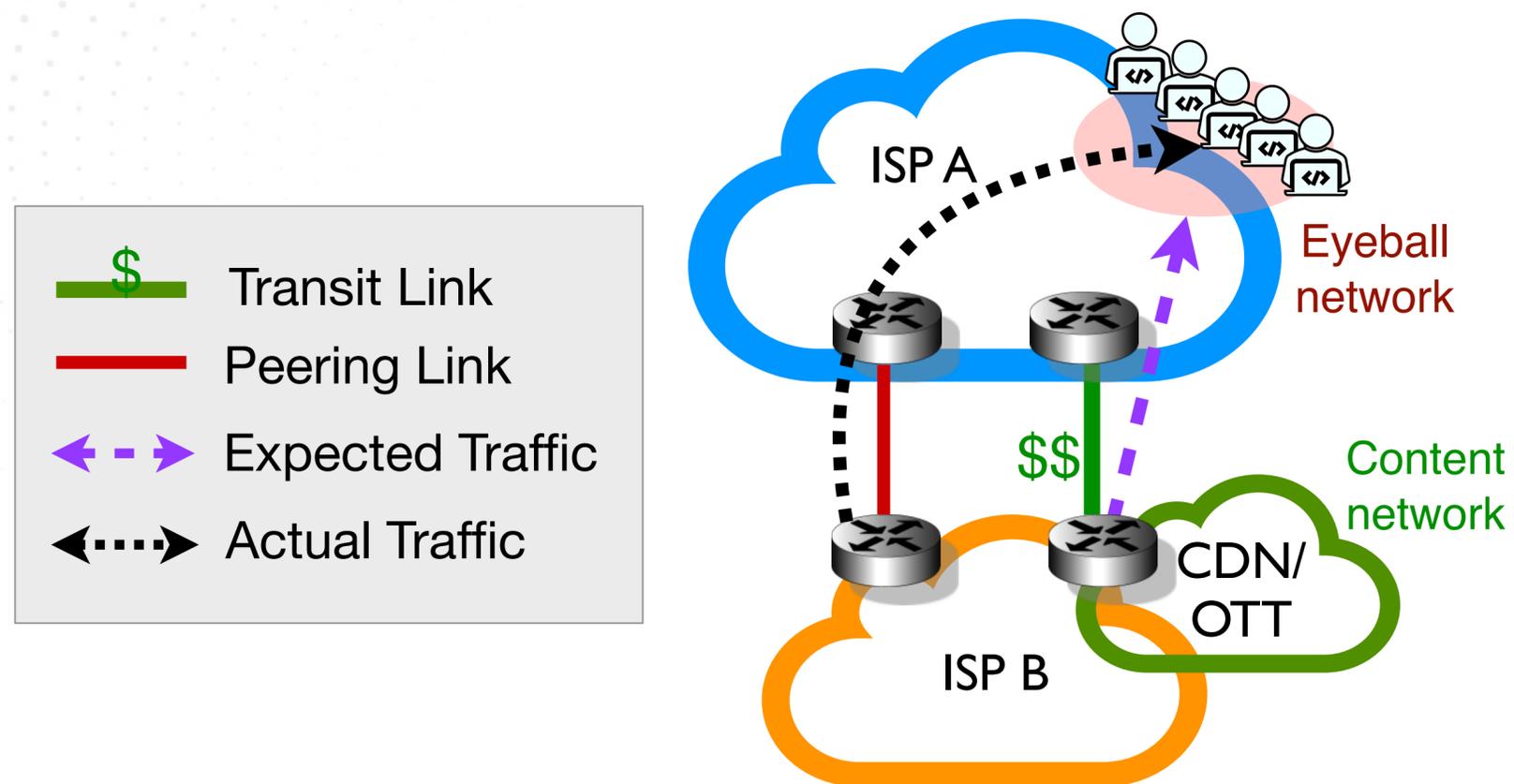
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Traffic Route Troubleshooting

Use Case

Identify Unreasonable Routes

Example: peers dumping traffic at you for routes you didn't send them



Instead of diverting the traffic through paid transit links, the content traffic is dumped at ISP A through the free-peering arrangement without knowing agreement

ISP A considers this undermined the terms of peering arrangement and unfairly exploits ISP A's resources

➔ Multiple network datasets:

Flow, BGP and DNS (for identifying CDN or OTT service providers)

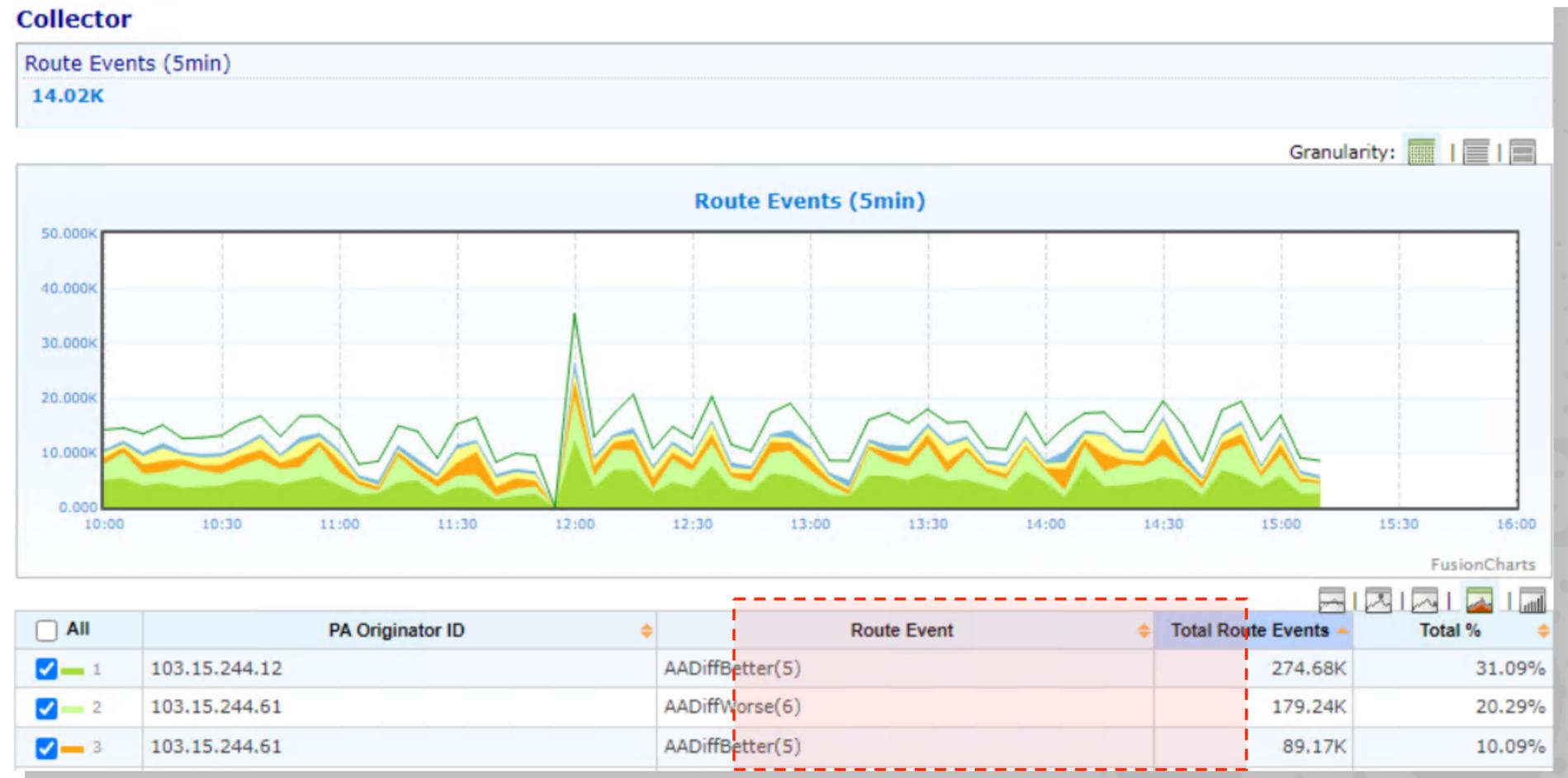
Route Health Monitoring

Route Diagnostics

BGP route instability: know the BGP instability and its source (peer, prefix)

- Analyze the BGP routes received
- Route Events/Selection Events: AAdup, AAdiffBetter, AAdiffWorse, Wdown, Wnull, Ainit, WAdup, WAdiff, Tup, Tbetter, Tworse, Tdup, TW, etc.

➔ **Datasets:**
BGP messages



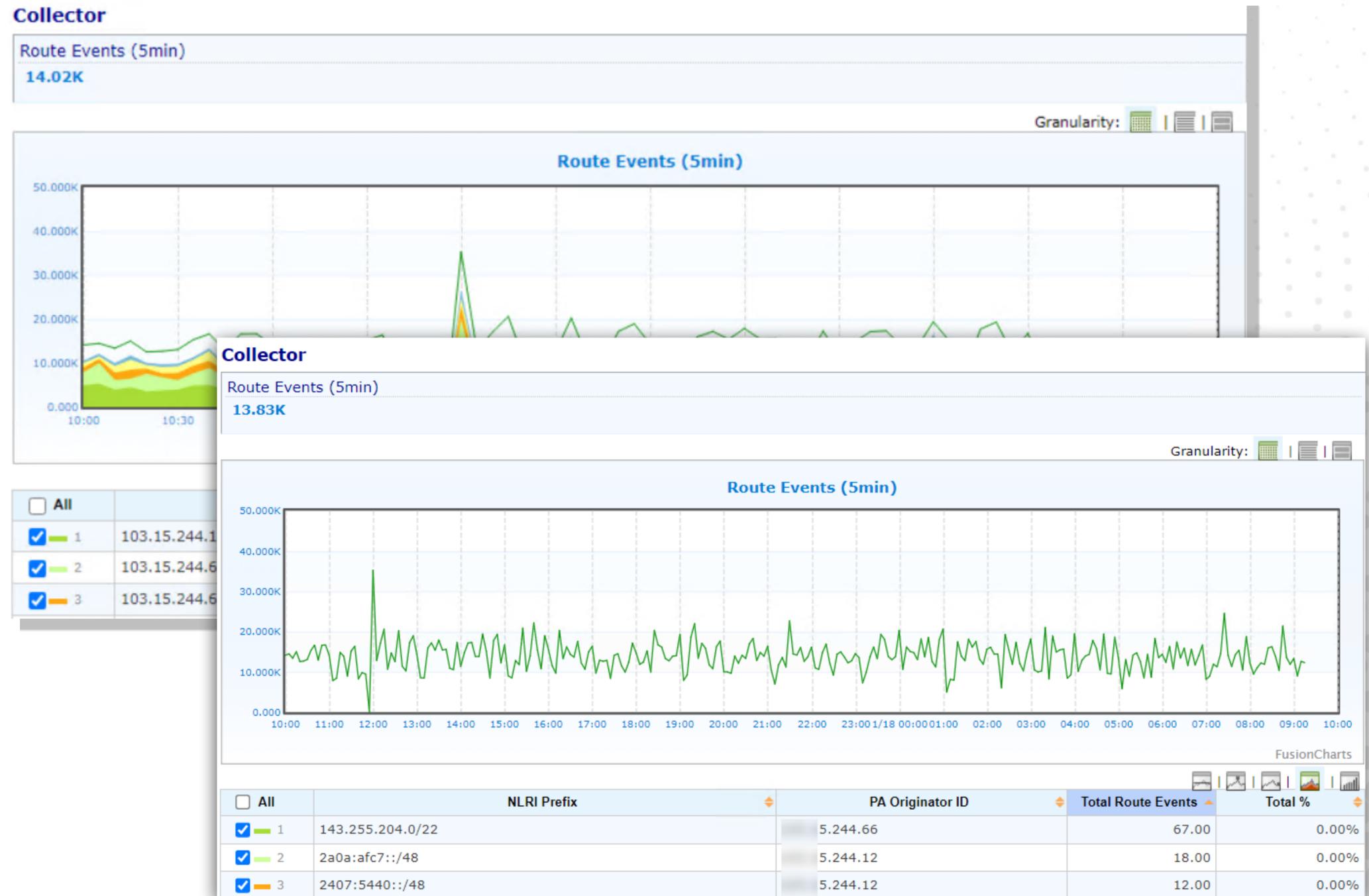
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Route Health Monitoring

Route Diagnostics

BGP RPKI status: know the RPKI validation status of the BGP routes received

- RPKI status: Valid, Invalid ASN, Invalid length, Unknown
- Can also analyze the RPKI status of traffic flows

➔ **Multiple datasets:**
BGP, RPKI and traffic Flow data



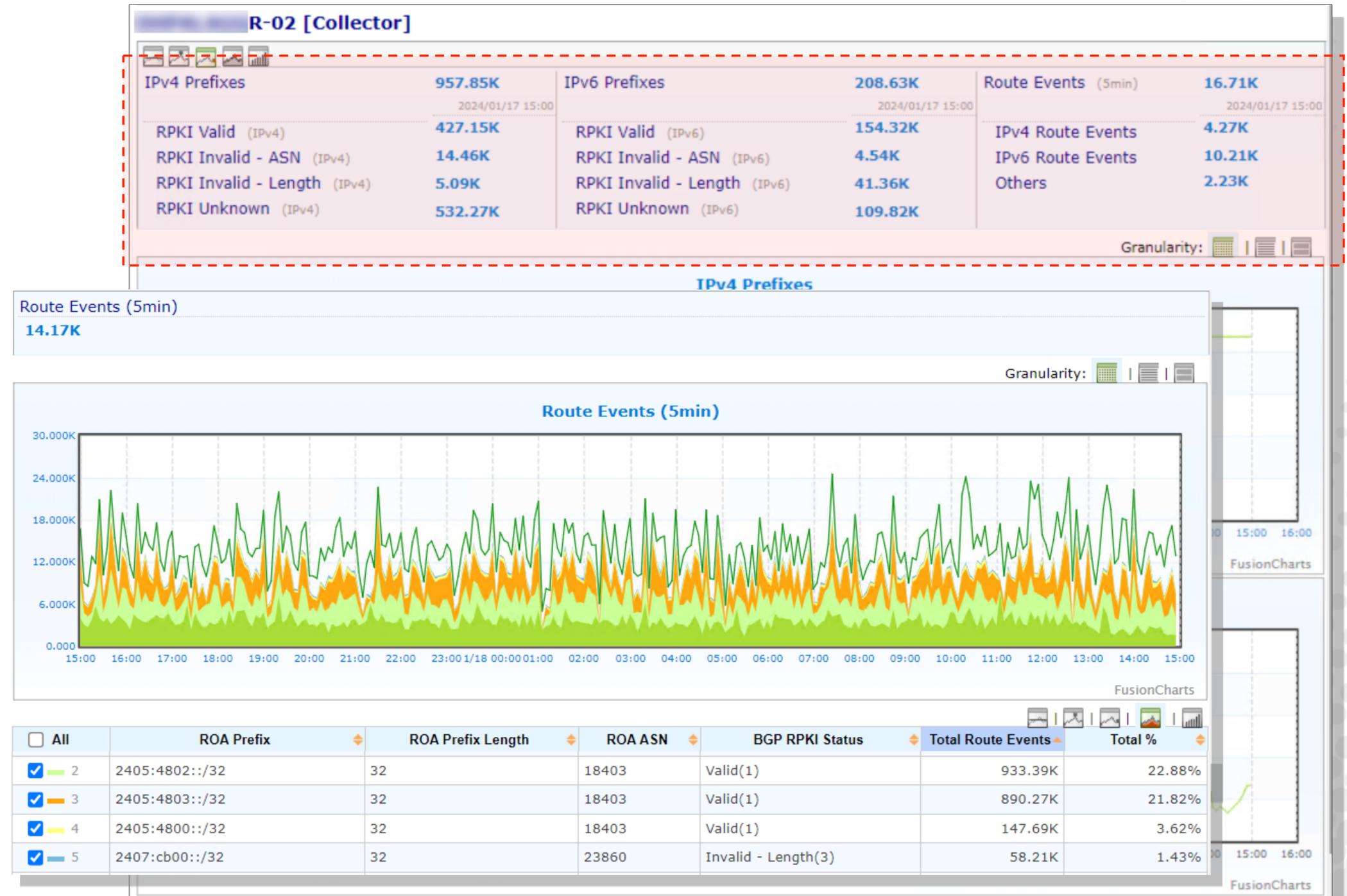
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Route Anomaly Detection

BGP Route Anomalies

Alert when abnormal route behaviors detected:

- A BGP peer monitored by BMP goes up and down
- Route changes while RPKI invalid
- Unstable routes due to too many route change events
- Too frequent route announcements from a BGP router

➔ **Multiple datasets:**
BGP, RPKI and BMP data

| Edit Baseline | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---|
| Baseline | | | | | |
| Detection Base: per-router | | | | | |
| ★Name: BGP Route Anomaly Baseline | | | | | |
| No. | ID | Name | No. of BGP update message | | Remarks |
| | | | Status | Threshold | |
| 1 | 1 | BGP peer up/down | Enabled | | |
| 2 | 2 | Route change (instable routes) | Enabled | 1 events/5min | (Replace / Fail-over events) |
| 3 | 3 | Route change while RPKI invalid | Enabled | 1 events/5min | (Add / Delete / Replace Route or Fail-over routes, while RPKI is invalid) |
| 4 | 4 | Unusual route announcements | Enabled | 50 events/5min | (All route events) |

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| Edit Baseline | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| No. | Impact | Alert Type | Resource Name | Alert Time Recovered Time | Status | Description | |
| 1 | Warning | [276] BGP Route Change (RPKI invalid) | Collector1[172.16.254.67] | 24-01-12 16:15:10 | Issued | Type: BGP Route Change (RPKI Invalid) Alert;Module Type:Collector;Module ID:3001;Router IP:172.16.254.71;Current Number per 5 Minutes:61672;Threshold:1; | |

| No. | ID | No. | Impact | Alert Type | Resource Name | Alert Time Recovered Time | Status | Description |
|-----|----|-----|---------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|---|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | Warning | [275] BGP Route Change (Instable routes) | Collector1[172.16.254.67] | 24-01-11 03:10:10 | Issued | Type: BGP Route Change (Instable Routes) Alert;Module Type:Collector;Module ID:3001;Router IP:172.16.254.71;Current Number per 5 Minutes:18368;Threshold:1; |
| 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 4 | | | | | | | |

| No. | Impact | Alert Type | Resource Name | Alert Time Recovered Time | Status | Description | |
|-----|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--|--|
| 1 | Warning | [277] BGP Unusual Announcements | Collector1[172.16.254.67] | 24-01-11 03:10:10 | Issued | Type: BGP Route Unusual Announcements Alert;Module Type:Collector;Module ID:3001;Router IP:172.16.254.71;Current Number per 5 Minutes:46216;Threshold:5; | |

Key Takeaways

Some BGP Routing Tasks

Peering Coordination: candidate identification, peering evaluation with cost analysis, etc.

Traffic Route Monitoring: traffic route optimization, unreasonable route identification, traffic route troubleshooting, etc.

Route Health Monitoring: route event monitoring, RPKI status monitoring, etc.

Route Anomaly Identification: abnormal route behavior alerting

➔ **Correlate traffic Flow, BGP route, device SNMP, Service (DNS), RPKI and BMP data will help the tasks done more effectively and efficiently!**

Genie Networks at a Glance



Founded in 2000
Headquartered in Taipei Taiwan



Solutions:
Carrier-grade Traffic Analytics & DDoS Protection



Over 450 carrier customers worldwide



THANK YOU!



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 julie@genie-networks.com