

# Flows and BGP, a multi-Terabyte story

Louis Poinsignon - Cloudflare

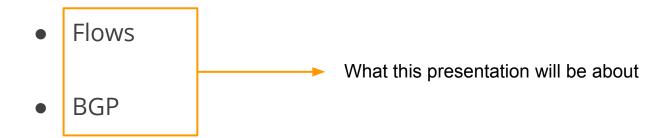
# Why monitoring

- 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



# Ways to monitor

SNMP





# Flows

# The previous pipeline

- Single machine
  - High CPU usage
  - Not easily accessible
- Dropping packets (around 10%)
- Not monitored
- sFlow cannot be aggregated with NetFlow
- Data not accessible to other teams / hard to develop on
- nfacctd + opentsdb

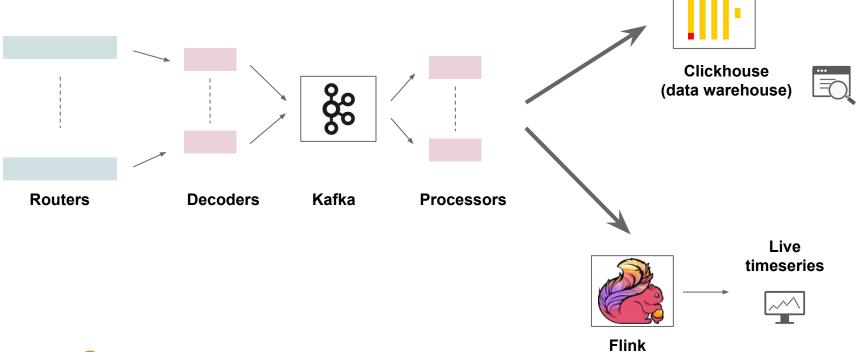


# Time for an upgrade

- Let's use the tools provided by the platform team
  - Load-balancers
  - Mesos
  - Containers
  - Databases
  - Messages brokers
  - Big data processing clusters

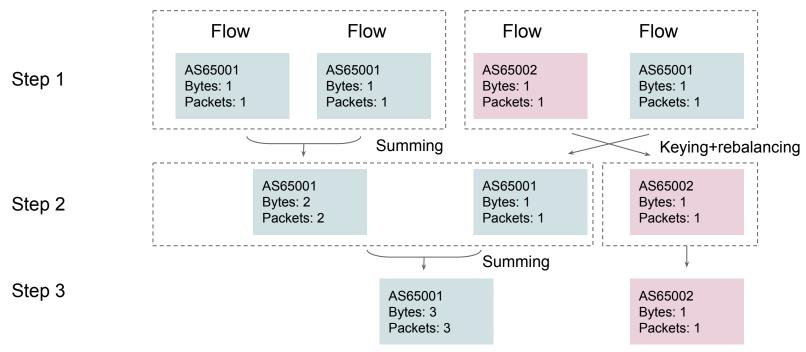


## What we built





# Flink - MapReduce



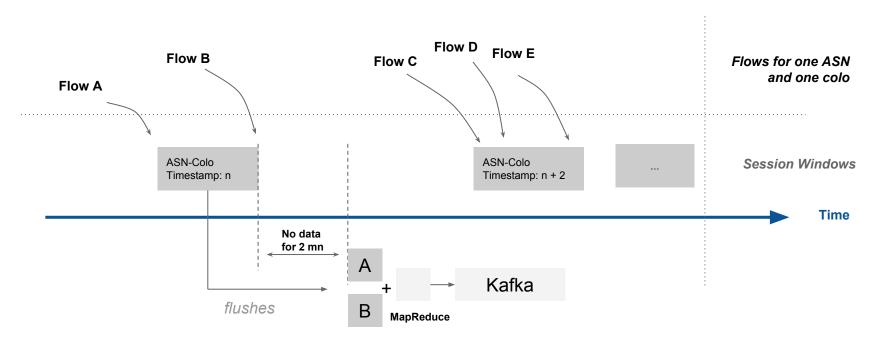


# Flink - Sample program

```
DataStream<FlowMessage> inData =
new FlinkKafkaConsumer09<FlowMessage>(
                                                                                                                                       Source (Kafka)
                       "netflows-processed",
                       new FlowMessageDeserializer(),
                       propertiesConsumer);
DataStream<FlowMessage> inDataEyeball =
                                                                                                                                       Filter
                       inData.filter(new FlowFilter.EyeballFilter()).
                       setParallelism(1).broadcast();
                                                                                                                                       Mapping
DataStream<FlowAggMessage> inDataAgg =
                       inDataEyeball.map(new FlowUtils.Mapper("DstAS,colo"));
                                                                                                                                       Reduce
inDataAgg.reduce(new FlowTransformations.FlowAggReduceKey());
                                                                            Agg TimeFlow,RouterName,SrcIPU
                                                                            seCase, SrcBGPNet / Key Timesta
                                                             Rebalancer
                                                                            mp.RouterName.SrcIPUseCase.Src
                                                       BOADCAST
                                                                     REBALANCE
                                                                                  Parallelism: 5
                     Source: Kafka -> Timestamps
                                                                                                    Reduce (time window true / 120
                                                                                                                                            Sink: Kafka netflows-agg-metri
                                             Filter FromCF
                      /Watermarks -> Filter ->
                                                                                                                            Filter -> Filter
                                                                                                        /120) -> Divide
                      Kafka netflows-processed
                                      BROADCAST
                                                                                                                     REBALANCE
                                                                                                                             Parallelism: 18
                                                                                                                                     REBALANCE
                                                                                                                                                 Parallelism: 4
```



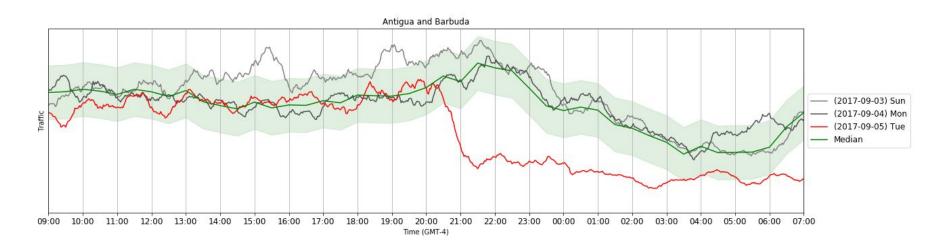
# Flink - Windowing





# Results - Aggregations

Traffic generated by all the datacenters, by country, by network, etc.





## Results - Statistics

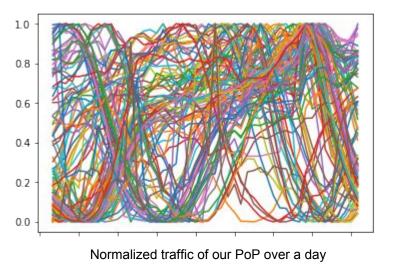
Top providers per country, IPv6 penetration, etc.

	Network	AS	Ratio IPv6
1	Virgin Media	5089	0%
2	BTnet (BT's UK IP Network - AS2856)	2856	27.92%
3	Sky Broadband	5607	69.77%
4	EE	12576	5.19%



# Results - Example: maintenance

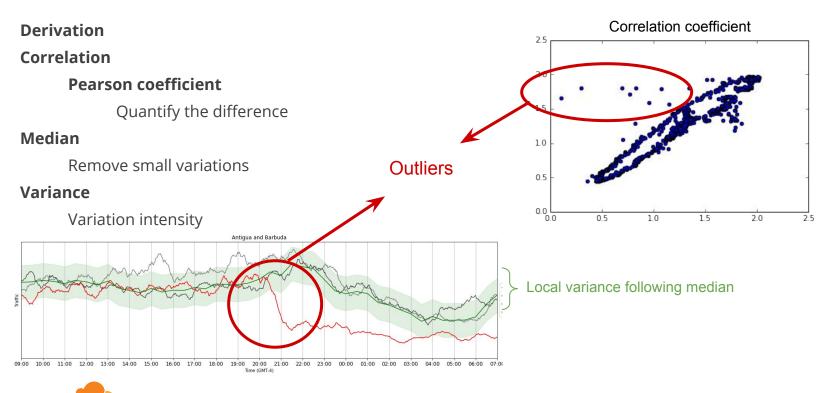
Building a list with the best hours for maintenance





# Algorithms

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BGP

# BGP flaps

Hi

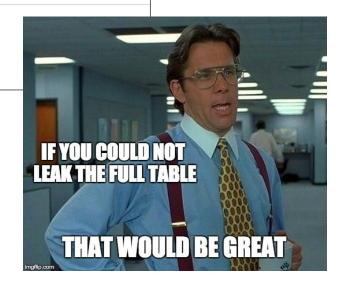
Your PeeringDB entry suggests 15000, but we have the maximum set to 20,000, hoe many prefixes are you sending?

Maybe we announce more than 20,000. At the moment I can not say for sure. Please, increase more.

I can not say for sure.

Please, increase more.





### **BGP**

100+ routers with full tables

Want to be aware of route-leaks or other anomalies

Need to do data analysis and periodic reports

Provide improved data for the flow pipeline

- Mappings prefixes to ASN
- Next-hop to ASN
- Peering/transit information



# **BGP** Pipeline

Completely custom BGP implementation to live on a cloud with elastic IPs.

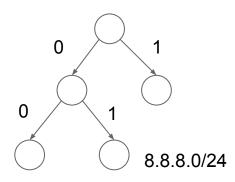
More flexible than GoBGP

#### Horizontal scaling and hashing

- A single machine contains a subset of the data.
- Messages from x will always reach y

#### Develop custom trie implementation

Stores IP prefixes in an optimized way





### **BGP** Pipeline Clickhouse (data warehouse) MRT Updates **Archivers Archivers** (8h tables) (5m dumps) Routers **Decoders** Kafka Live looking-glass **Collectors**

CLOUDFLARE

## **BGP API**

```
    Secure https://base.
                                                     m/api/prefix/8.8.8.8
  "queried":
  "responded":
  "timeout": false,
▼ "ribs": {
   ▼ "!!!!!!": {
         "coloname": "EWR01",
         "routeraddr": """,
       ▼ "paths": [
                "prefix": "8.8.8.0/24",
                "pathid": 0,
                "nexthop": "
                "origin": "IGP",
                "med": 0,
                "locpref": 200,
              "communities": [
              ▼ "aspath": [
                   15169
```

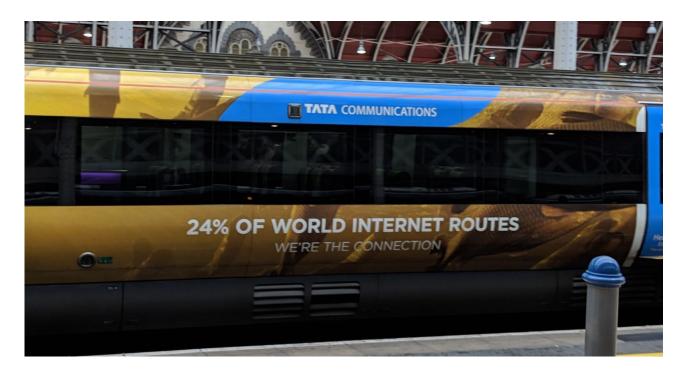


## Discoveries

- People sending us IX LAN prefixes
- Receiving smaller than /48 IPv6 and smaller than /24 IPv4
- Longest AS-Path
  - $\circ$  2402:8100:3980::/42  $\rightarrow$  37 ASNs



## A train



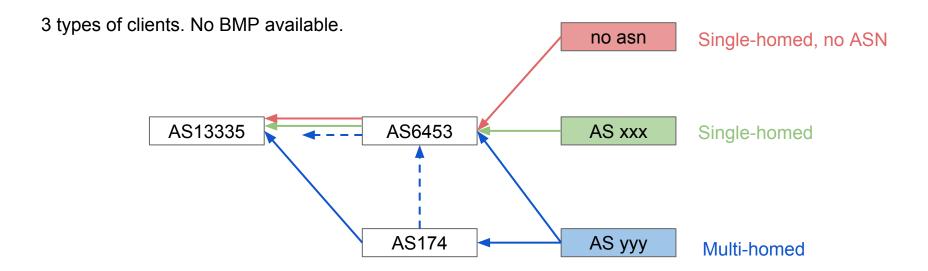


# TATA's Peeringdb

IPv4 Prefixes	220000
IPv6 Prefixes	11000



## **Transit**





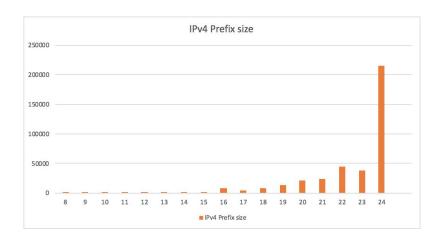
## Let's process

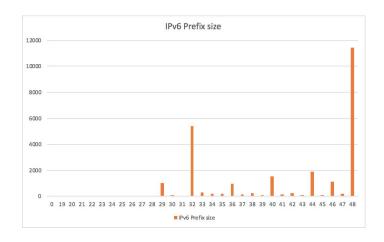


## Results



# IP prefix sizes







Size, costs

### Size

#### **Flows**

- Raw feed: 10-50 mbps
- Unique storage: 1-5 Terabytes
- Aggregated storage: 10-100 GigaBytes

#### **BGP**

- Raw feed: few kbps (100s updates per second)
- Around 35 GB of RAM used for storing the tables
- Around 100 MB per full table stored in MRT format



#### Costs

The price of running it on a cloud (Amazon/Google/Azure) will depend on your size.

#### Rule of thumb:

traffic	10Gb/s	100Gb/s	1Tb/s
routers	10	50	100
Flows	\$200/mo	\$800/mo	\$1,500/mo
BGP	\$200/mo	\$600/mo	\$800/mo



# Open-source

## Open-source (soon)

#### Flows:

- Decoders
- Processors → too specific to Cloudflare
- Flink example

#### BGP:

- Library to manage a session
- Server, APIs → too specific to Cloudflare

#### Tools:

Maxmind DB encoder



Thank you! Questions?