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# Evaluating INT, JTI, and sFlow @ AmLight

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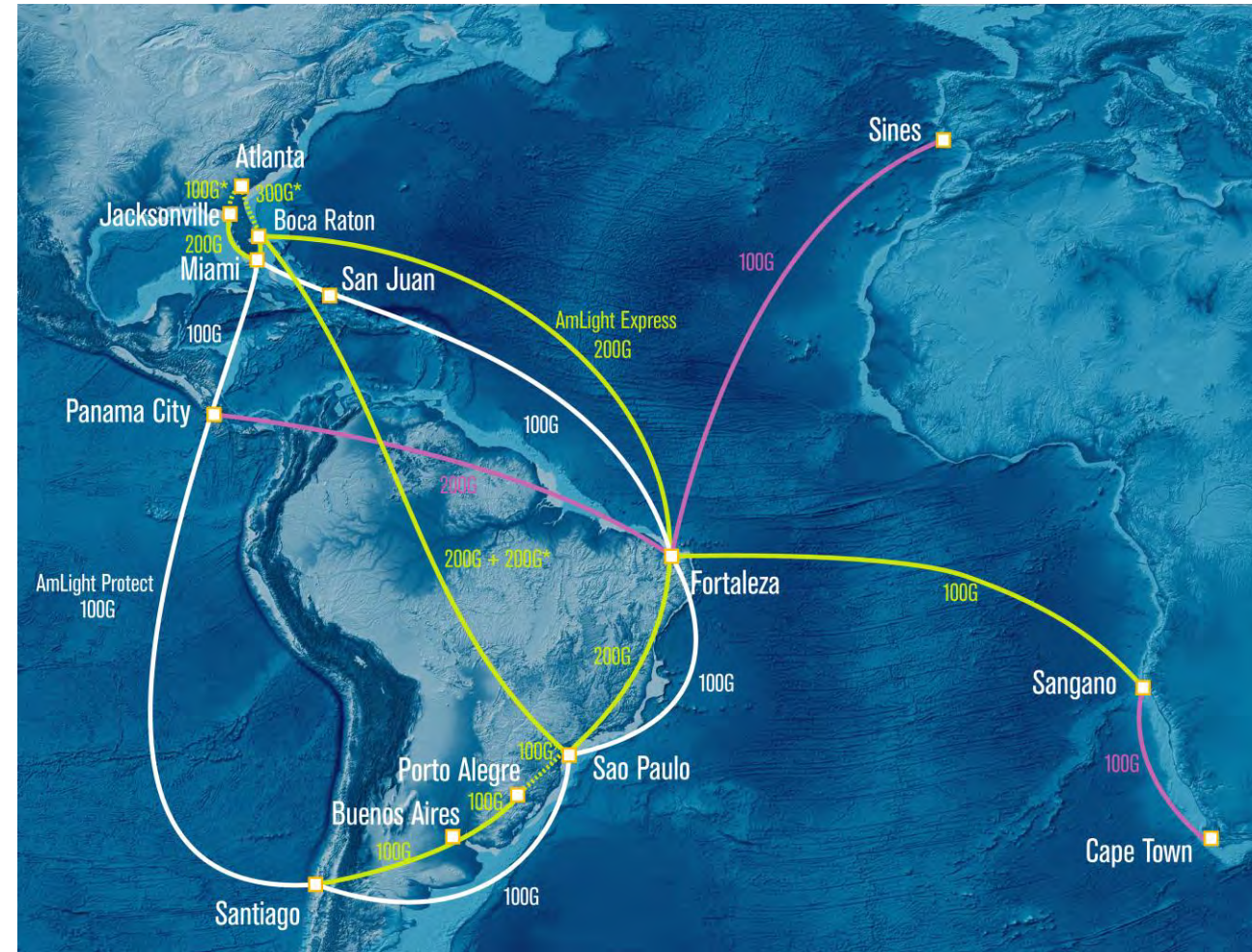
# Overview

- Introduction to AmLight
- Tools/Frameworks in use at AmLight
- Juniper Telemetry Interface (JTI)
- In-band Network Telemetry (INT)
- How does In-band Network Telemetry (INT) work?
- Identifying Bursts: SNMP x JTI x INT (Tests)
- But... What is within the bursts? Using sFlow
- New: INT Collector 2.0 – Detecting Microbursts
- Conclusion / Future Work



# Introduction to AmLight

- AmLight Express and Protect (AmLight-Exp) (NSF International Research Network Connections (IRNC) program)
- 600Gbps of upstream capacity between the U.S. and Latin America, and 100Gbps to Africa
- NAPs: Florida(3), Brazil(2), Chile, Puerto Rico, Panama, and South Africa
- Routers: Juniper and RARE/Freerouter
- Switches: Brocade, Dell, Corsa, Noviflow, and P4 Whiteboxes
- Production SDN Infrastructure since 2014:
  - Orchestrators: OESS and Kytos-NG
  - OpenFlow 1.0 and 1.3 as southbound interfaces
- Programmable Data Plane:
  - In production since 2021. Enables INT (In-band Network Telemetry) reporting
- **Next step: Autonomic network architecture!**  
More information: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRnKKuP9I3Y>



# Tools/Frameworks in use at AmLight

Tool/Framework	Accuracy depends on:	Challenges:	Used for:
<b>SNMP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Data Plane counters collection interval.</li> <li>➤ SNMP collector polling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low interval → higher CPU utilization.</li> <li>➤ High interval → lower accuracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ General monitoring.</li> </ul>
<b>sFlow</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Sampling rate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low sampling rate → more storage required → higher CPU utilization.</li> <li>➤ High sampling rate → lower accuracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Troubleshooting unusual events.</li> <li>➤ TOP N reports.</li> </ul>
<b>Juniper Telemetry Interface (JTI)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Data sending interval.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Low interval → more storage required.</li> <li>➤ High interval → lower accuracy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Environments that require more granular information.</li> </ul>
<b>In-band Network Telemetry (INT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Real time. Complete visibility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Processing all data collected in real time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Troubleshooting short-time events.</li> </ul>

# Juniper Telemetry Interface (JTI)

- As the number of devices and metrics generated by them has grown, the need for a non-impacting CPU tool has become critical.
- JTI is the Juniper telemetry solution that enables periodic data streaming as Protocol Buffers. In our environment, each device streams data every 2 seconds (lowest value for Packet Forwarding Engine Sensors).
- Examples of telemetry information streamed:
  - Interface counters, Optical counters, Routing information, Line Card information, and many others

# In-band Network Telemetry (INT)

- INT is a P4 application that records network telemetry data in the packet while the packet traverses a path between two points in the network
- Since telemetry is exported directly from the Data Plane, the Control Plane is not affected:
  - Translation: you can track/monitor/evaluate EVERY single packet at line rate and in real time.
- Examples of telemetry information added:
  - Timestamp, ingress port, egress port, queue buffer utilization, sequence #, and many others



# How does INT work?

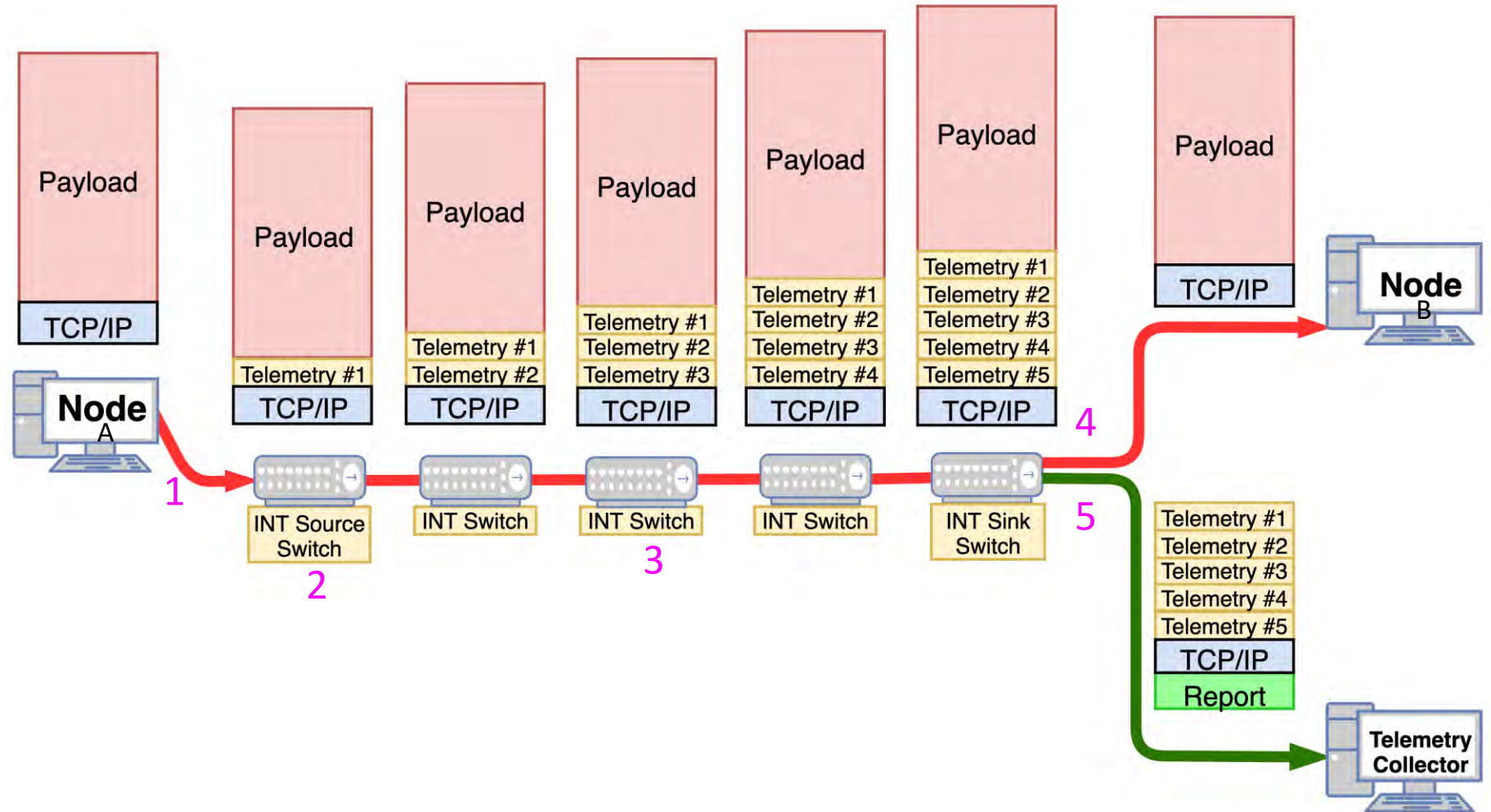
1 – User sends a TCP or UDP packet unaware of INT

2 – First switch (INT Source Switch) pushes an INT header + metadata

3 – Every INT switch pushes its metadata. Non-INT switches just ignore INT content

4 – Last switch (INT Sink Switch) extracts the telemetry and forwards original packet to destination

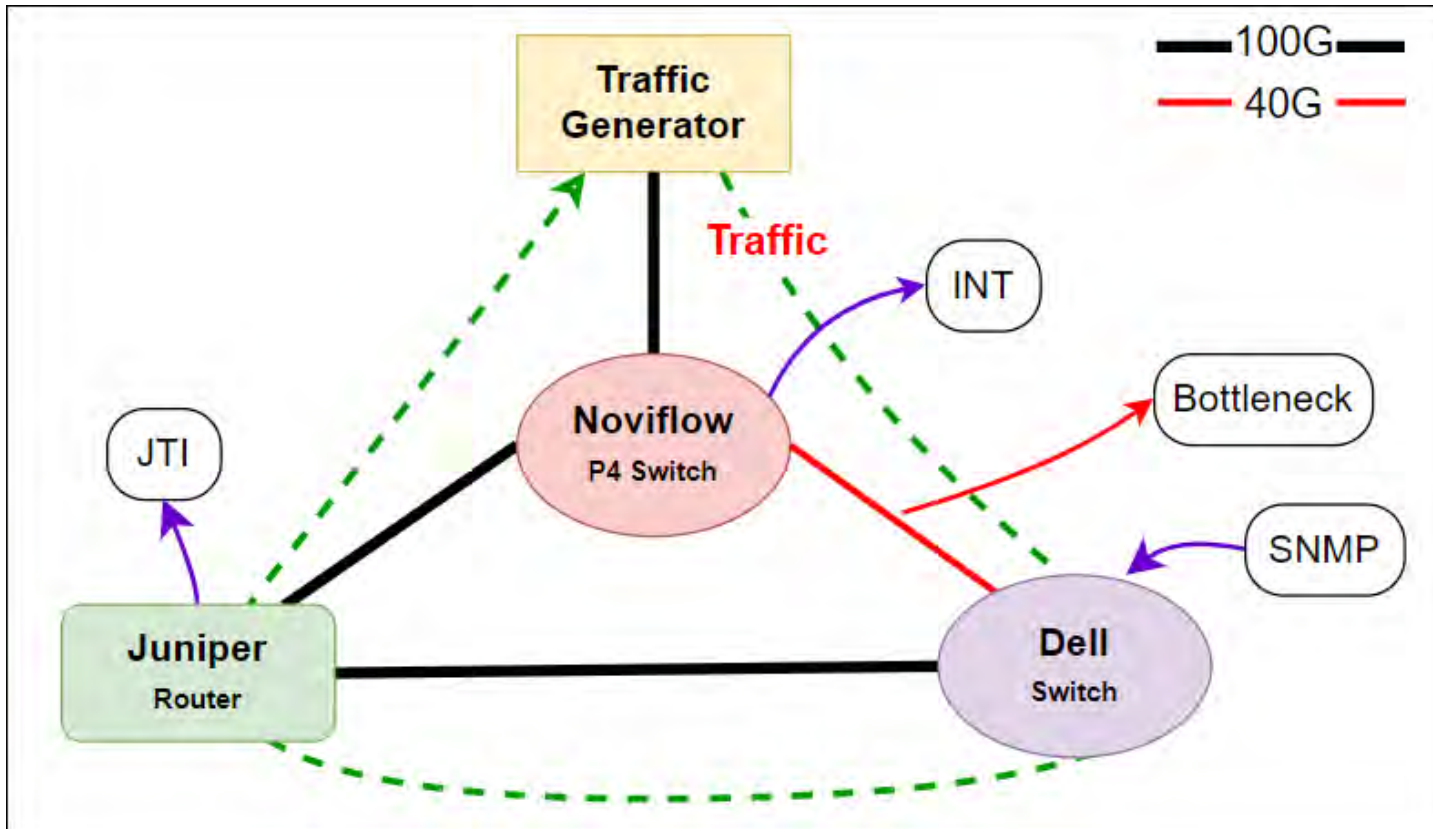
5 – Last switch (INT Sink Switch) forwards the 1:1 telemetry report to the Telemetry Collector



# Simulations..



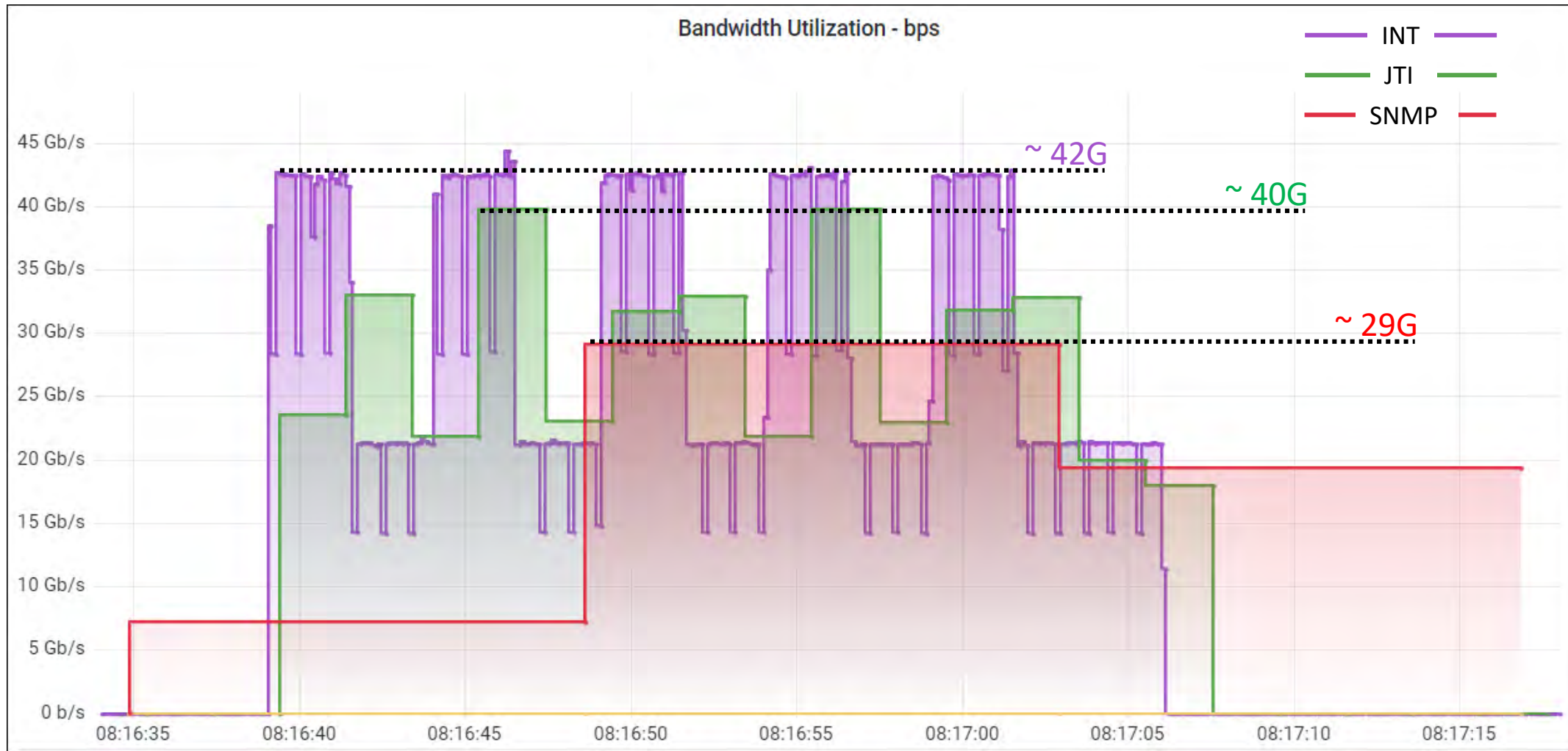
# Demo Setup – Tools Comparison



- EXFO Traffic Generator
- Dell (Switch OpenFlow) = SNMP polling every **14s** (lowest possible value).
- Juniper (Router) = JTI enabled sending telemetry every **2s** (lowest possible value).
- Noviflow (P4 Programmable Switch) = INT enabled for all packets, i.e., **real-time**. Database stores information every **100ms**.
- All graphs were taken from Grafana.

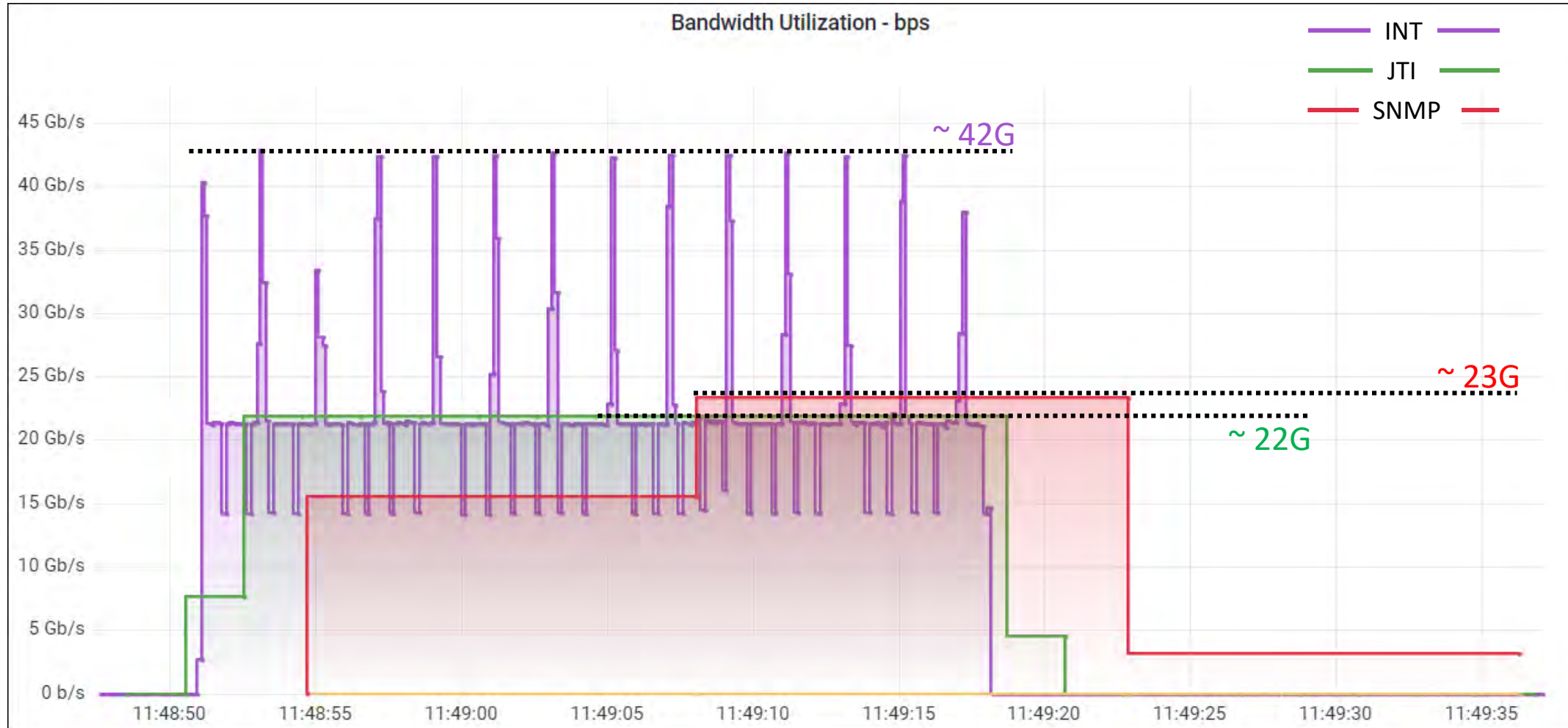
# Identifying Bursts: SNMP x JTI x INT [Test 1]

- Interval: 30s.
- 2 Streams: Continuous and Burst.
- Continuous Traffic: 20G.
- Burst: 10x 30G.
- Burst duration: 2.5s.
- Interval between bursts: 2.5s.



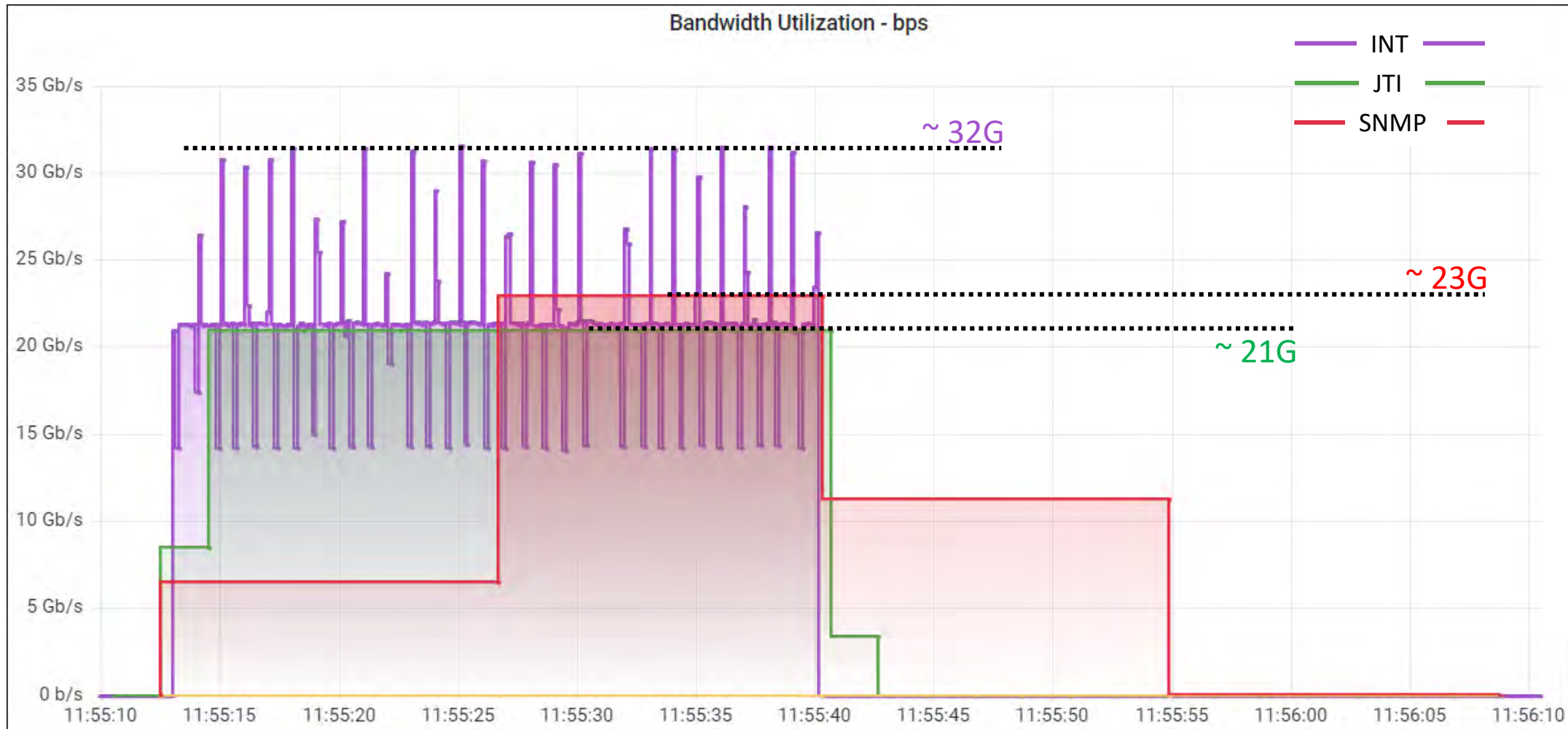
# Identifying Bursts: SNMP x JTI x INT [Test 2]

- Interval: 30s.
- 2 Streams: Continuous and Burst.
- Continuous Traffic: 20G.
- Burst: **15x** 30G.
- Burst duration: **200ms**.
- Interval between bursts: **1.8s**.



# Identifying Bursts: SNMP x JTI x INT [Test 3]

- Interval: 30s.
- 2 Streams: Continuous and Burst.
- Continuous Traffic: 20G.
- Burst: **30x** 30G.
- Burst duration: **50ms**.
- Interval between bursts: **0.95s**.





# Identifying Bursts: SNMP x JTI x INT [Test 3]

- Interval: 30s.
- 2 Streams: Continuous and Burst.
- Continuous Traffic: 20G.
- Burst: **30x** 30G.
- Burst duration: **50ms**.
- Interval between bursts: **0.95s**.

Stream 1			
Traffic Generator Results			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Throughput (Gbit/s)	19.8177	19.7942	19.8473
Jitter (ms)	0.00015	< 0.00001	0.01276
Latency (ms)	0.03349	0.01748	0.40493
	Seconds	Count	Rate
Frame Loss	27	68360	9.1E-03
Out-of-Sequence	0	0	0.0E00
Stream 2			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum
Throughput (Gbit/s)	1.1895	1.1599	1.2128
Jitter (ms)	0.00113	< 0.00001	0.38676
Latency (ms)	0.39435	0.01770	0.40517
	Seconds	Count	Rate
Frame Loss	27	115983	2.0E-01
Out-of-Sequence	0	0	0.0E00

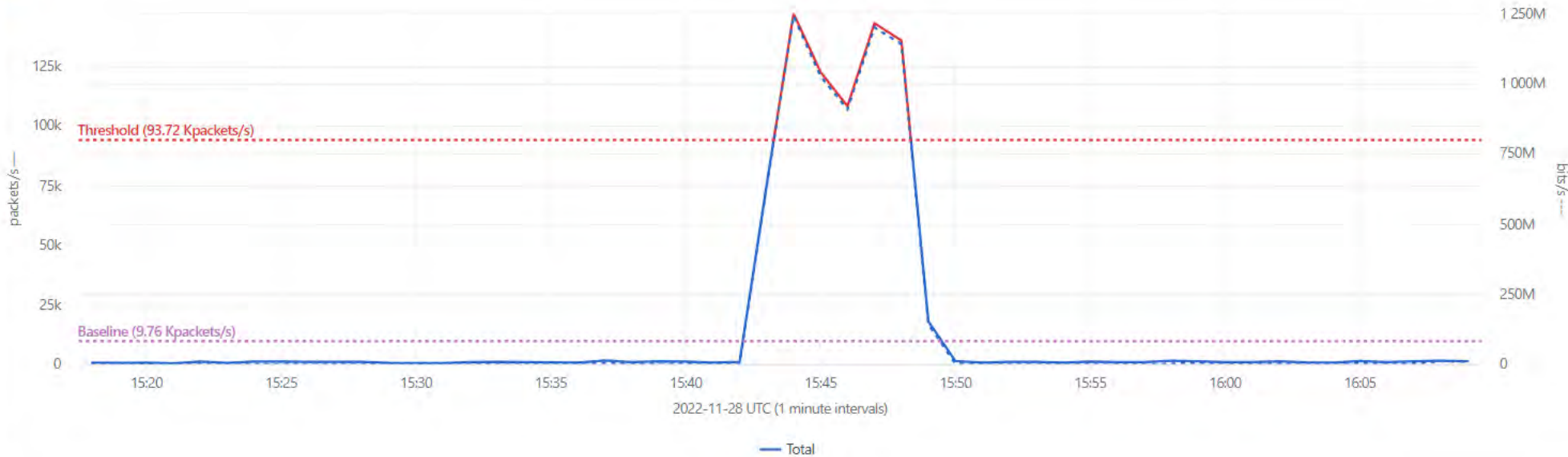
# But... What is within the bursts? Using sFlow


## V4 DDoS - TCP ACK and ACK/PSH Floods

In an ACK flood attack or ACK-PUSH Flood, attackers send spoofed ACK (or ACK-PUSH) packets at very high packet rates that fail to belong to any current session within the firewall's state-table and/or server's connection list. The ACK (or A... [Show More](#)

Dest IP/CIDR  **13**    Baseline **9.76** Kpackets/s    **147.46** Kpackets/s    **1.24** Gbits/s    **114** Unique Src IPs  
1410% above baseline  
57% above threshold

[Alert](#)   [Ingress Interfaces](#)   [Traffic Patterns](#)   [Source Countries](#)   [Source Services](#)   [Packet Size Distribution](#)



- Severity**  
Major
- Alert Start Time**  
2022-11-28 15:48
- Event End Time**  
2022-11-28 15:50
- Alert End Time**  
2022-11-28 16:10
- Alert ID**  
200452091
- Policy**  
V4 DDoS - TCP ACK and ACK/PSH Floods
- Frequency**  
This alert has happened roughly 2x per week in the last 30 days  
[Show all Occurrences](#)
- Dest IP/CIDR**  
.13 has been found in 6 other alerts in the last 7 days.

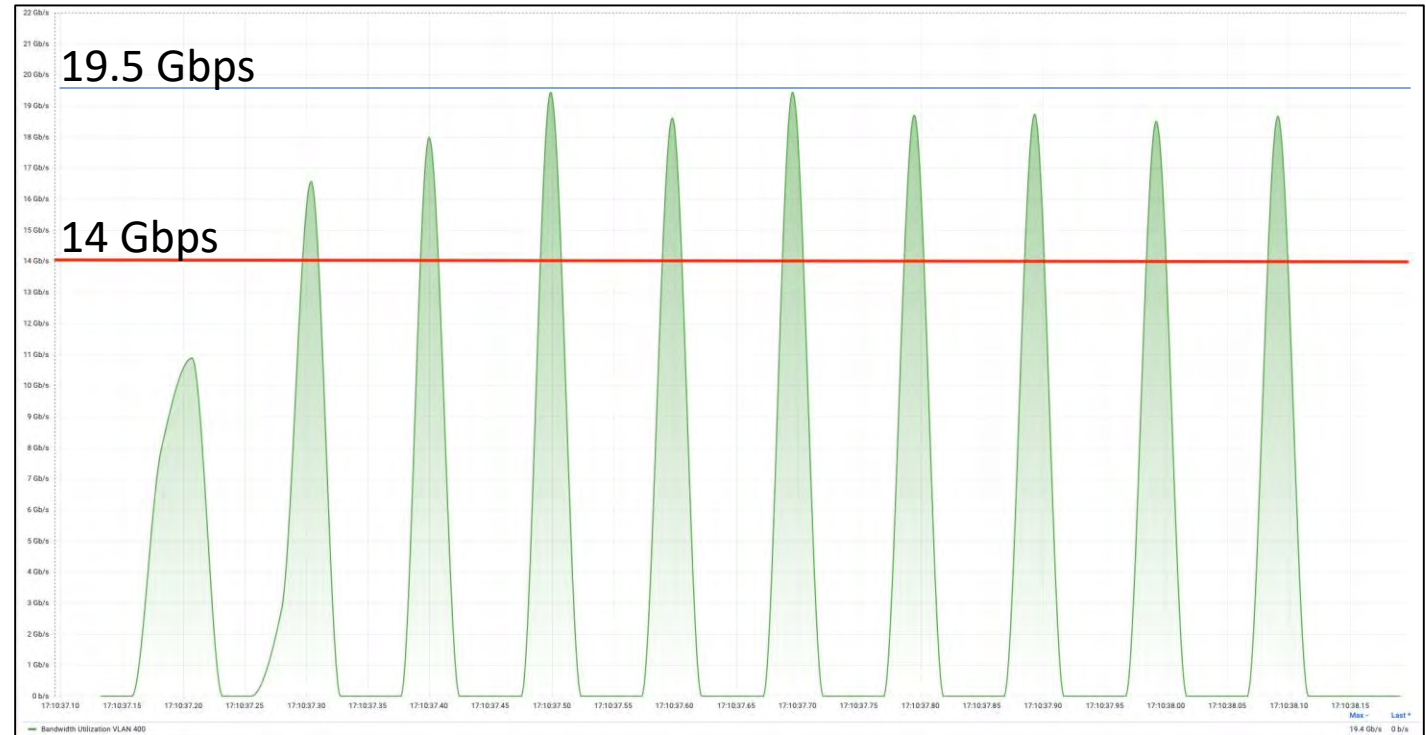
# Improvements for INT Collector

# New: INT Collector 2.0 – Detecting Microbursts

- The AmLight INT Collector 2.0 will support detecting microbursts as short as **10ms**.
- The figure shows 10 microbursts, each lasting 20ms, using up to 19Gbps Microbursts.

Start Time (UTC)	Duration (s)	Max BW (Gbps)
2022-10-09T13:10:37.304385768	0.02	16.35
2022-10-09T13:10:37.400937960	0.02	17.44
2022-10-09T13:10:37.499991784	0.02	18.88
2022-10-09T13:10:37.598316288	0.02	19.01
2022-10-09T13:10:37.696891136	0.02	18.97
2022-10-09T13:10:37.795097088	0.02	18.91
2022-10-09T13:10:37.893028608	0.02	19.09
2022-10-09T13:10:37.992322792	0.02	18.66

2022-10-09T13:11:58.794430952	0.06	53.41
2022-10-09T13:12:01.507265768	0.04	41.48
2022-10-09T13:13:21.666561768	0.04	20.83





# Conclusion / Future Work

- Monitoring every and any packet is possible with In-band network telemetry!
- JTI and INT have increased the network visibility beyond our expectations.
- Combining INT and legacy monitoring tools enables AmLight to track any performance issues and user complaints.
- New telemetry solutions will help achieve the Vera Rubin Observatory's Service Level Agreement (SLA).
- More tests are needed using sFlow to monitor interfaces' counters and compare the accuracy to other tools.
- Combining INT with learning tools will enable AmLight to move towards a closed-loop orchestration SDN network.
  - AmLight towards Autonomic Networking Architecture (ANA):
    - Self-configuration
    - Self-healing
    - Self-optimizing
    - Self-protection

Thanks! / Questions? / Comments?



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