BMP & YANG GROW and NETCONF WG

IETF 110 March 1-5th, 2021 Virtual Hackathon



BMP Hackathon - Plan

Performance

- Measure CPU and memory consumption of BGP process when BMP Adj-RIB IN, OUT and Local-RIB with path-marking TLV is enabled and BMP session is flapping.
 - <u>draft-ietf-grow-bmp-local-rib</u> (BGP Local RIB)
 - <u>draft-grow-bmp-tlv</u> (TLV support for BMP Route Monitoring and Peer Down Messages)
 - <u>draft-cppy-grow-bmp-path-marking-tlv</u> (Path Marking TLV)
- Verify if with BMP route-monitoring mirrored BGP RIB state under BGP congestion is always accurate. Perform loss analysis if loss is present.
- Verify possible BGP route-propagation delay impact when BMP is enabled on a transit node. Perform delay analysis if delay is present.

YANG Push Hackathon - Plan

Functionality

- Finalize development of open-source UDP-based Transport for Configured Subscriptions data collection library and mockup publisher.
 - <u>draft-ietf-netconf-udp-notif</u> (UDP-based Transport for Configured Subscriptions)
 - <u>draft-ietf-netconf-distributed-notif</u> (Subscription to Distributed Notifications)
- Integrate udp-notif library into pmacct open-source network data-collection.

Performance

• Test efficiency and throughput with various packet sizes on one core.

Hackathon – Software

Software

- pmacct nfacctd for IPFIX and BMP data collection
- pmacct udp-notif for YANG push data collection
- Apache Kafka as message broker
- Apache Druid as timeseries DB
- **<u>Pivot</u>** as user interface
- Wireshark <u>BMP dissector</u> for packet analysis
- <u>ExaBGP</u> for BGP VPnv4/6 route generation

Tutorial

<u>https://imply.io/post/add-bgp-analytics-to-your-imply-netflow-analysis</u>

Hackathon - Network



Swisscom – lab environment

Achievements

- Test automation contains ExaBGP for sequenced BGP VPNv4 unicast route generation, BMP state initialization, BMP metric and YANG push cpu and memory process usage data collection.
- BMP route-monitoring prefix loss and delay can be automatically measured.
- CPU and memory usage now monitored on BGP process level.

Next Steps

- Redo same tests with Cisco IOS XR and Juniper JunOS and compare results.
- Redo same tests with improved timestamping on Huawei VRP.

Pmacct & INSA – nfacctd/udp-notif

Achievements

- C Implementation of a collector for <u>draft-ietf-netconf-udp-notif-01</u>
- C Implementation of a producer API, part of the library
- Segmentation option supported
- Integrated as a library in <u>pmacct</u>

https://github.com/pmacct/pmacct/

```
"node id str": "ipf-zbl1843-r-daisy-81",
"subscription id str": "DAISY3",
"sensor path": "huawei-debug:debug/cpu-infos/cpu-info",
"proto path": "huawei debug.Debug",
"collection id": "11480",
"collection start time": "1614900107648",
"msg timestamp": "1614900107660",
"collection end time": "1614900107660",
"current period": 10000,
"except desc": "OK",
"product name": "NE40E",
"encoding": "Encoding JSON",
"data str": {
 "row": [
      "timestamp": "1614900107658",
      "content": {
        "debug": {
          "cpu-infos": {
            "cpu-info": [
                "position": "3",
                "overload-threshold": 90,
                "unoverload-threshold": 75,
                "interval": 8,
                "index": 16973825,
                "system-cpu-usage": 12,
                "monitor-number": 48,
                "monitor-cycle": 10,
                "overload-state-change-time": "0000-00-00 00:00:00",
                "current-overload-state": "Unoverload"
  ],
  "delete": [],
  "generator": {
    "generator id": "0",
    "generator sn": "0",
    "generator sync": false
},
"software version": "V800R013C00SPC006T"
```



OMG I can't believe we're going to be parents

Pmacct & INSA – nfacctd/udp-notif

Test Setup

- i7-7700HQ, 2x8G@2400 MHz, x86_64 Linux 5.4.0-66-generic
- Collector affinity set to one core
- Sample traffic sent from the other cores using Producer API
- Average performance on 10 runs with 500K messages sent (not much variance observed

Throughput

- 200B messages: 431Mbps
- 1500B MTU : 3,5Gbps
- 9000B MTU : 11,5Gbps

Huawei - VRP

Achievements

- BMP enabled on route-reflector and provider edge routers for Adj-RIB In pre-policy, Local RIB and Adj RIB Out post policy with path marking support.
- CPU increased <u>after</u> BGP converged when BMP is enabled. Slight overall increase of memory consumption observed.
- At the end of all the tests, BMP exported <u>RIB state</u> with route-monitoring always <u>matched</u> with RIB state on routers. <u>Impressed!</u>
- The BGP propagation delay, compare when BMP is enabled/disabled in transit, could not be measured accurate enough to draw final conclusions.

Next Steps

• Improve BMP time stamping accuracy.

BMP ON/OFF Test – Route Reflector



1'000'000 BGP VPNv4 unicast paths advertised as fast as possible to 10 peers. BMP session <u>on/off</u>, enabled on 1 Adj-RIB In pre-policy and 1 Adj-RIB Out post-policy peer each.

BMP ON/OFF Test – Provider Edge



1'000'000 BGP VPNv4 unicast paths advertised as fast as possible to 10 peers. BMP session <u>on/off</u>, enabled on 1 Adj-RIB In pre-policy and 1 Adj-RIB Out post-policy peer each.

BMP Flapping Test – Route Reflector



1'000'000 BGP VPNv4 unicast paths advertised as fast as possible to 10 peers. BMP session <u>flapping</u>, enabled on 1 Adj-RIB In pre-policy and 1 Adj-RIB Out post-policy peer each.

What we learned

• Good

- With the 5th hackathon, we know the drill. Consistency more and more pays off.
- Good preparation, planning with test automation was gold.
- Slack and MS teams helped to stay connected.
- Bad
 - Yet again, missing beers and cocktails after $\textcircled{\odot}$

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