

Elements of a Framework for PSAMP

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Aims and Focus

- ❑ Scope out requirements for PSAMP
- ❑ Position PSAMP as a supplier of packet measurements
 - ✦ support applications, but they are done elsewhere
 - ✦ main work for PSAMP is to define packet selection operations
- ❑ Need to get measurements to applications
 - ✦ hence requirements for information model, export
 - ✦ can use existing protocols (IPFIX the obvious candidate)
 - if PSAMP requirements match existing protocol capabilities

Elements

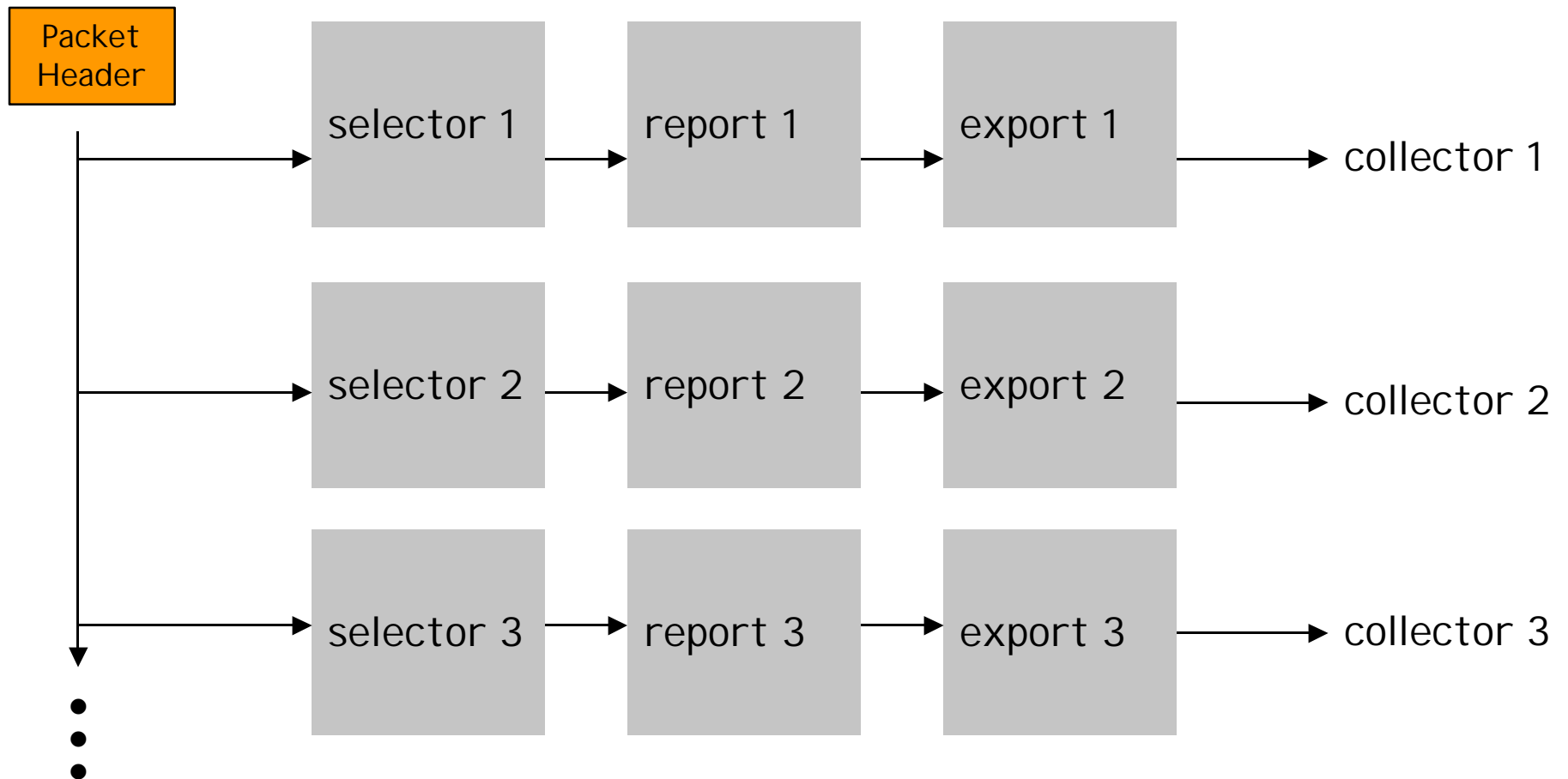
- Packet selection
- Parallel measurement
- Report content
- Self-defining report stream
- Remote and local export
- Robustness and information loss
- Configuration and management

Packet Selection Primitives

- ❑ Requirement: sufficiently rich set of packet selection operations
- ❑ Filter
 - ✦ e.g., match/mask on source/destination prefix, port numbers, protocol, ... + tags to indicate the associated (sub)interface
- ❑ Sample
 - ✦ e.g., 1 in N deterministic, random, or hash-based
- ❑ Combinations
 - ✦ e.g., filter, then sample 1 in N
- ❑ Scope
 - ✦ selection based on packet content: availability of router state not assumed
- ❑ Counters
 - ✦ packets/bytes of full packet stream, and of selected packets
 - ✦ available for export, or polling
 - ✦ used directly by applications, e.g., filter, then count for billing
 - ✦ provide robustness w.r.t. information loss, e.g., from report stream

Parallel Measurement

- Requirement: parallel configurable information flows



Resource Issues for Parallel Measurements

- ❑ Bounded processing resources per packet in router
- ❑ Packet may match several selectors
 - ✦ e.g. coarse AS filter for billing, narrow subfilter for engineering
- ❑ If packet matches too many selectors:
 - ✦ not possible to fully report all resulting measurements
- ❑ Want graceful degradation from full reporting
 - ✦ e.g., reflecting user priorities
- ❑ Information model design:
 - ✦ should provide inherent robustness to such information loss

Report Content

- ❑ Requirement: per packet reporting with sufficient detail
- ❑ Classes of information available for inclusion
 - ✦ header fields, e.g., IP src/dst address, TCP/UDP ports, sizes, ToS, ...
 - ✦ sub-IP level identifiers, e.g., i/o interfaces, MPLS label stack, ...
 - ✦ router state, e.g, routing prefix, AS numbers, next hop, timestamps,...
 - ✦ derived quantities, e.g., hash values
 - ✦ packet/byte counters from originating selector

Self-defining Report Stream

- ❑ Requirement: transparent interpretation of data
- ❑ Include selector parameters for data interpretation
 - ✦ e.g., sampling: use N to estimate actual traffic intensity
 - ✦ e.g., filtering: what is possible universe of a given packet
 - ✦ e.g., hash function parameters: for ICMP traceback matching
- ❑ Attribution
 - ✦ multiple selectors: which one(s) selected packet?
- ❑ Self-defining report stream
 - ✦ include selector parameters, report format, ...
 - e.g. periodically, upon change, upon command, ...
 - ✦ robust: data and its interpretation bound together
- ❑ Alternative that we don't like:
 - ✦ collector keeps independent track of selection parameters
 - e.g. parameter management system, or by polling router
 - ✦ joining data painful, especially synchronization
 - ✦ multiple systems to interpret one data source = architectural hostage
 - ✦ impact of undocumented changes, e.g., through CLI

Remote and Local Export

❑ Requirement:

- ✦ reporting to on-board and off-board applications

❑ Flexibility of different export destinations per selector

- ✦ different measurement applications, on different or same host

❑ Allow local export to on-board applications

- ✦ e.g. security applications
 - local export of hashes to ICMP traceback application
- ✦ e.g. multiple-packet measurement operations
 - interpacket delay jitter, flow formation

❑ Rate limiting export

- ✦ e.g. rate limit supply of measurements to transport

Robustness and Information Loss

- ❑ Requirement: robustness to information loss
- ❑ Causes of information loss:
 - ✦ incomplete information if packet matches multiple selectors
 - ✦ report loss in transit
 - ✦ collector failure
- ❑ Inherent robustness in packet measurement model:
 - ✦ small information content in a single measurement
 - relative to whole data stream
- ❑ Enhance robustness of measurement report stream:
 - ✦ enable interpolation/correction for missing data
 - e.g., include packet/byte counters, sequence numbers
 - ✦ decouples from and reduces need for reliability at other levels

Configuration and Management

- Motivation: enable reliable configuration by external applications
 - ✦ (not as part of the export protocol!)
 - ✦ of selector parameters, report format, export destination
 - ✦ configuration of selectors in large number of device
- Applications:
 - ✦ e.g., setup of large number of filters/counters for billing
 - ✦ e.g., collector failure: redirection of export to secondary collector
 - ✦ e.g., ongoing 1 in N baseline measurements to NOC
 - automated detection of DoS attack signature at NOC
 - automated reconfiguration of router filter to focus on attack traffic
 - ✦ e.g., dynamic selector reconfiguration by on-board applications
- Requirement: MIB for configuration parameters, SNMP to read/write
 - ✦ secure, reliable, widespread experience, easy to build clients
 - ✦ vendor neutral, standardized
 - ✦ easy to reconfigure from on-board application