

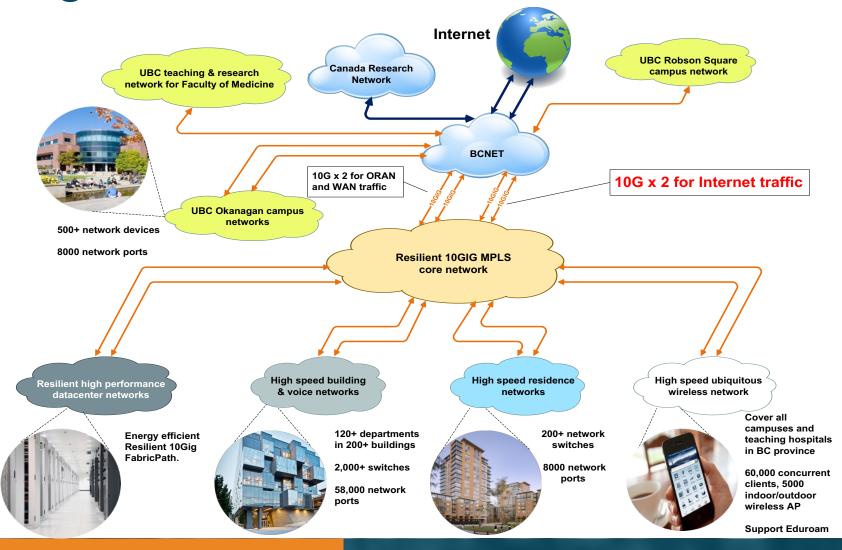
Conference 2017



Traffic Shaping at UBC Internet Border

University of British ColumbiaNetwork Management Centre

High Level of UBC Network Overview



Three Types of Traffic at UBC Border

- Inter-campuses and teaching hospitals traffic
- Research network traffic(ORAN)
- Internet traffic
 - ➤ Transit Exchange (TX)
 - ➤Peering(IX)

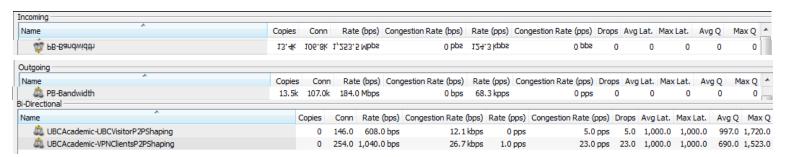
- Two 10G fibers for Internet traffic to BCNET
- Redundant path and share the traffic

Group Classification in TX Traffic

- All IPs
 - ➤ All IP ranges used in UBC Vancouver campus
- Resident network
 - >IP ranges assigned to residents on the campus
- VPN
 - >IP ranges assigned to remote access VPN users
- Wireless
 - >IP ranges assigned to regular wireless users
 - >IP ranges assigned to visitors in the campus

The Policy For Shaping TX Traffic

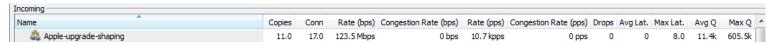
- Avoid shaping ordinary academic traffic
- Shaping P2P traffic based on different groups



 Use Volume Based Shaping (VBS) to set up quota for certain groups



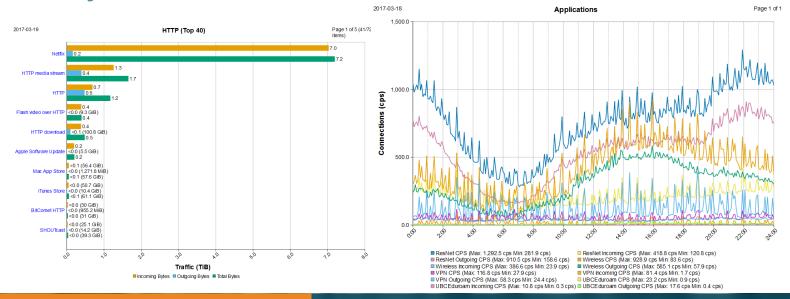
Ad-hoc traffic shaping





Analyze TX Traffic

- Analyze TX traffic based on service categories
- Analyze TX traffic based on network groups
- Analyze TX traffic volume
- Analyze TX traffic connections

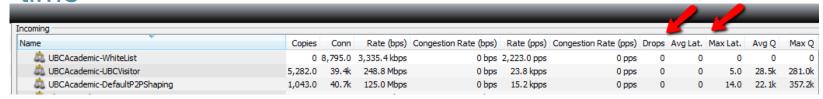


Real Time Statistics for Troubleshooting

 Shows a lot of useful statistics of an individual IP, network groups, a service and a category of service i.e. inbound/outbound traffic, CPS, In RTT and Out RTT.

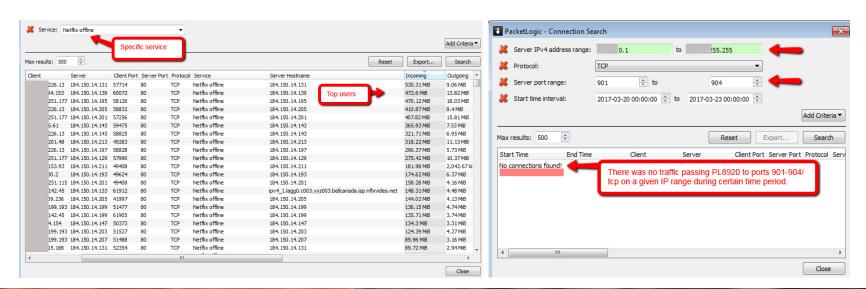
ServiceObject Level ▼ /Procera Net	works Categoriza	ation/Protocols	/HTTP										
Item	Incoming	Outgoing	Total I	n. CPS O	ut. CPS T	otal CPS	Connections	In Int Quality	In Ext Quality	Out Int Quality	Out Ext Quality	In RTT	Out
	76.2 kbps	3,037.8 kbps	3,114.0 kbps	1.0	0	1.0	4.0	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	99.0 %	0 ms	103.0
AVG Anti-Virus update	56.8 kbps	13.1 kbps	69.9 kbps	0	1.0	1.0	0	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	0 ms	1.0
Apple Software Update	389.5 Mbps	11.9 Mbps	401.3 Mbps	0	1.0	1.0	73.0	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	15.0 ms	53.0
Apple maps	984.0 bps	0 bps	984.0 bps	0	0	0	1.0	0 %	100.0 %				
■ BOINC	192.0 kbps	5,312.0 bps	197.3 kbps	0	0	0	2.0	81.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	98.0 %		
BitTorrent DNA web	0 bps	48.0 bps	48.0 bps	0	0	0	0						
Bitdefender Antivirus update	2,687.7 kbps	56.4 kbps	2,744.1 kbps	0	0	0	64.0	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	26.0 ms	143.0
Server Hostname		-											
Item			Incomin	g Outgo	ing	Total In. C	PS Out, CPS To	tal CPS Connection	ns In Int Quality In	Ext Quality Out Int Q	Quality Out Ext Quality	In R	т о
cdn.mediative.com			632.0 bp	s 168.0	bps 800.	0 bps	0 0	0 1	0 100.0 %	100.0 % 10	0.0 % 100.0 %	831.0 n	ns 4
p 18-contacts.icloud.com			11.1 kbp	s 5,264.01	bps 16.4	kbps	0 0	0 1	0 100.0 %	100.0 % 100	0.0 % 96.0 %	720.0 n	ns 5
map5.craigslist.org			24.8 kbp	s 4,208.01	bps 29.0	kbps	0 0	0 48	0 100.0 %	100.0 % 10	0.0 % 89.0 %	700.0 n	ns 23
www.vancouver-skydiving.bc.ca			13.2 kbp		-	kbps	0 0	0	0 100.0 %		7.0 % 100.0 %		
traffic.libsyn.com			0 bp	s 01	pps	0 bps	0 0	0	0 100.0 %	100.0 % 100	0.0 % 100.0 %	491.0 n	ns 6

Displays shaping drops and latency information in real time



Search Function For Investigation

- Search for top users of a specific service i.e. Netflix offline
- Audit for specific traffic i.e. 901-904/tcp
- Identify weird behaviours of a host i.e. excessive ssh access



Considerations of Shaping Traffic at Border

- It has limited effect to shape the inbound traffic from ISP.
- It can detect volume and connection based DoS and DDoS attacks, but cannot stop inbound attacks.
- It is very effective to shaping outbound traffic to ISP.
- How to fair share the shaped bandwidth with all hosts?
- How to categorize or group services and hosts to apply proper shaping policies?
- How to apply the shaping policy per IP (client) or per user id (multiple devices)?
- HW resource limitation.



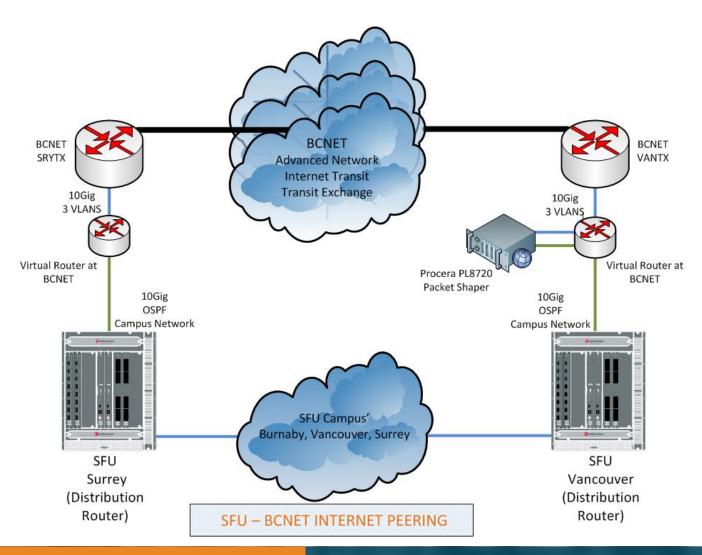
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Traffic Shaping In Higher Education

Simon Fraser University
ITS – Network Services

SFU Internet Connections



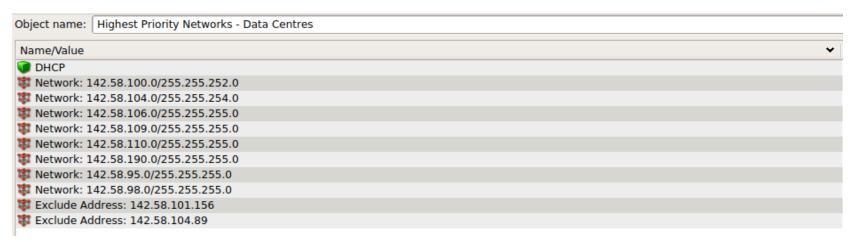
Three Traffic Sources at the Border

- Research (ORAN)
- Transit Exchange (TX)
- Peering (IX)
- One 10Gig Interface in Vancouver with a Procera PL8720 to BCNET (VANTX)
- One 10Gig Interface in Surrey (Backup via BGP)

- All SFU IP ranges are assigned to one of four traffic priorities for shaping
- Traffic priorities in order
 - Datacentre services
 - Hosted data services
 - Campus wired & wireless

Name	*	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming CPS	Outgoing CPS	Est. Connections
🗓 🕡 2nd Highest Priority Networks - Externals		0.3 Mbps	10.3 Mbps	11.0	9.0	622.0
🗓 🕡 Default Priority Networks - Campus		42.8 Mbps	116.9 Mbps	723.0	190.0	7,266.0
🗓 🅡 Highest Priority Networks - Data Centres		10.9 Mbps	60.5 Mbps	426.0	87.0	16.2k
🗓 🕡 Lowest Priority Networks - Wireless		58.8 Mbps	6.1 Mbps	58.0	46.0	2,107.0
⊕		0 bps	0.0 Mbps	0	3.0	1.0

- Some addresses need to be manually excluded from ranges so they don't get preferential treatment i.e. Linux distro repository
- We can also enter a host or network IP to be blocked



No Residence Internet traffic on our campus network

All student residence Internet services are outsourced

Only inbound TX traffic needs to be shaped as the volume of our outbound



- We only shape two specific types of traffic
 - Wireless P2P, restricted to 15Mbps
 - Video Conference provider (Blue Jeans) is given higher priority than normal campus traffic

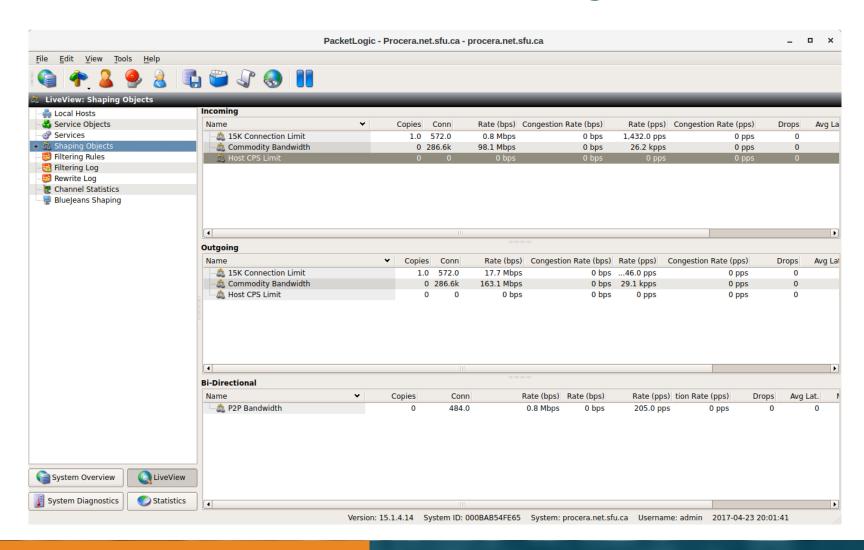
Traffic Monitoring

We also use the packet shaper for monitoring.

By adding rules that don't actually shape traffic but alert at a certain threshold.

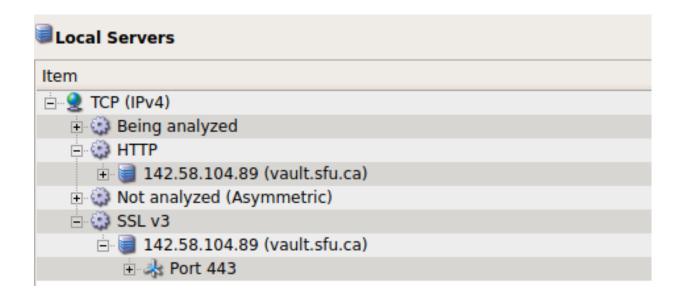
Rule monitors concurrent connections with a threshold of 15k.

Traffic Monitoring



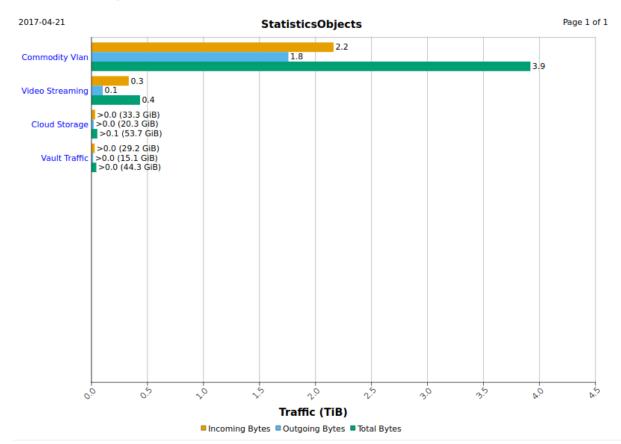
Traffic Reporting

Real Time



Traffic Reporting

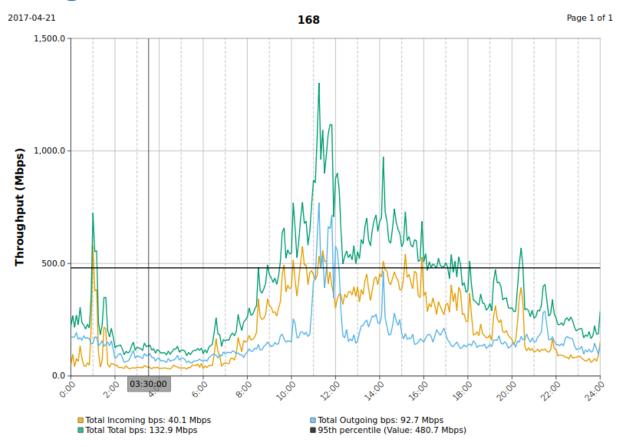
Trending





Traffic Reporting

Trending





Q&A