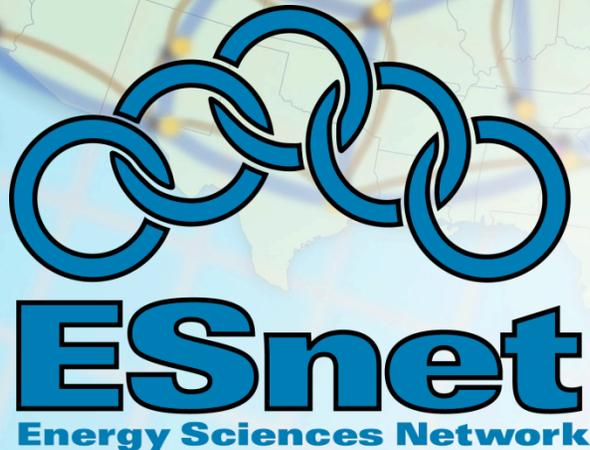


IPv6 SNMP Network Management

Joint Techs Winter 2010



*Supporting Advanced Scientific Computing
Research • Basic Energy Sciences • Biological
and Environmental Research • Fusion Energy
Sciences • High Energy Physics • Nuclear Physics*

- Mike O'Connor
- Network Engineer
- Lawrence Berkeley National Lab
- moc@es.net, www.es.net

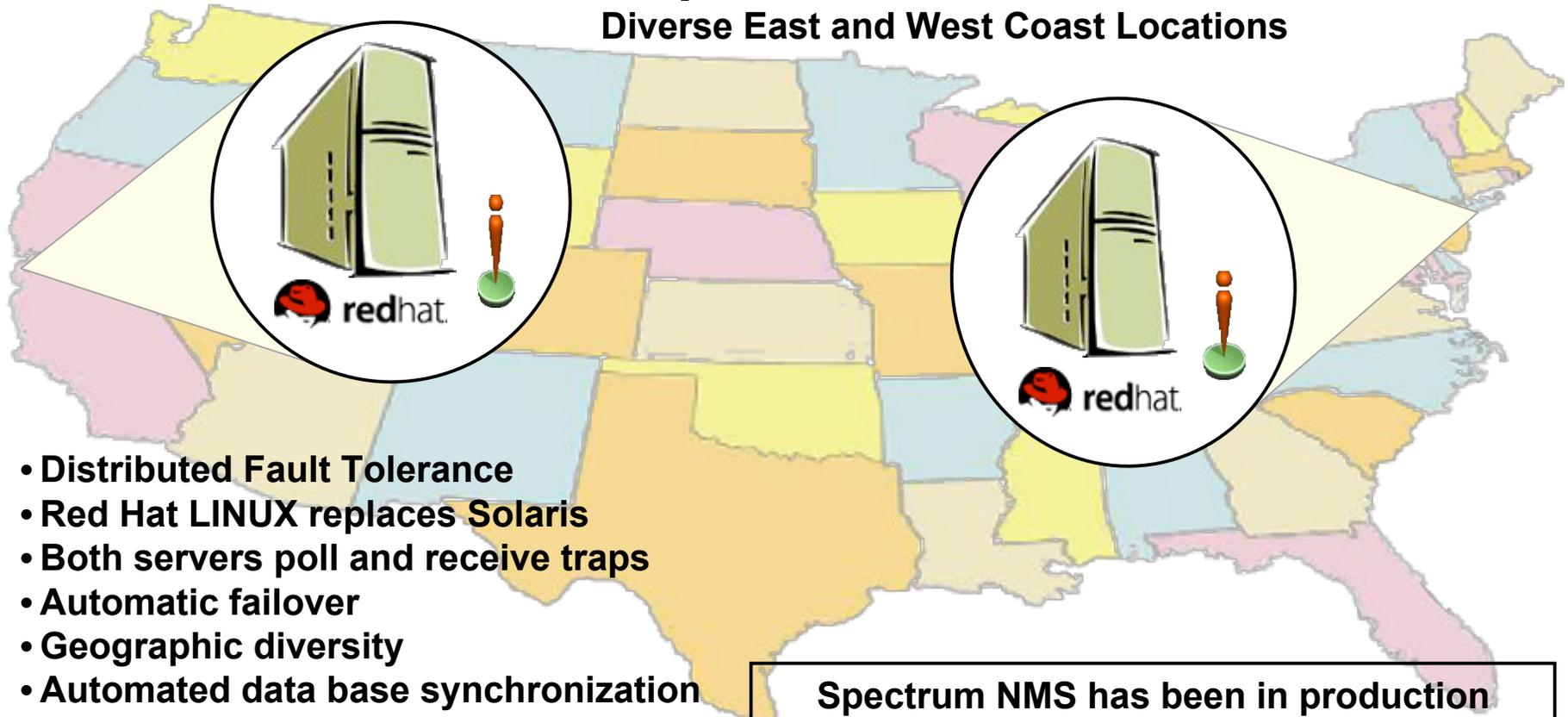


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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Spectrum NMS Servers

Diverse East and West Coast Locations



- Distributed Fault Tolerance
- Red Hat LINUX replaces Solaris
- Both servers poll and receive traps
- Automatic failover
- Geographic diversity
- Automated data base synchronization
- Alert integration with ESnet (PMC)

Planned Maintenance Calendar

Spectrum NMS has been in production
at ESnet since 1994

IPv6 Information Example

Component Detail - pnwg-sdn1 of type MX960 - SPECTRUM OneClick

pnwg-sdn1 of type MX960

Information Host Configuration Root Cause Interfaces Performance Neighbors Alarms Events Attributes

pnwg-sdn1 MX960
Juniper Networks, Inc. mx960 internet router
builder@rahu.juniper.net/volume/build/junos
03:44:14 UTC Copyright (c) 1996-2008 J

IPv6 model/polling address

Router IPv6 address table

General Information

System Name pnwg-sdn1-re0 [set](#)

Network Address 2001:400:0:40::200:50 [set](#)

MAC Address 00:a0:a5:61:b5:12

Contact [set](#)

Device Location 47 39 46.8612 N 122 17 42.378 W [set](#)

In Maintenance No [set](#)

In Hibernation No [set](#)

Hibernate After Maintenance No [set](#)

Condition Normal

Contact Status Established

System Up Time 15 Days + 19:36:31

Last Successful Poll Dec 30, 2009 2:07:56 PM EST

Notes [set](#)

SPECTRUM Modeling Information

Asset Information

Thresholds And Watches

Reconfiguration

IP Redundancy

Interface Configuration Table

Interface Address Translation Table

Transparent Bridge Table

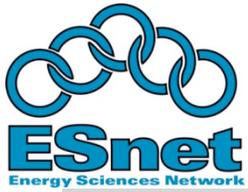
IPv6 Address Table - pnwg-sdn1 of type MX960 - SPECTRUM OneClick

Get Next 100 | Get All | Update | Stop | Print | Export | Filter: | Displaying 20 of 20

IPv6 Address	Prefix Length	Interface	Type	Status	AnyCast Flag
fe80::200:11f:fe00:4	64	23	stateful	preferred	false
fec0::a:0:0:4	64	23	stateful	preferred	false
2001:400:0:113::1	64	33	stateful	preferred	false
fe80::21f:12ff:fe8a:a000	64	33	stateful	preferred	false
2001:400:0:116::1	64	39	stateful	preferred	false
fe80::21f:12ff:fe8a:a0a5	64	39	stateful	preferred	false
2001:400:0:10::2	64	42	stateful	preferred	false

Click the refresh button to reinitialize the table

SPECTRUM You are logged in as moc on wasabi.es.net [Change Password](#)



Alarm View

Console - SPECTRUM OneClick

File View Tools Help

Navigation

Explorer Locater Users

Contents: Universe of type Universe

Alarms Topology List Events

Filter: ... Displaying 37 of

Available Filters: ...

Sorted By: Severity

	Date/Time	Name	Network Address	Type
Critical	Jan 27, 2010 3:14:50 P...	KREONET 17579		Provider
▼ Minor	Jan 27, 2010 4:53:33 P...	srs-rt1_Et2/0	134.55.8.225	ethernet
▼ Minor	Jan 27, 2010 4:51:42 P...	eqx-sj-rt1_ge-0/0/3	2001:400:0:40::20...	ethernet
▼ Minor	Jan 27, 2010 4:46:05 P...	sunn-cr1_ge-7/1/8	2001:400:0:40::20...	ethernet
▼ Minor	Jan 27, 2010 4:36:41 P...	paix-pa-rt1_fe-0/3/2	2001:400:0:40::20...	ethernet
▼ Minor	Jan 27, 2010 4:20:23 P...	pnwa-cr1_ae-2/0/0	2001:400:0:40::20...	ethernet

Component Detail: inl-rt1_Gi0/1 of type ethernet

Interfaces Performance Alarm History Neighbors Events

Interface Utilization

Interface Utilization

January 27, 2010 4:50:00 PM EST - January 27, 2010 4:55:00 PM EST

X Zoom %: 100% Y Zoom %: 100%

Utilization (%)

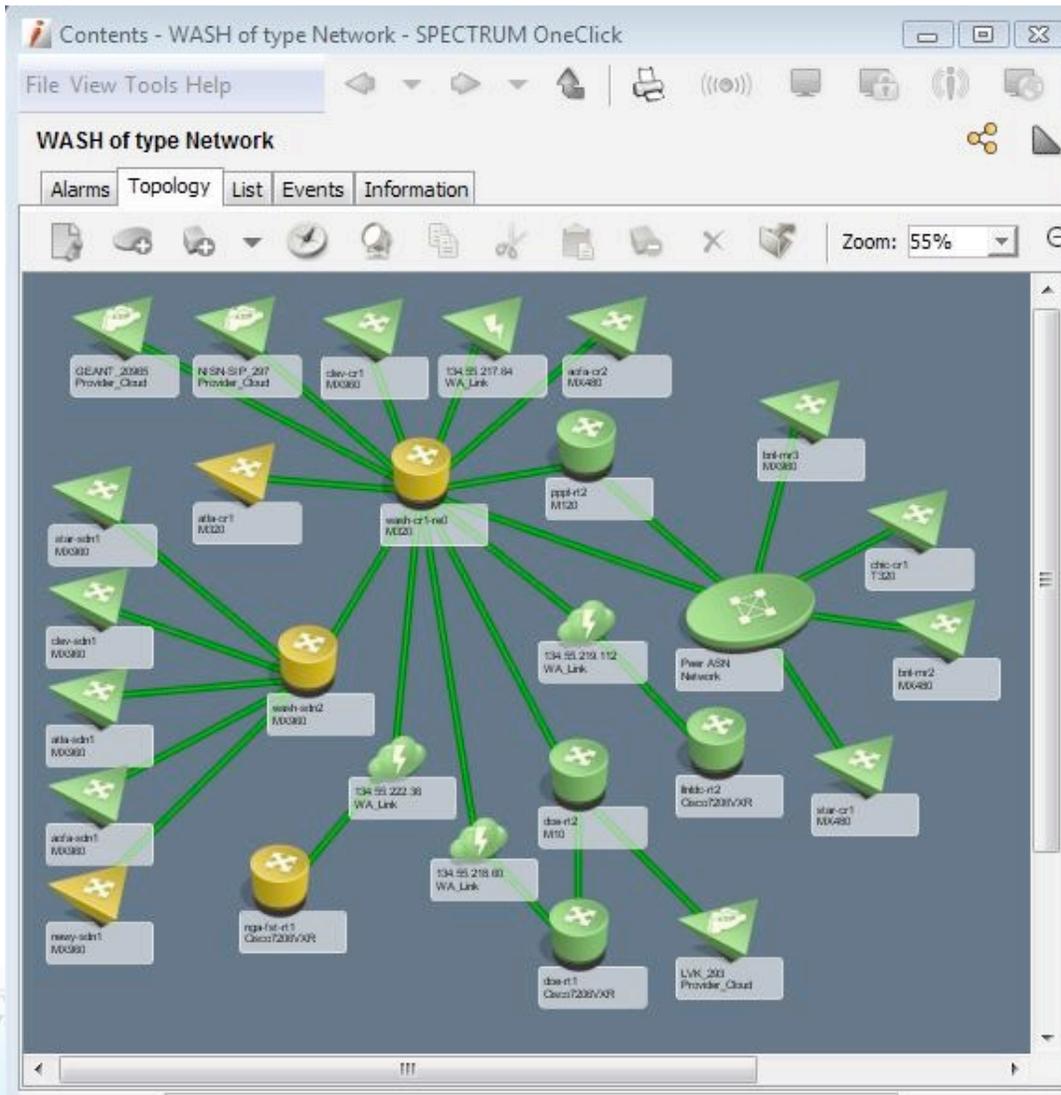
4:51 PM 4:52 PM 4:53 PM 4:54 PM

Active Alarms

Hierarchical Navigation & Scope

Component Details

The NMS Topology



Correctness of the NMS topology:

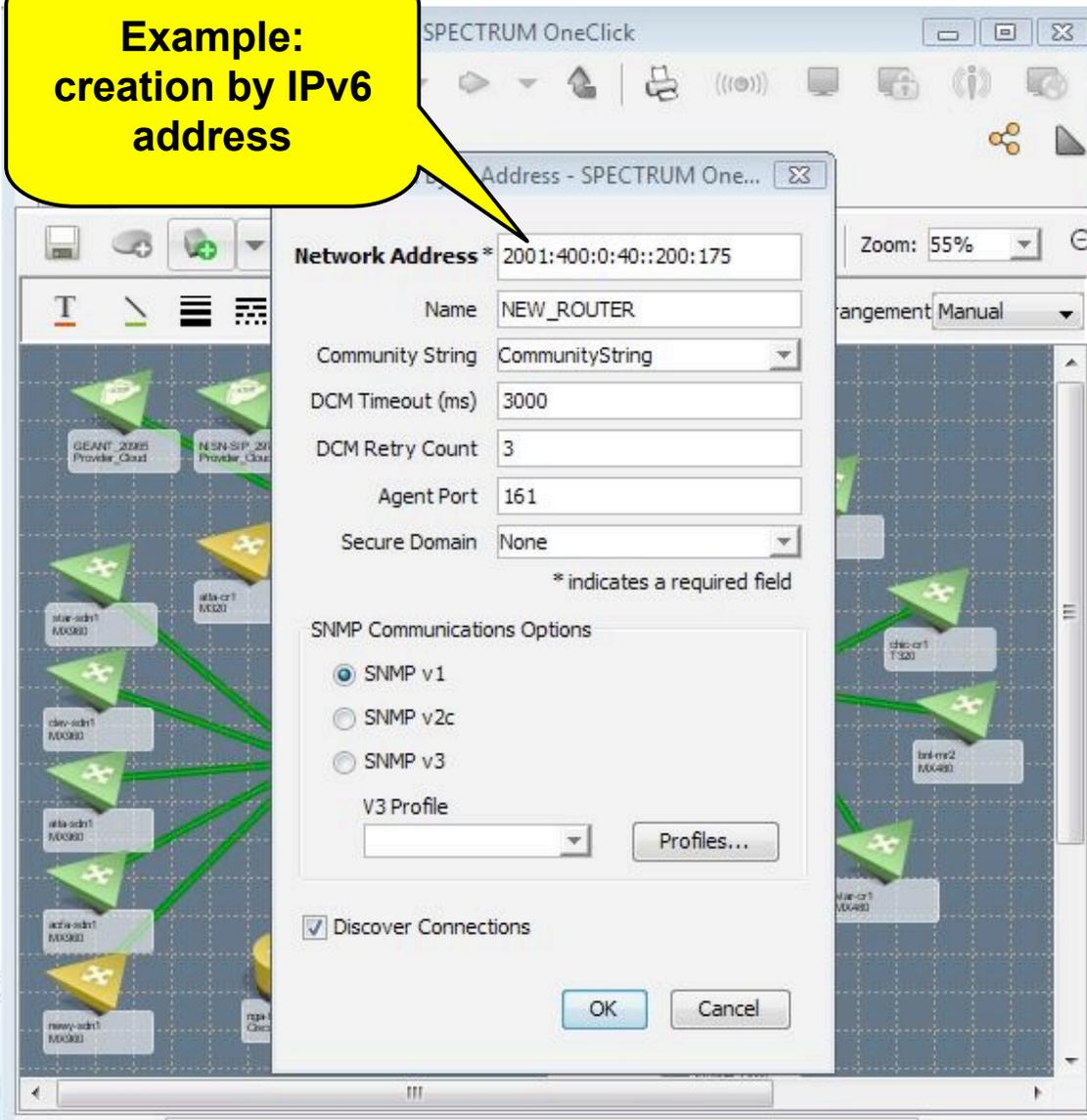
- Is the basis for root cause analysis & alarm filtering
- Establishes hierarchy
- Provides a means of navigation
- Is essential for graphical representation of the network
- Exploits device relationships

**Networks are inherently
“connected”**



Auto-discovery

**Example:
creation by IPv6
address**



- Routers are auto-discovered when Spectrum receives a trap from a new device
- Models are created
- Connections are established
- Initial state is maintenance
- Routers are reconfigured automatically when interfaces are inserted, deleted, etc.

Auto-discovery is a key to achieving and maintaining topology correctness

Monitoring OSCARS MPLS LSPs

Console - SPECTRUM OneClick

File View Tool

Navigation

Ex

OSCARS LSP Auto-discovery

Name

- My SPECTRUM
 - Favorites
 - Global Collections (1)
 - Global Collection Hierarchy
 - Configuration Manager (3)
 - eHealth Manager (1)
 - VPN Manager
 - wasabi (0x700000)
 - Enterprise VPN Manager (90)
 - MPLS Transport Manager (22)
 - aofa-sdn1 (1)
 - bnl-mr2 (1)
 - bnl-mr3 (6)
 - bost-cr1 (1)
 - chic-sdn2 (3)
 - OSCARS_DCN_INTERNET2_ED... (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-845 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-912 (1)
 - fnal-mr2 (8)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-787 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-787 (8)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-789 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-789 (2)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-790 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-790 (2)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-792 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-792 (2)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-795 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-795 (7)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-809 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-809 (2)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-817 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-817 (7)**
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-819 (1)
 - OSCARS_ES_NET-819 (7)
 - fnal-mr3 (2)
 - lbl-mr2 (1)
 - llnl-mr2 (1)
 - pnwg-cr1 (1)

Contents: OSCARS_ES_NET-817 of type MplsPath

Alarms Topology List Events **Information**

OSCARS_ES_NET-817 [set](#)
MplsPath

OSCARS_ES_N...
MplsPath

General Information

Condition ▼ Normal

Path ID 1

Hop Count 5

Path Type Static

Ingress Device [fnal-mr2](#)

Egress Device [aofa-sdn1](#)

Notes [set](#)

SPECTRUM Modeling Information

Path Hops

Filter: Displayin

Hop	Device Condition	Device	Device IP	Incoming Interface Co...	Incoming Interfa
1		<i>Unmodeled</i>			
2	▼ Normal	fnal-mr3	2001:400...	▼ Normal	fnal-mr3_xe-1/
3	▼ Normal	chic-sdn2	2001:400...	▼ Normal	chic-sdn2_xe-0
4	▼ Normal	clev-sdn1	2001:400...	▼ Normal	clev-sdn1_xe-1
5	▼ Normal	wash-sdn2	2001:400...	▼ Normal	wash-sdn2_xe-

Hop by Hop LSP Path

SPECTRUM

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BERKELEY LAB

Office of Science



IPv6 SNMP Network Management Goals

Achieve functional parity with the previous IPv4 only version of the Spectrum NMS

- **Communicate using IPv6 addressing when monitoring router/switch status and receiving real-time router/switch initiated alerts within the ESnet**
- **Verify the operational status of both IPv4 and IPv6 protocols within the ESnet**
- **Auto discovery**
- **Verifying IPv6 connectivity and protocols on all ESnet routers and switches will become consistent and routine**



- ESnet has a long history of providing IPv6 service to customers
- ESnet network assets are configured to natively support IPv6 addressing and protocols
- Router manufacturer support
- The Spectrum network management system V9.0 supports IPv6,
July 2009 - Polling of SNMP MIBs
 - Handling of asynchronous trap based alerts
 - GUI input & output

ESnet has seized upon IPv6 based network management as a means to integrate IPv6 addressing and routing into routine operational workflow and processes



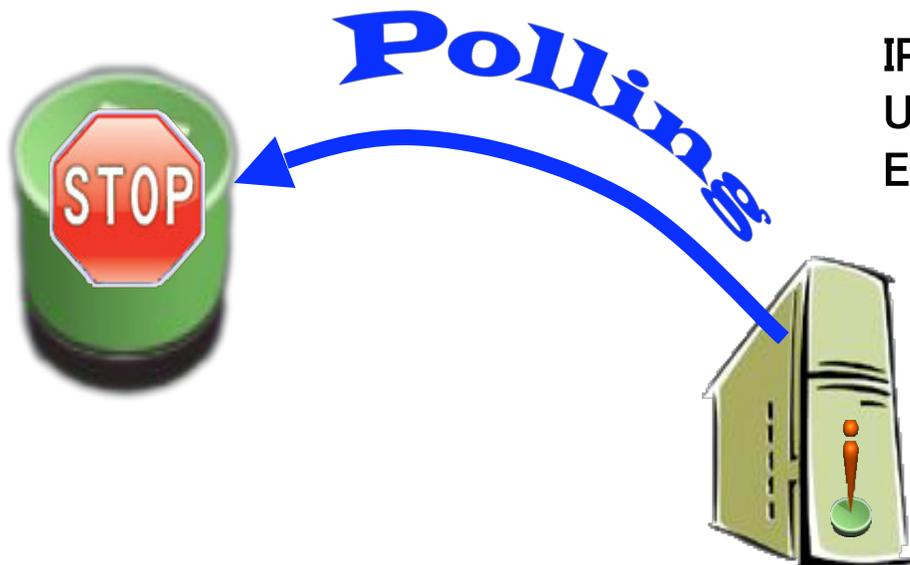
ESnet Alpha Test of Spectrum V9.0

- ESnet was the first production network used to test Spectrum IPv6 support, December 2007
- The alpha version of Spectrum worked surprisingly well on all of our Juniper routers, unfortunately not so well on our Cisco's
- Many of the Spectrum GUI components, alarm views, protocol views, component views etc. at that time still needed to be updated to accept and display IPv6 addresses, now completed
- SNMP MIB walks of ESnet Juniper T series routers were used by CA to improve Juniper router modeling in Spectrum, particularly in regard to IPv6
- Alpha tests were run on a Solaris server, ESnet production servers are Red Hat LINUX



IPv6 SNMP and EUI-64 Addressing

The perils of creating an IPv6 addressing plan while stuck in an IPv4 mindset



IPv6 NMS Server Interface Addresses

Unicast: 2001:400:3000:5::3/64

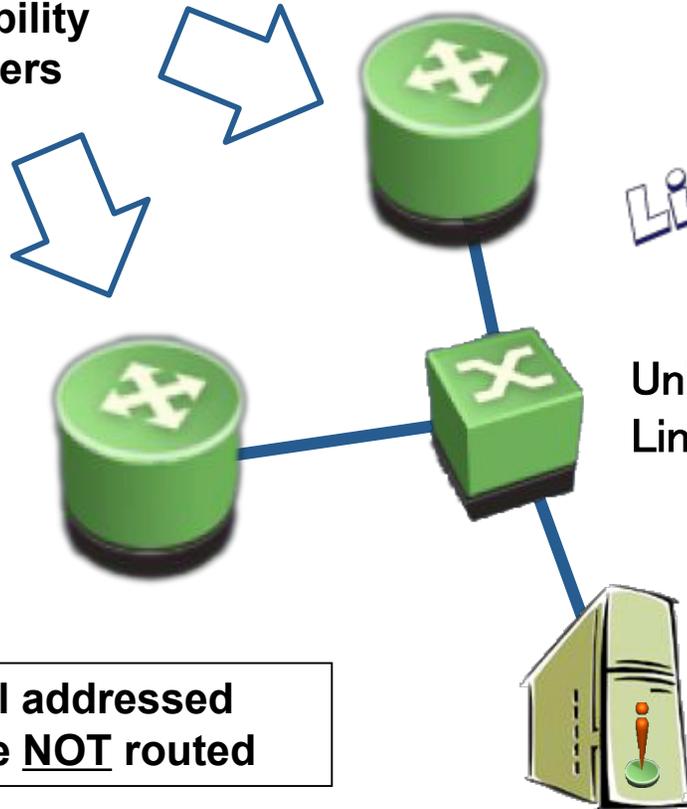
EUI-64: 2001:400:3000:5:230:48ff:fed6:2d8/64

The SNMP router ACL (Access Control List) was initially configured in an overly restrictive fashion. It was specific to the IPv6 unicast address allocated for and assigned to the server. Interestingly the Red Hat server used an EUI-64 address for the source of it's SNMP polls and since I did not anticipate this beforehand all of the polling packets were blocked by the router ACL.

High Availability Monitoring Architecture

VRRP – Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

IPv6 VRRP
High Availability
Dual Routers



IPv6
Link Local Prefix
fe80::/64

Unicast: 2001:400:3000:5::3/64

Link Local: fe80::230:48ff:fed6:2d8/64

Link Local addressed
packets are NOT routed

IPv6 VRRP initially would
not establish between the
routers due to our interface
access control lists
blocking IPv6 link local
addressing



Cisco IPv6 SNMP Support Issues

- ESnet maintains a number of Cisco 7206VXR routers, IOS 12.2
- These routers support IPv6 transport and routing functionality however, according to Cisco, the 12.2 code train does not support IPv6 SNMP (Dec. 2009)
- ESnet has confirmed that the SNMP configuration commands do not support IPv6 addressing

For example:

SNMP server command

SNMP trap host

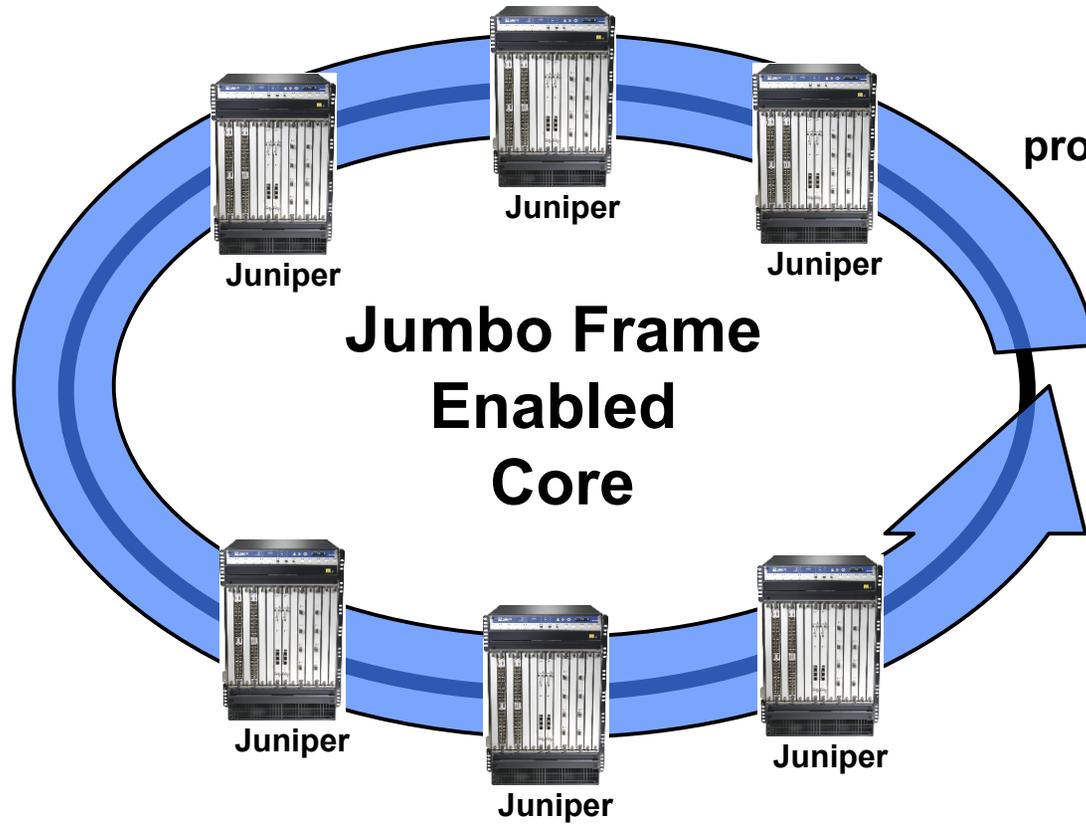
SNMP ACL

Cisco supports IPv6 SNMP configuration in the IOS 12.3.

ESnet has yet to test this.

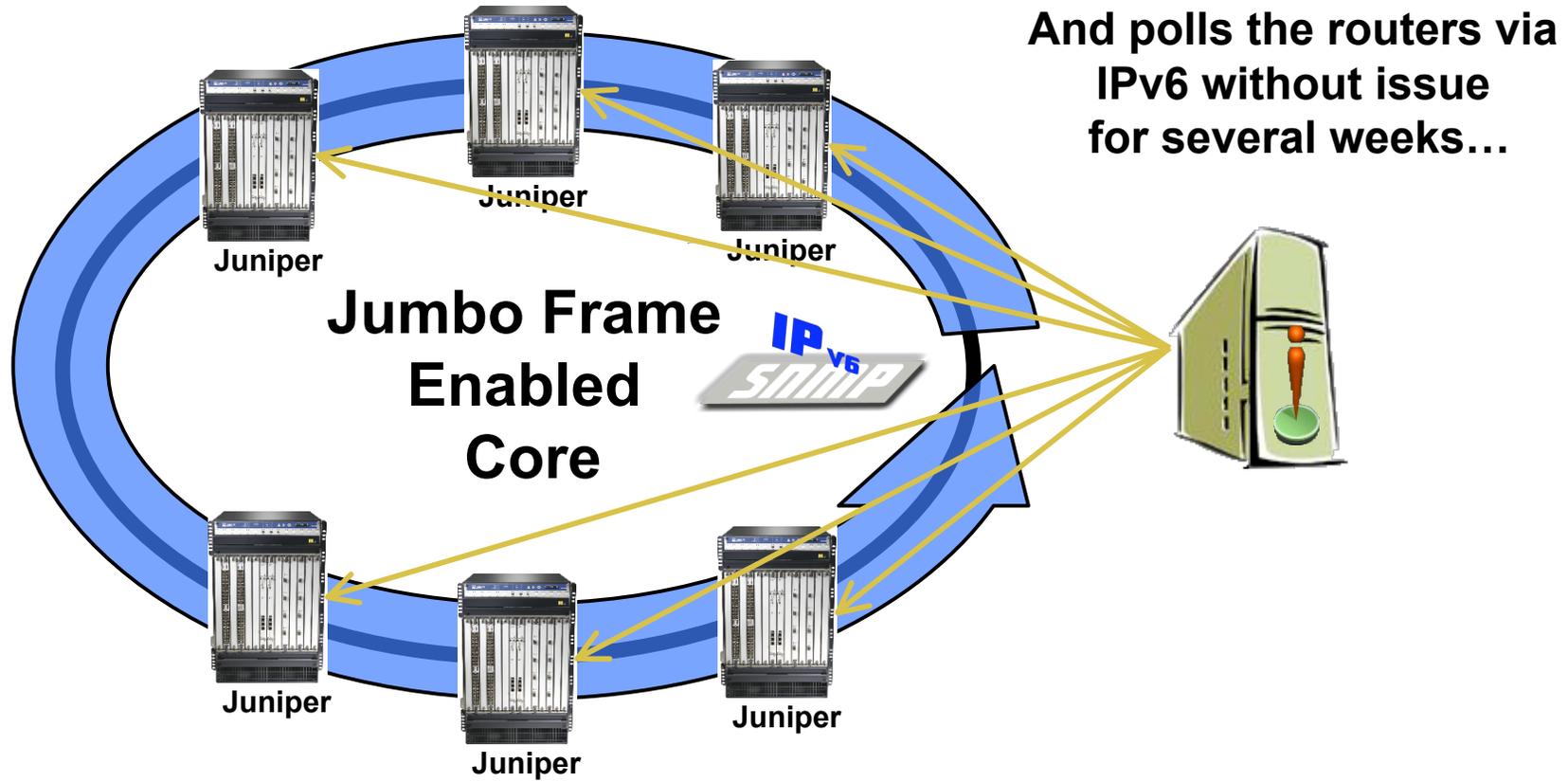


Core Router Failure PR456161

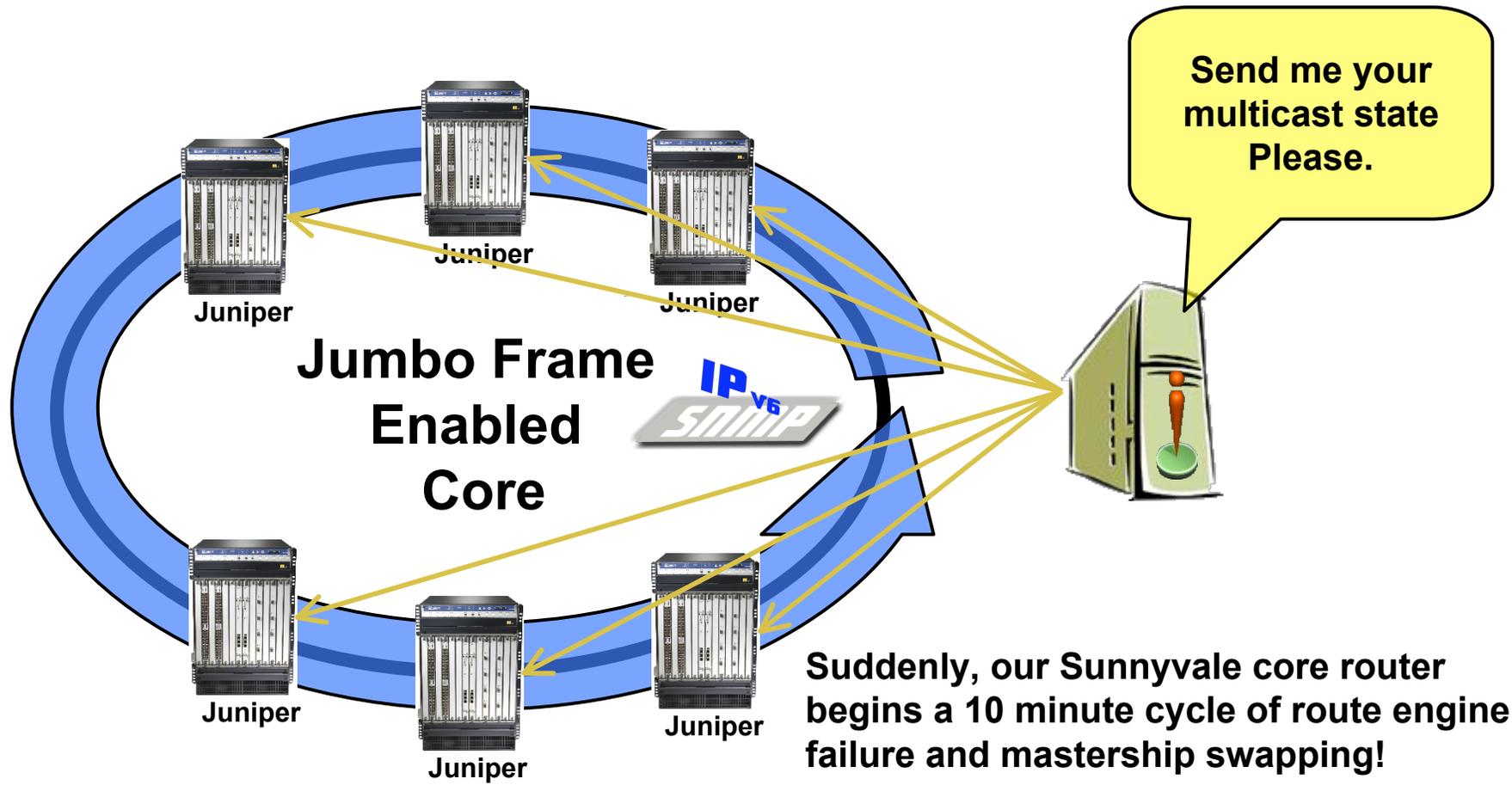


For years the ESnet core Routers ran without issue, Successfully passing IPv6 protocol & control packets between each other.

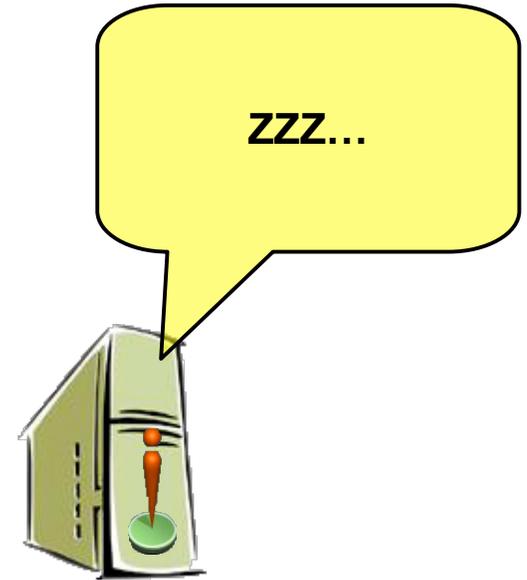
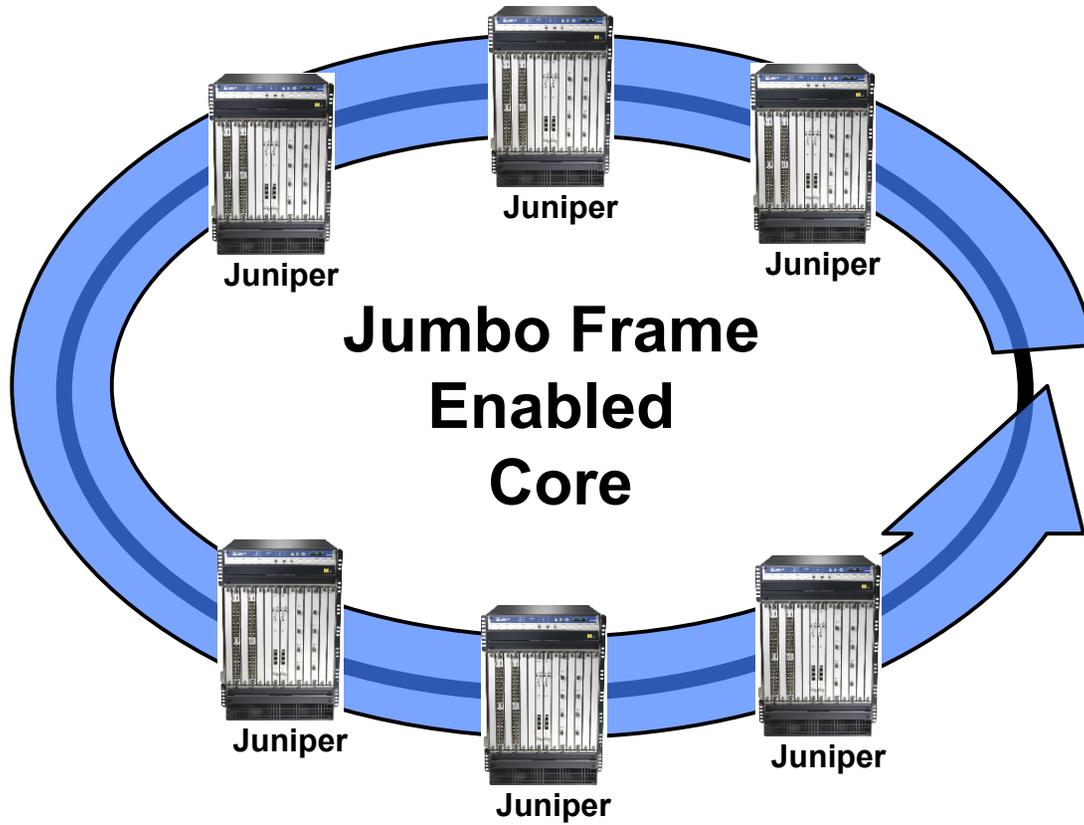
Spectrum IPv6 NMS is Installed



ESnet Tests Spectrum Multicast Discovery



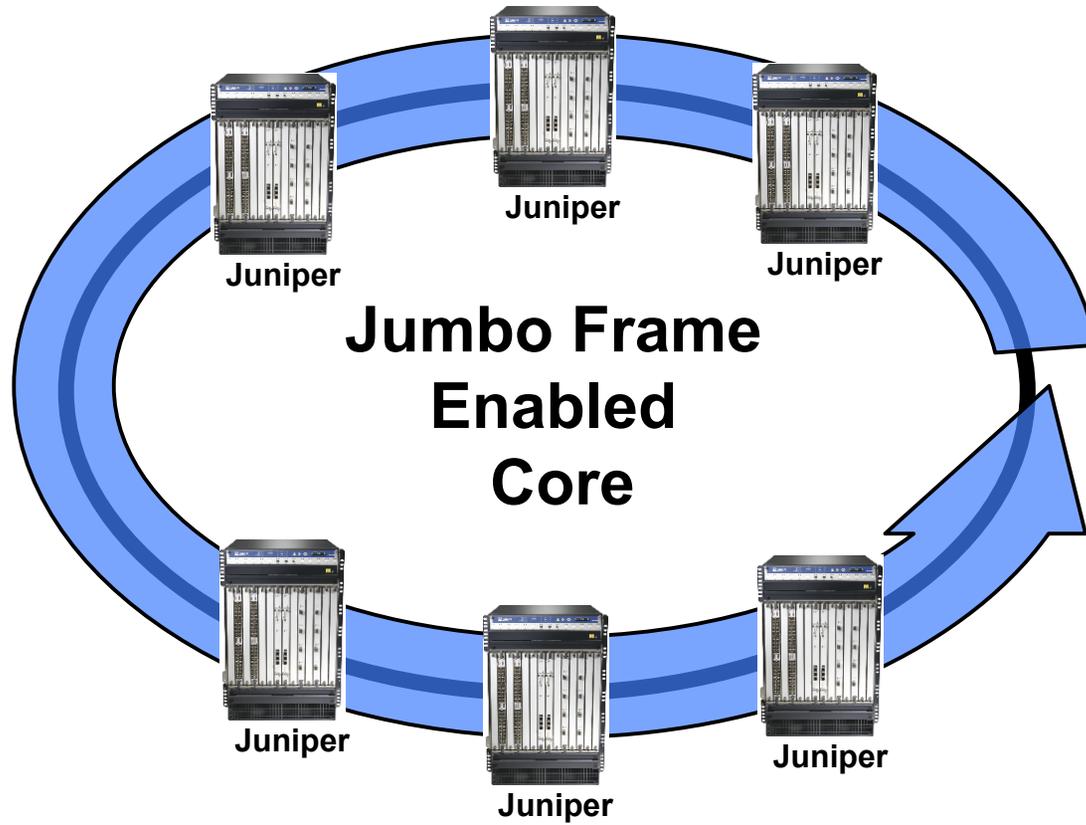
ESnet Shuts Down Spectrum



**And miraculously,
the Sunnyvale
router stabilizes!**

So What Happened?

How did Spectrum kill our router?



Analysis of the Failure



**Juniper case:
2009-0624-0582 IPv6 path MTU discovery
PR 456161 introduced in JUNOS 9.2
June 24, 2009**

The Juniper RE (routing engine) had produced a core file that we were able to send to Juniper for analysis. The analysis found a wedged packet in the form of an IPv6 path MTU discovery “packet too big” control packet.

Our core router was sourcing enough data to an IPv6 addressed destination to generate jumbo frame IPv6 packets.

What Changed From IPv4

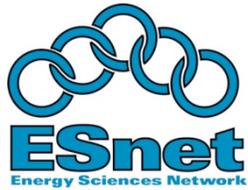
- Hosts must size IPv6 packets appropriately, transit routers will not fragment IPv6 packets as they do in IPv4.
- If an IPv6 router encounters a packet that is too large to forward, it drops it and sends a “packet too big” ICMP message back to the source.
- IPv6 ICMP “packet too big” messages are forwarded through our routers without issue, but in this case our Sunnyvale router was the destination that had to process the packet.
- When the Spectrum servers’ first hop router sent back the IPv6 ICMP “packet too big” message it wedged the core router in Sunnyvale.

IPv6 Path MTU Discovery was introduced in JUNOS 9.2

This would have mitigated the issue.

<http://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/junos/junos94/swconfig-system-basics/ipv6-path-mtu-discovery.html#ipv6-path-mtu-discovery>

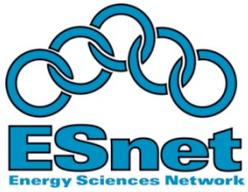




What Role Did Spectrum Play?

- **The Spectrum NMS communicates directly with all of our routers on a regular basis to poll and accept trap based alerts. This server is connected to it's first hop router using a 1500 Byte MTU.**
- **In this case, the Spectrum NMS was querying each router for it's multicast state and that particular router contained numerous multicast groups several with many sources. This large state transfer from the router toward the server, uncovered the bug.**
- **Any similarly connected IPv6 router with large enough multicast state tables and a vulnerable version of JUNOS would have crashed in the same way.**
- **The router recovered by itself because it had redundant routing engines and cycled between them until Spectrum ceased polling the multicast state.**





Summary & Next Steps

Despite all of the excitement in Sunnyvale, ESnet expects to move ahead with IPv6 addressing completely replacing IPv4 in the Spectrum NMS

IPv6 addresses are not simply longer IPv4 addresses

It's really easy for ESnet to test IPv6 SNMP support and we will

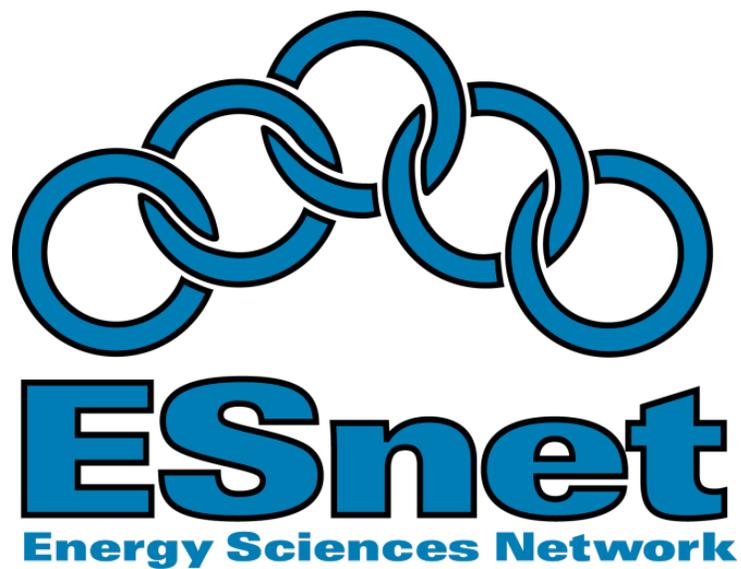
IPv6 SNMP management is an easy application that will help to ensure a high level of IPv6 service delivery even if you have only a few customers to keep you honest

ESnet serves IPv6 connected customers today and is ready for more tomorrow





Questions



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