

# Communication Network Measurement Reuse

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# Overview

- Introduction
- What is “Communication Network Measurement Reuse?”
- Collecting Network Measurements
  - Approaches
  - Cost
- Using the Measurements
  - Examples
- Problems to be addressed
  - Technical
  - Legal
  - Financial
- Conclusions

# Communication Network Measurement Reuse

- Using the same fundamental network performance data to meet multiple different requirements
- Measurements are a cost overhead and
- Networks face multiple challenges



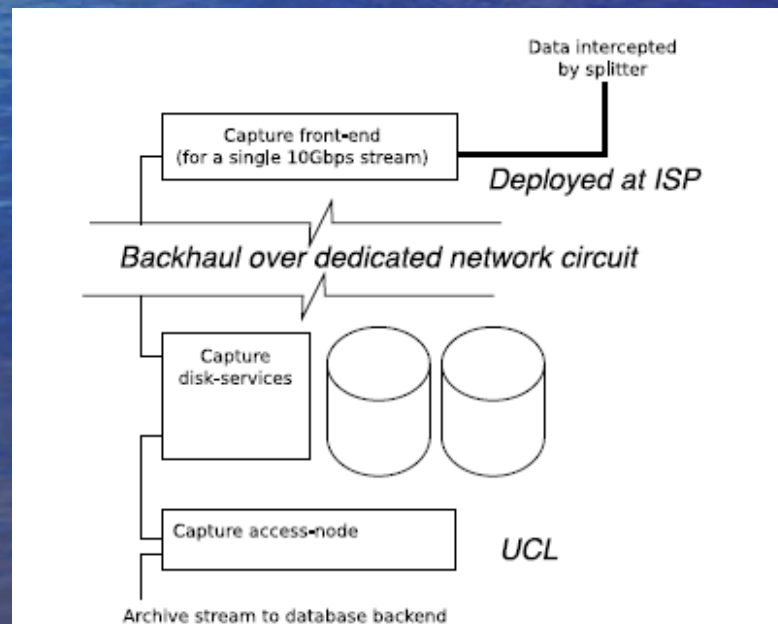
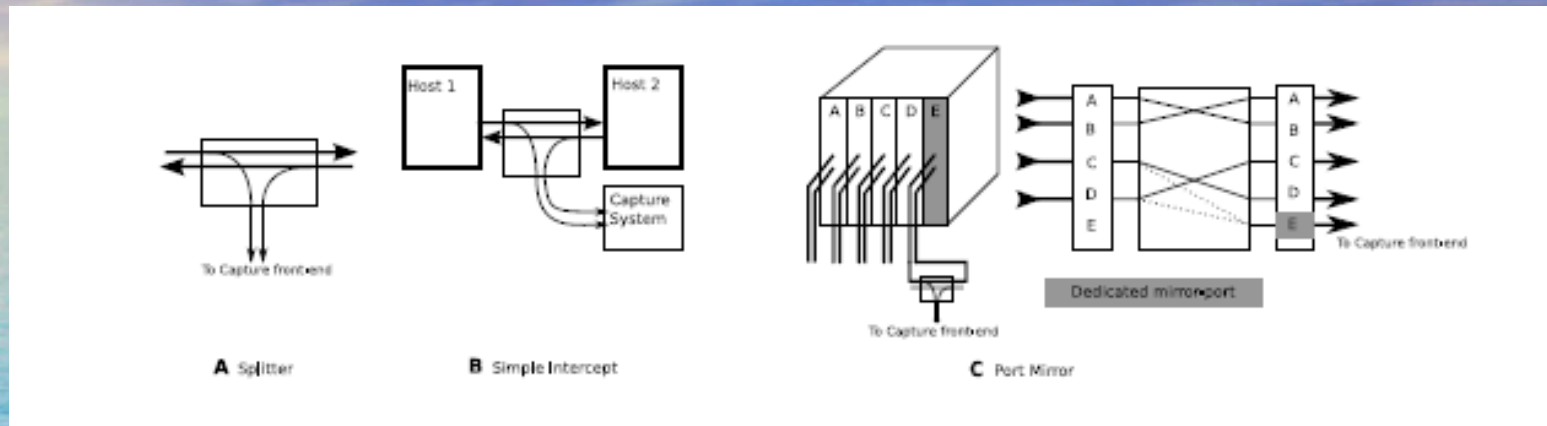
# Collecting Communication

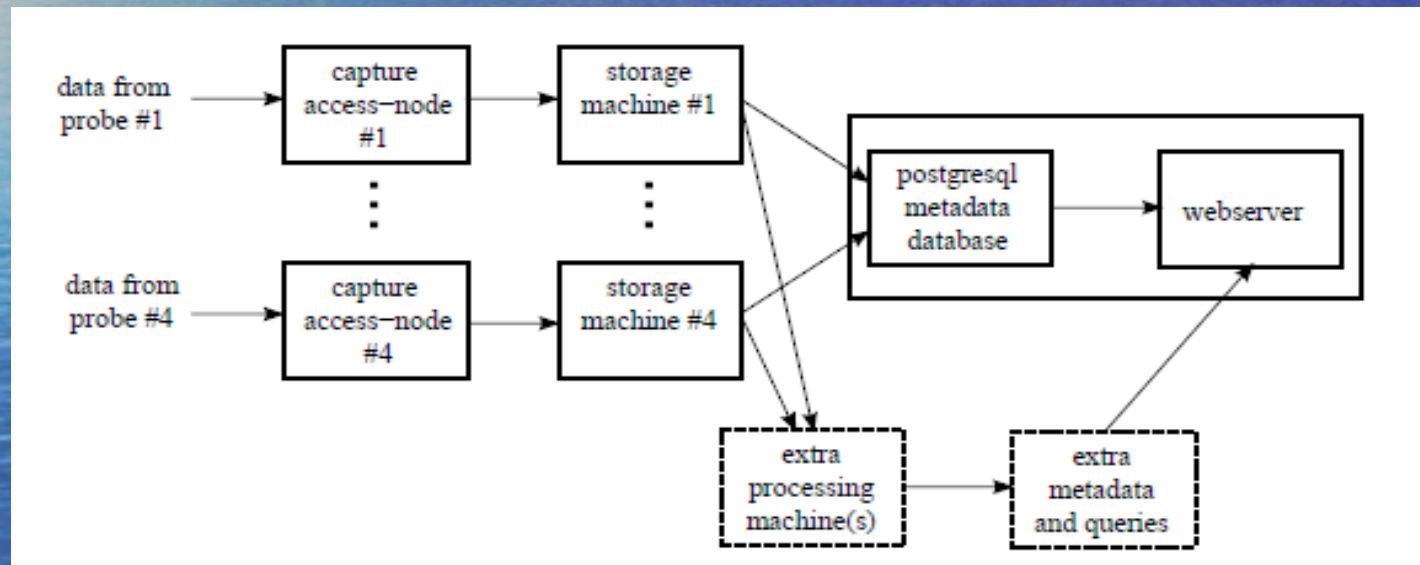
## Network Performance

## Measurements - Issues

- An Expensive Activity!
- A Hard problem if high data rate network to be measured
  - Where to measure
  - What to measure
- Commercial or Proprietary Solutions
- Storage and Dissemination
- Use to Maximum Benefit

# An example – the MASTS Architecture



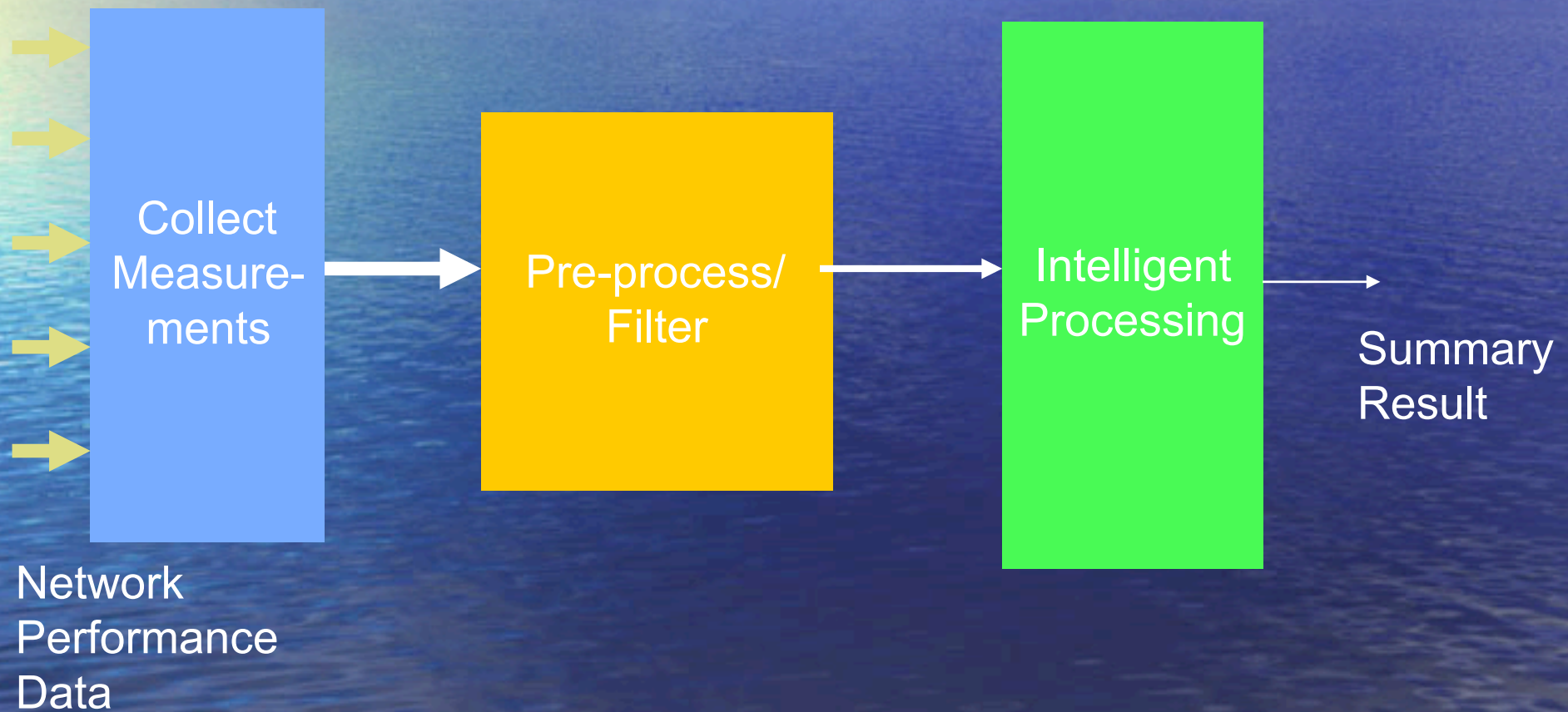


# Using Measurements

- Understanding network performance
- Diagnostics
- Planning Upgrades
- Predicting Application Performance
- Identifying Applications
- Identifying Attacks and Abuse
- Security
- Identifying SPAM Relays and BotNets

• Reducing energy usage  
**Often each area (if active) collects its own data.**

# Generic Approach



# Some Specific Examples:

# Application Detection

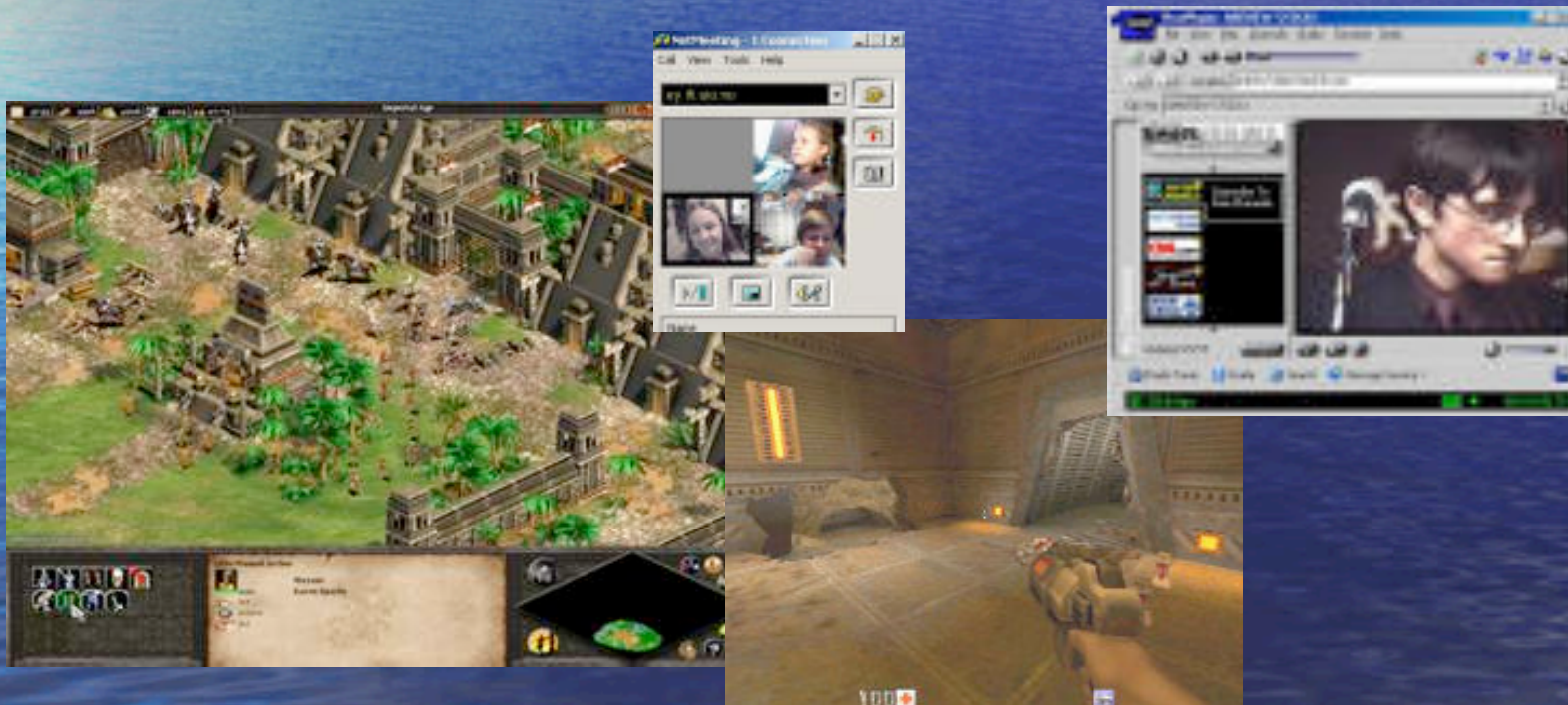
- An approach to the identification of applications generating traffic on a network.
  - Port Number not always valid
  - Deep Packet analysis not usable due to high data rates or encryption.
- Using the Packet Size Distribution as a “fingerprint”.

# Using Packet Size Distributions

- Packet Size Distribution used as an alternative application 'Signature'
  - Statistical approach
  - Doesn't require every packet to be captured
  - Doesn't rely on the data portion of the packet

# Using Packet Size Distributions

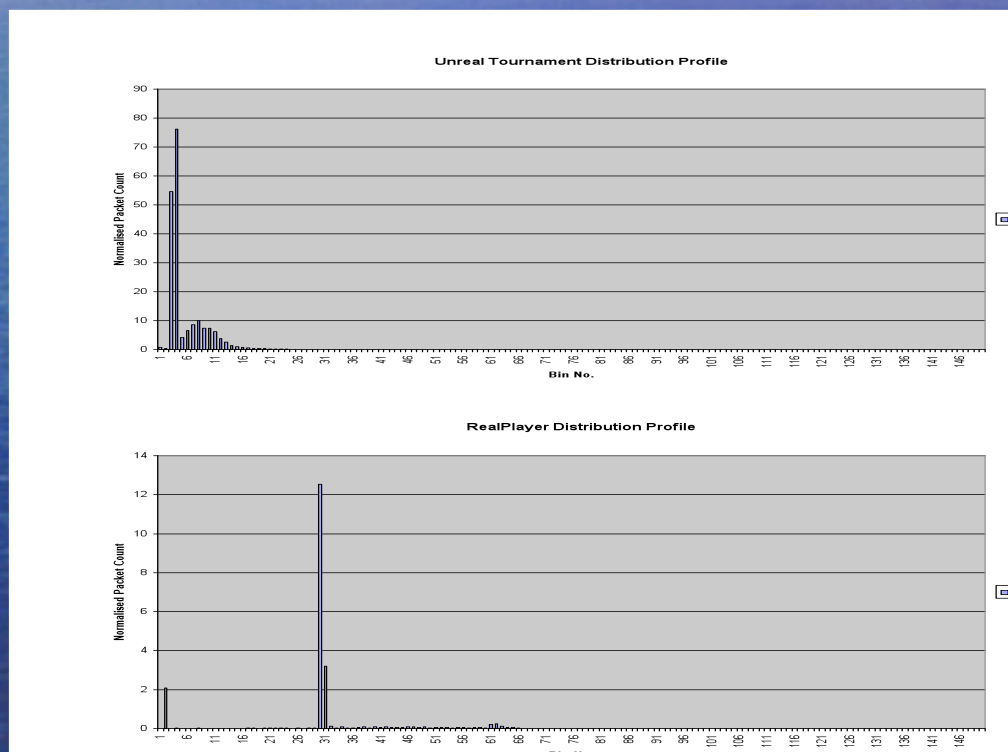
- Traces of Applications Required



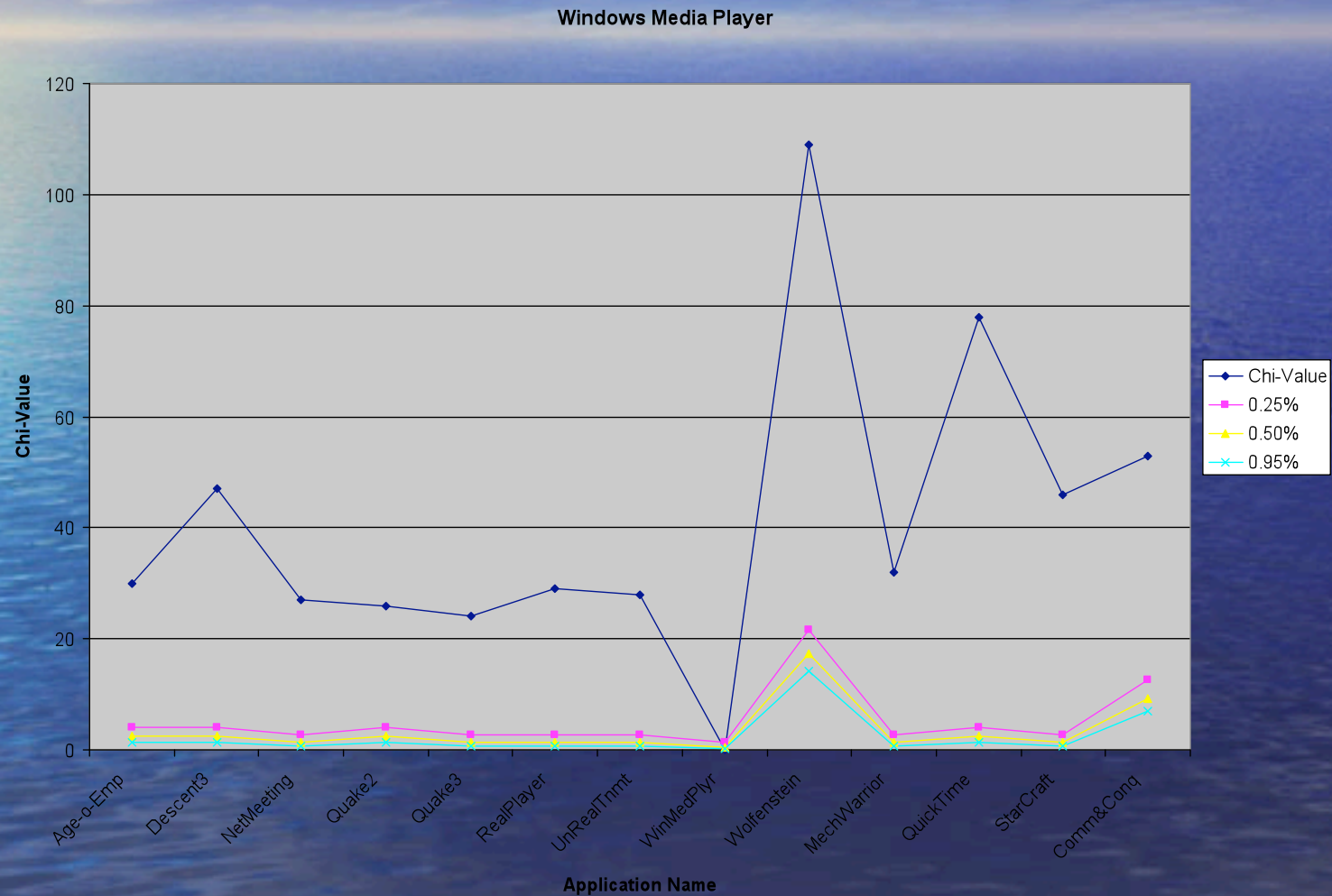
# Using Packet Size Distributions

Unreal  
Tournament

Real Player



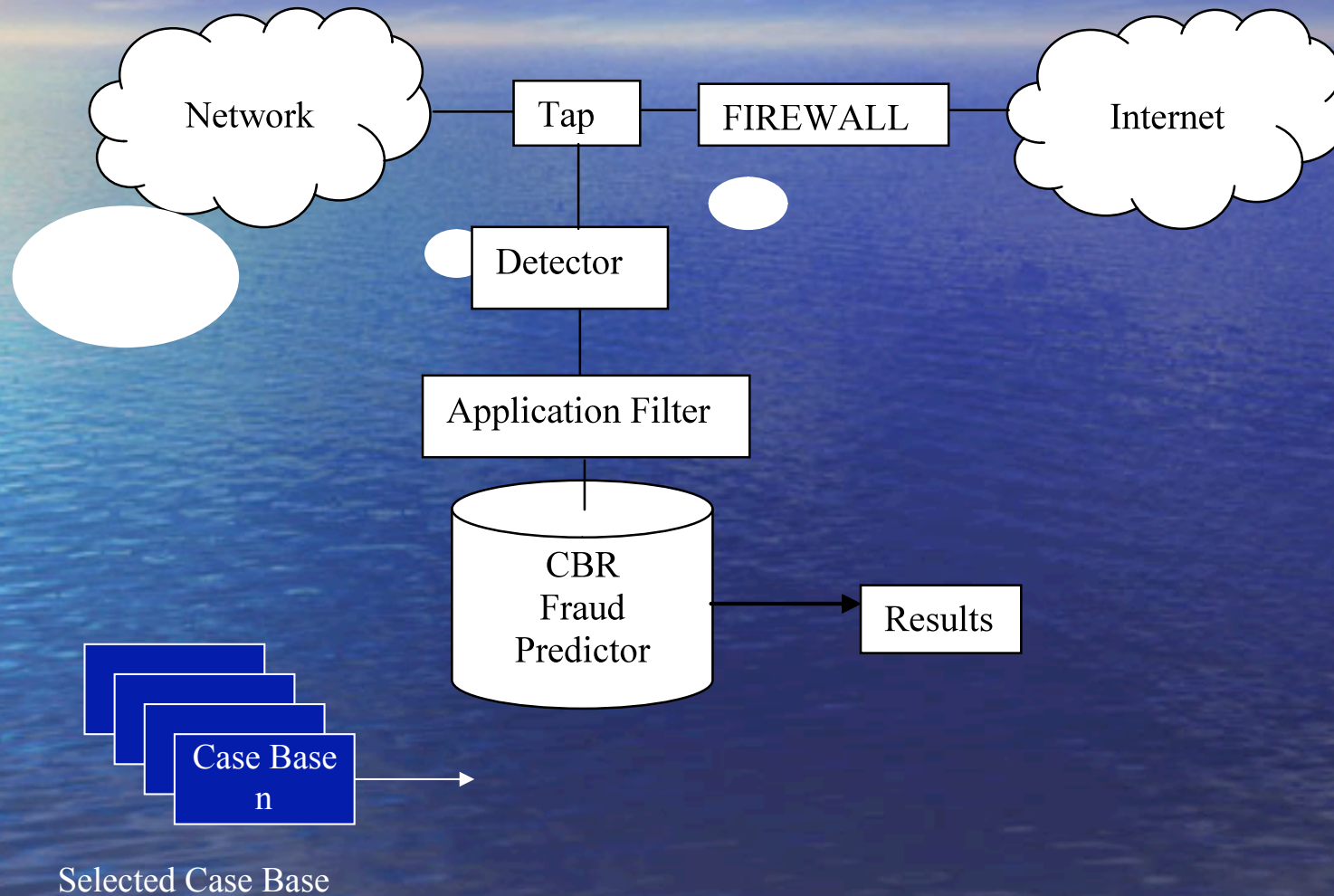
# Using Packet Size Distributions



# Identifying Unauthorised Use

- Use Case Based Reasoning
  - Build a “profile” for each user group
- Filter “acceptable” applications at the Detector
- Use CBR to identify known usage

# Outline Solution

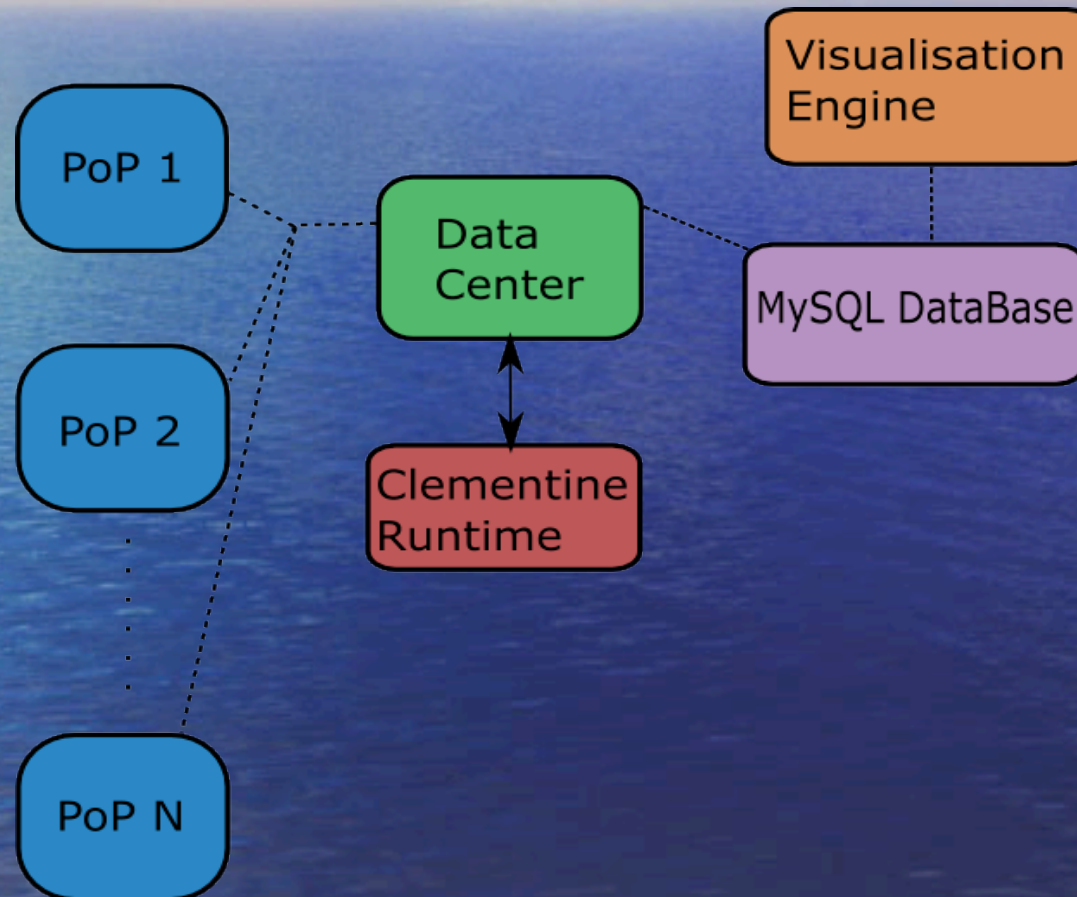


# Detecting Criminal Activities in the Internet

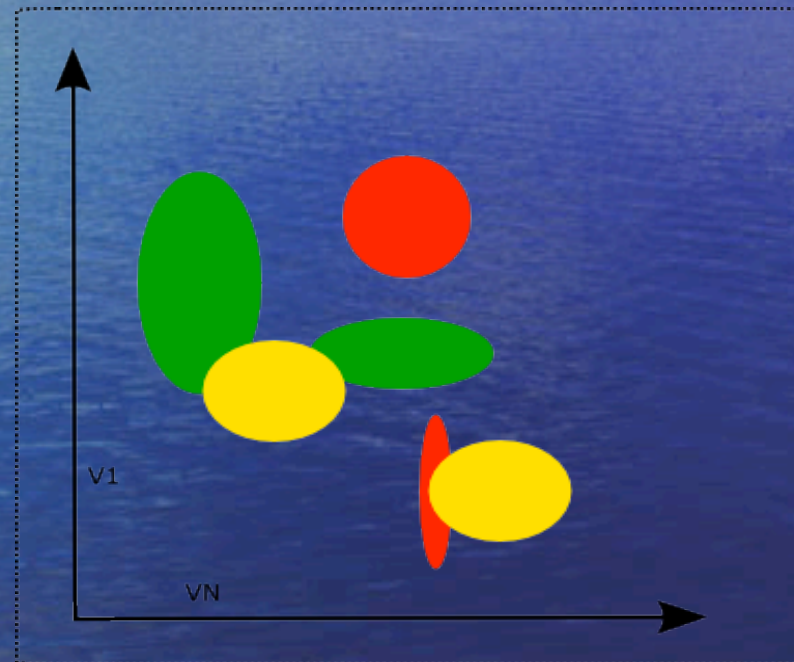
Identify illegal activity inside the network core

- Sometimes Necessary
- Some prevention best done here
- Use statistical traffic summaries of headers to identify anomalies using Data Mining
  - Processing Overhead
  - High Throughput
  - No user data

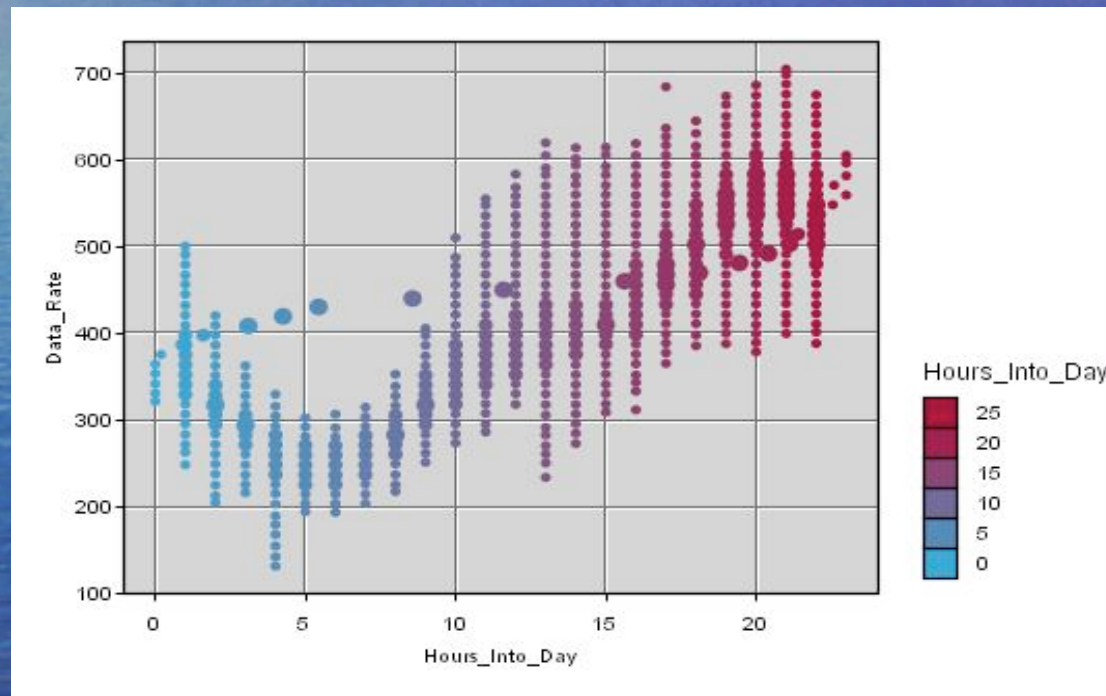
# Overall System Concept



# Anomaly Approach



# Data Rates



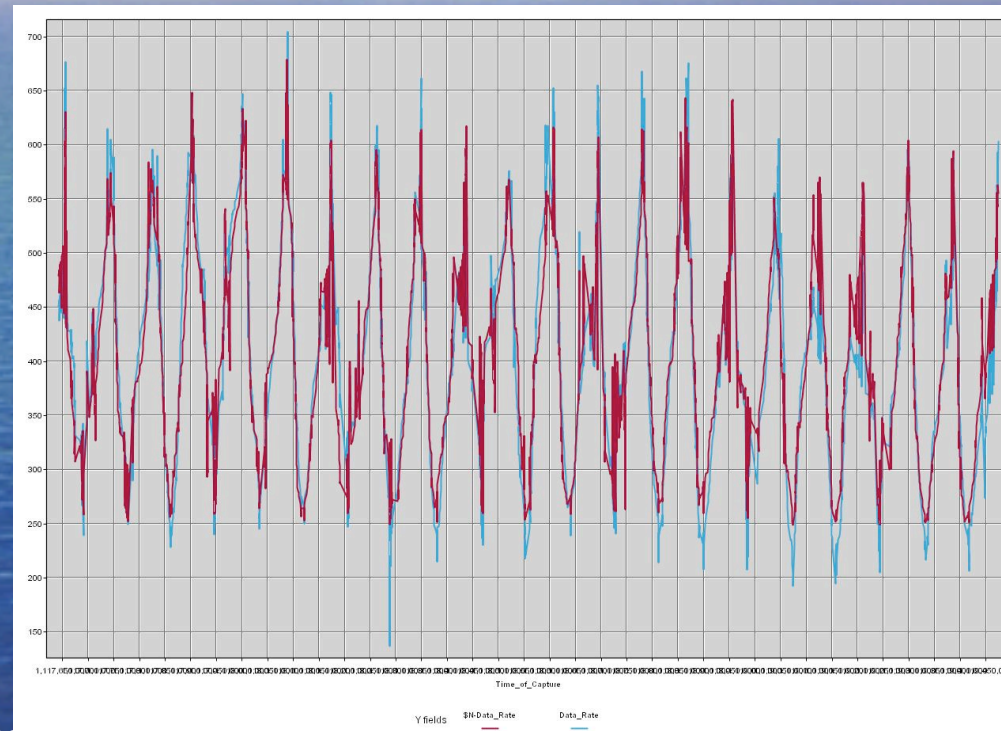
# Model of Data Rate

Data Rate

600 MBit

400 MBit

200 MBit

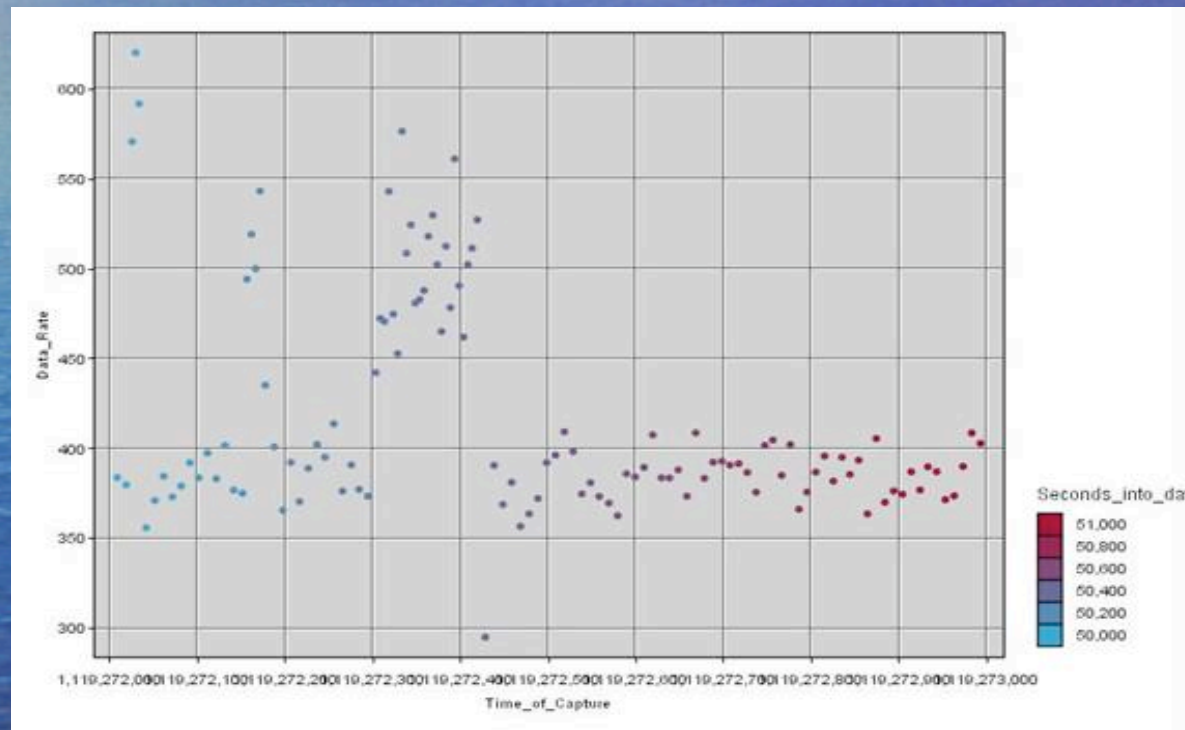


Day 0

Time

Day 20

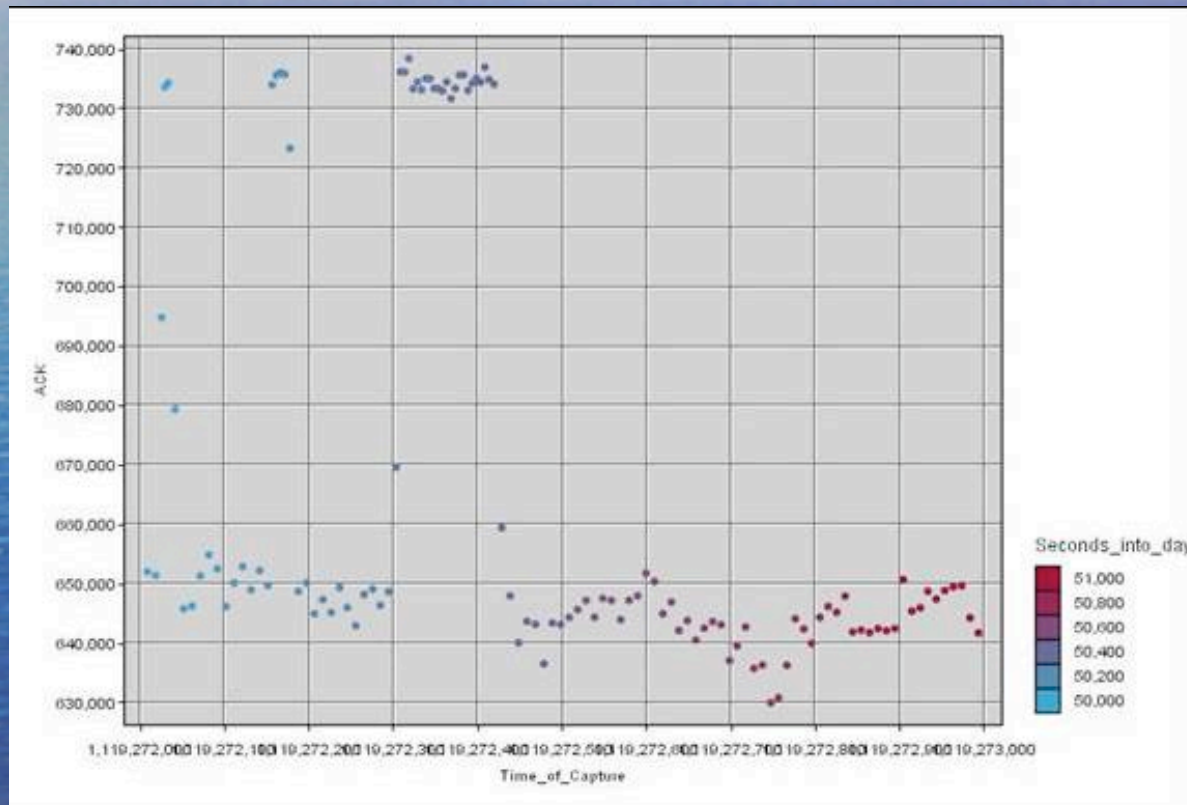
# Anomaly Example – Data Rate



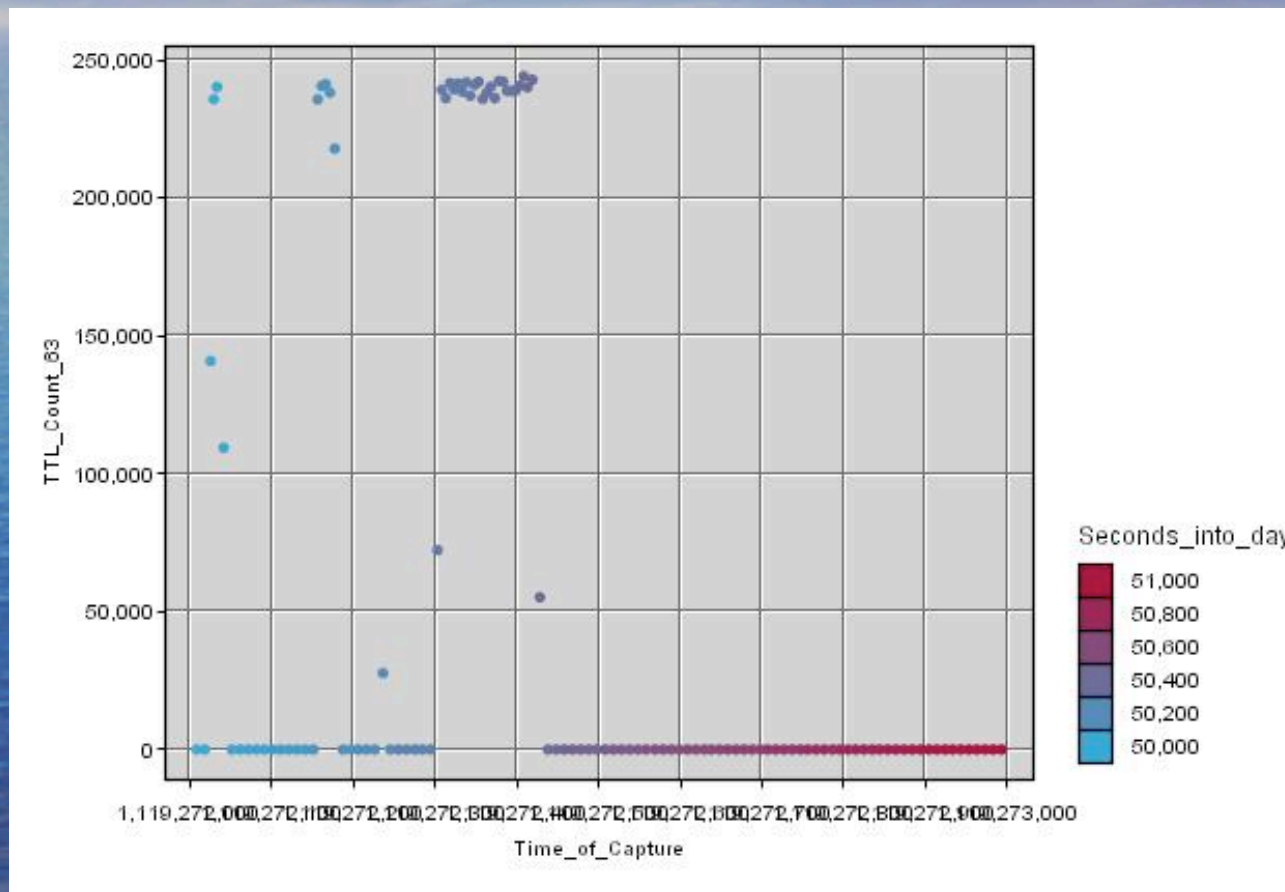




# Anomaly Example – Ack Count



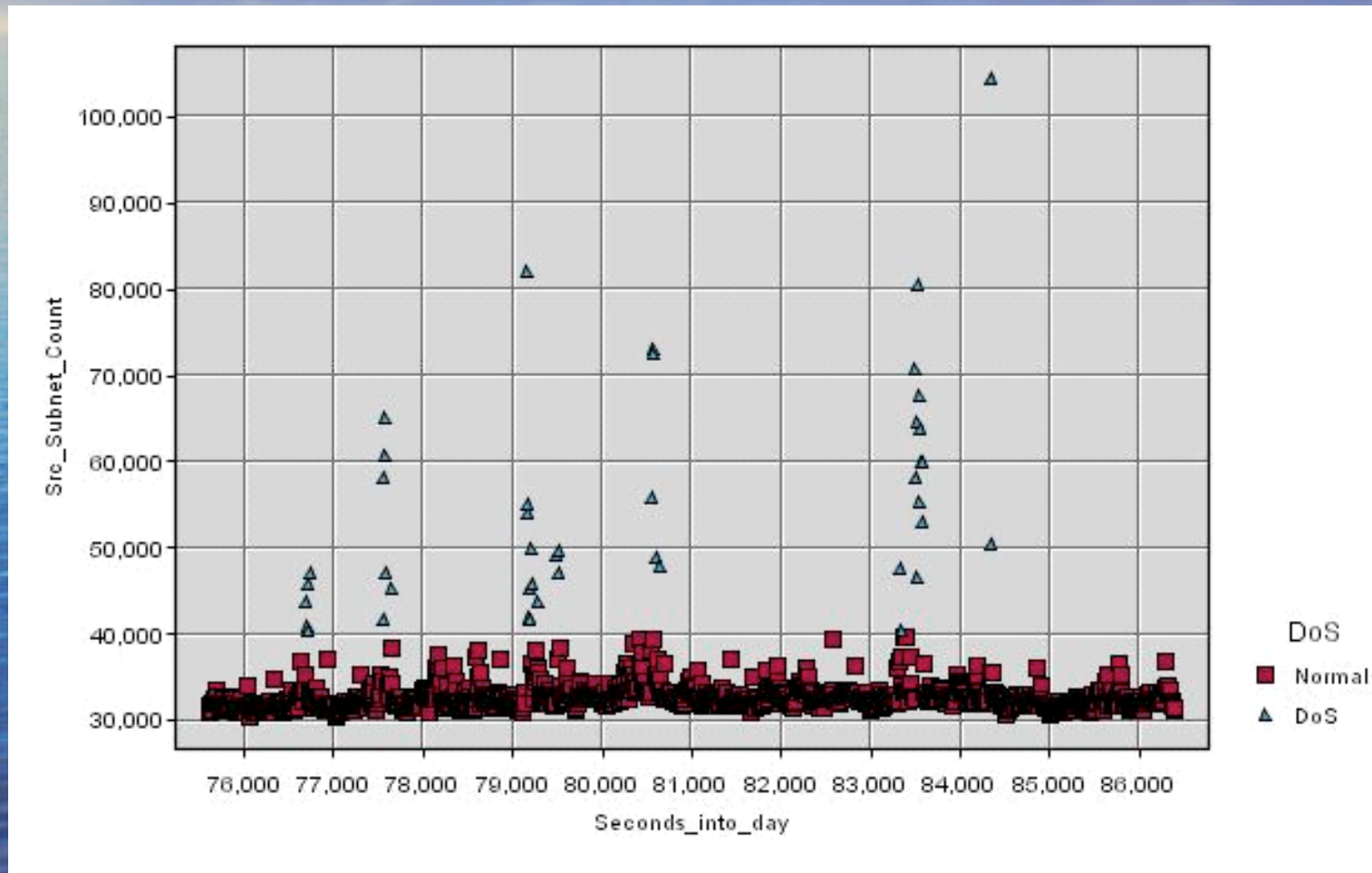
# Anomaly TTL - 63



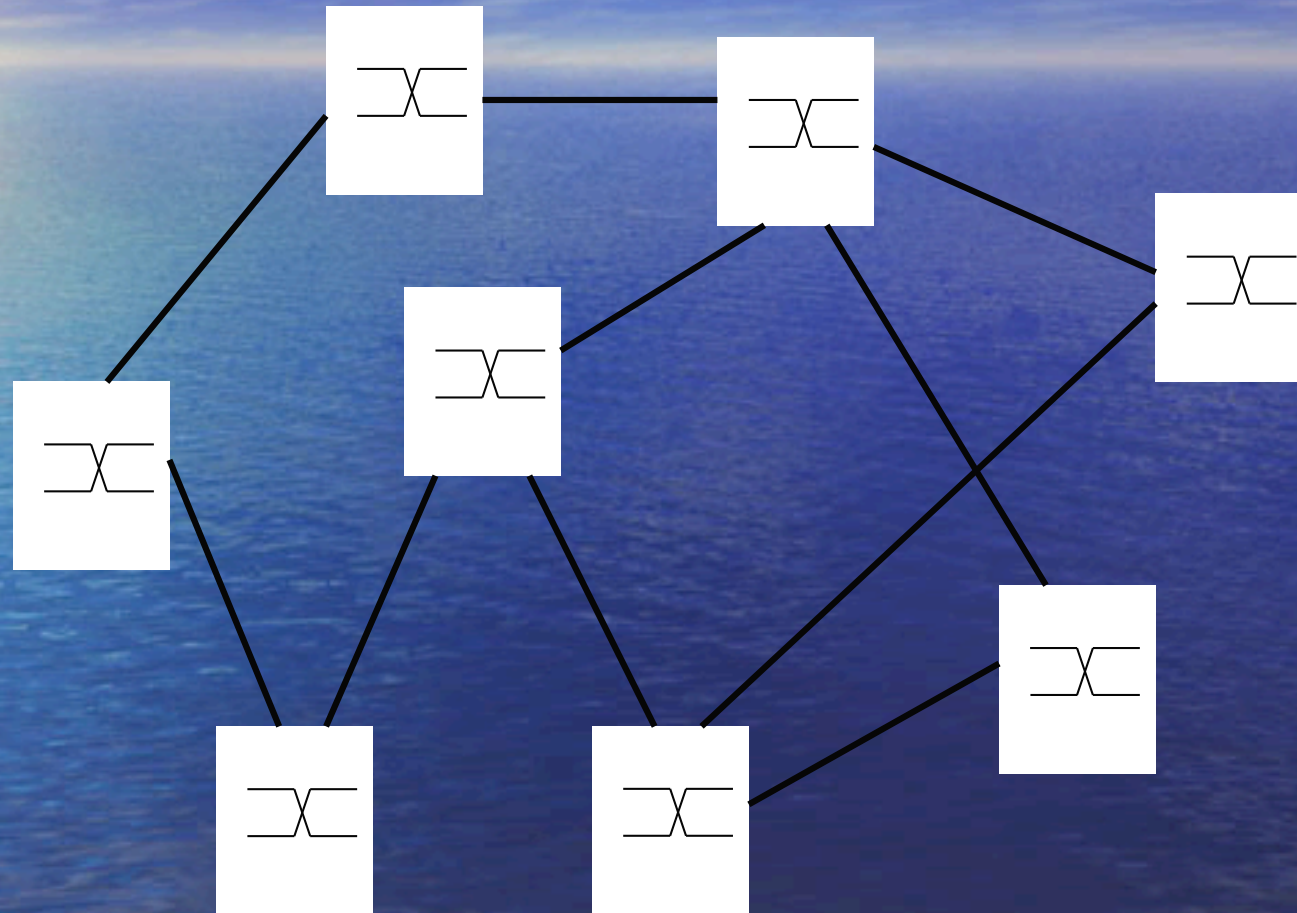
# Header Significance for Detection

<i>Input Field</i>	<i>Value</i>
Values of most common packet sizes	1
ID Ratio	0.85
TTL Field	0.45
TCP Flags	0.30
Average Packet Size	0.23
IP Address Counts	0.20
Frequency of most common packet sizes	0.17

# DDoS Abnormalities



# Concept for Reducing Energy Usage



# Issues to be Tackled (1)

## Technical

- How do we collect the required measurement data?
  - Dealing with data rates
  - Dealing with volume
  - Dealing with location
- How do we store and access the data?
  - Dealing with volume
- What forms of processing should be used?
  - To extract maximum value
  - At the lowest cost

# Issues to be Tackled (2)

## Legal

- Data Security
  - Must be anonymous
  - Yet contain sufficient richness
  - And processing must be manageable
- Access
  - Legal Agreements
  - Acceptable use defined for all parties

# Issues to be Tackled (3)

## Financial

- Financial
- Funding the Research
  - Instrumenting a network
  - Developing the mechanisms and algorithms
- Making a Business case
  - Upfront costs
  - Savings on security/management/fault detection/energy efficiency
  - Overall Savings

# Conclusions

- Network Performance Measurement Reuse could answer many of the problems facing communication networks today.
- MUST be holistic to achieve maximum benefits.