Noticias del DE-CIX

Contribuyendo a Código y Estándares Abiertos















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IX-API en pocas palabras

IXIAPI

- Esfuerzo conjunto de AMS-IX, DE-CIX y LINX
- Crear un estándar en la industria para provisionar y configurar servicios de interconexión
- IX-API Board & Technical WG
- v1 anunciado en EPF (2019)
- v2 anunciado en vEPF (2020)
- https://ix-api.net



Versión 1



- APIv1 lanzada en EPF14 (Sept 2019):
 - Autenticación
 - Cuentas y Clientes: reseller & subcustomers
 - Servicios peering LAN



Versión 2



- APIv2 lanzada en EPF15 (Sept 2020):
 - Nuevas abstracciones y flexibilidad para definir nuevos servicios
 - Network service types:

 "exchange_lan" "p2p_vc" "p2mp_vc"

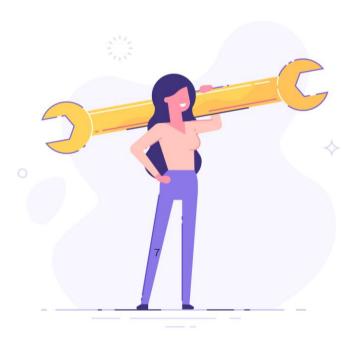
 "mp2mp_vc" y "cloud_vc"
 - servicios de nube completamente independientes del proveedor (GCP, AWS, Azure, IBM...)
 - Precio: compatibilidad con v1 ☺



Versión 2.2.0 (12-4-2022)



- Nuevos schemas
- Incluye soporte para:
 - Port management (reservar/crear/cancelar puertos en accesos físicos)
 - PDFs con LOA (letters of authorization)
 - Políticas de cancelación de servicios
- Preparando transición a OAuth2
- Optimización en OpenAPI para generación automática de código



Código Abierto

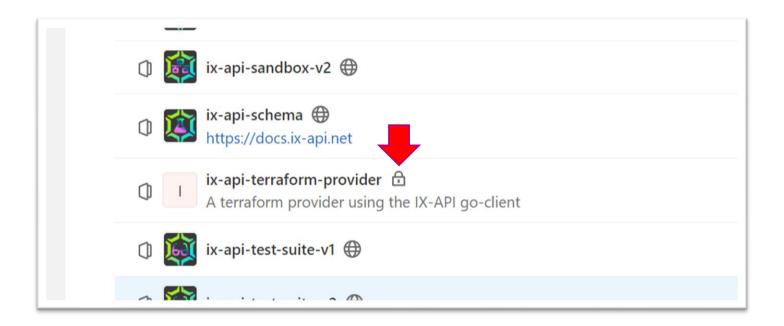


- https://gitlab.com/ix-api
- 10 Projects, 0 repositorios privados:
 - Open API Schema
 - Suite de Tests
 - Clientes de referencia
 - Sandbox (emulador de IXP)
 - Website/Hosting configuration/Doc...
- Apache 2.0, Go+Python+Django/Django REST
- RESTful, OpenAPI, JSON&YAML



"¿0 repositorios privados?"





Horizonte: v3



Estadísticas, telemetría, monitorización



...y más Código Abierto



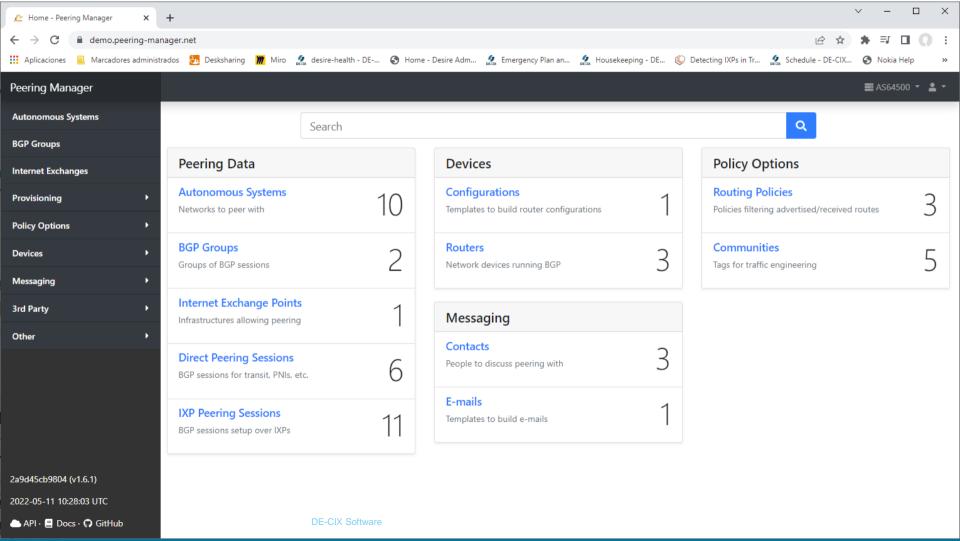
Peering puede ser aburrido y consumir tiempo...

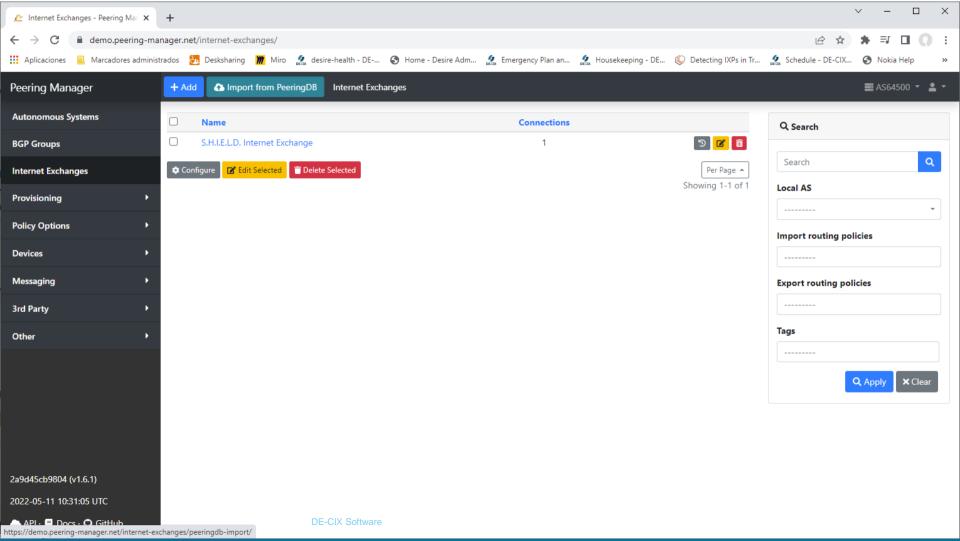


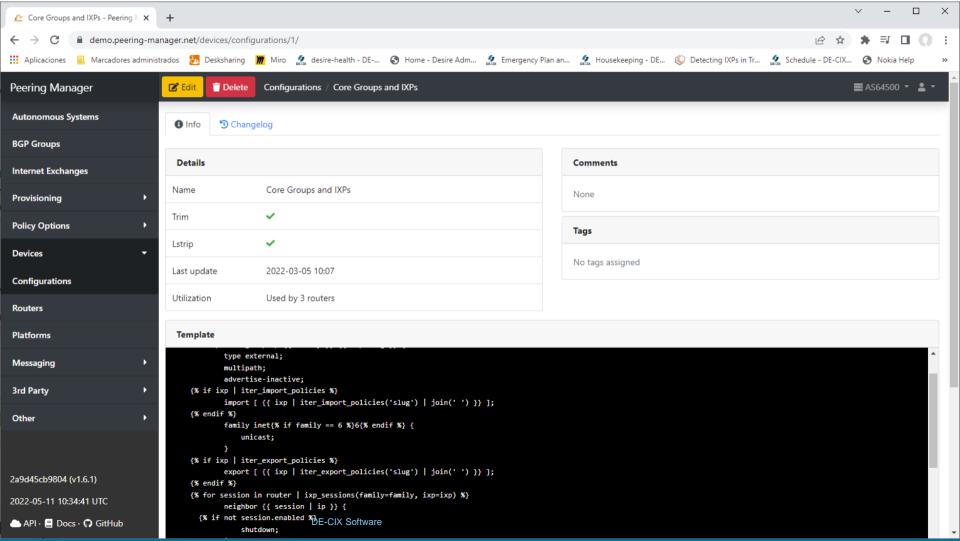
https://peering-manager.net/

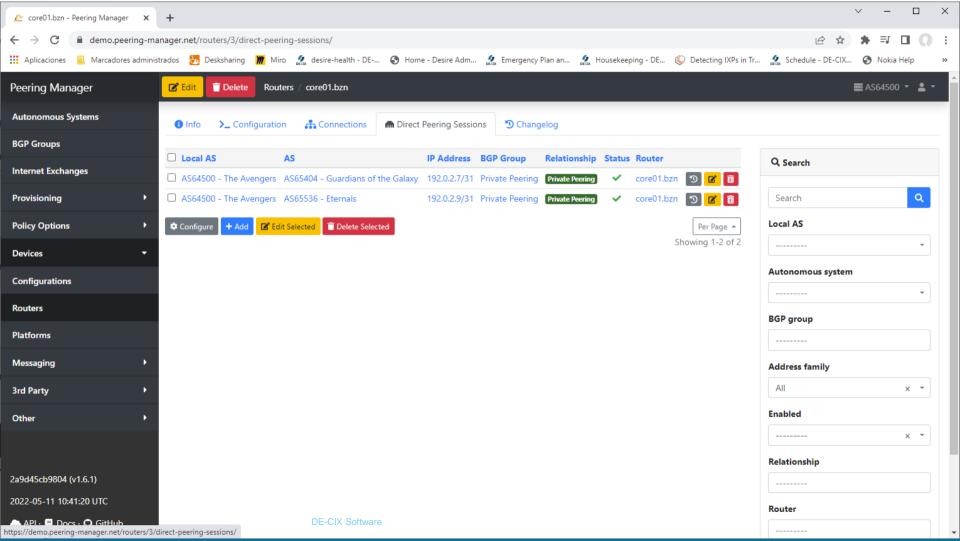


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30 Nov 2021



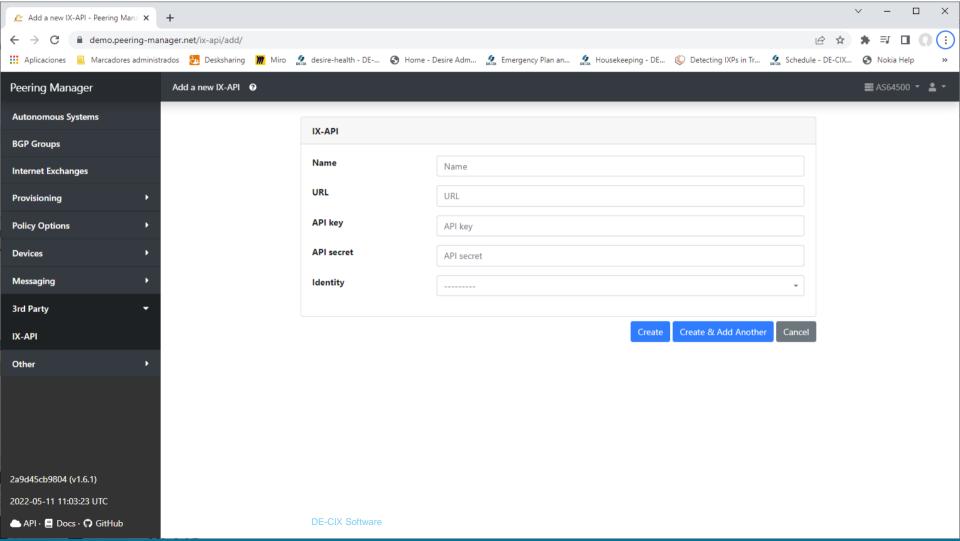


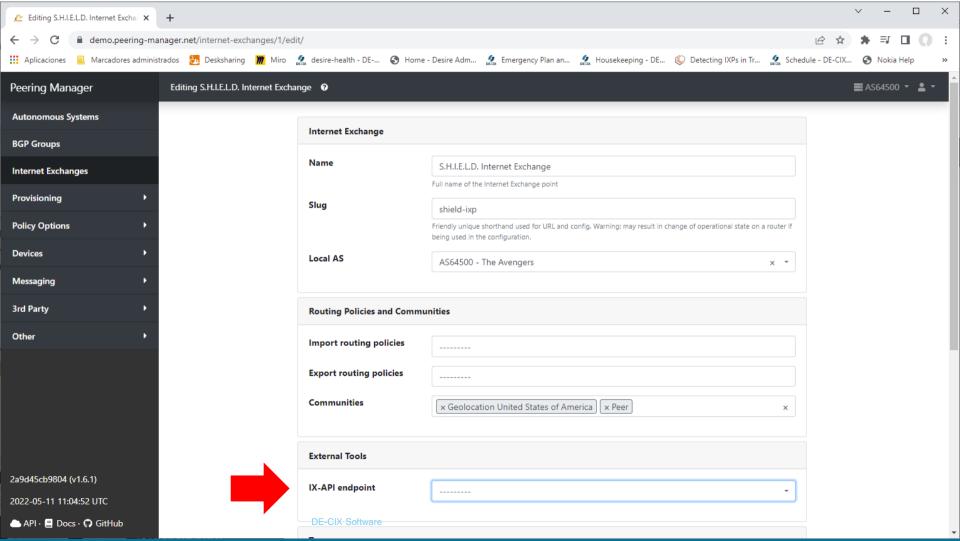


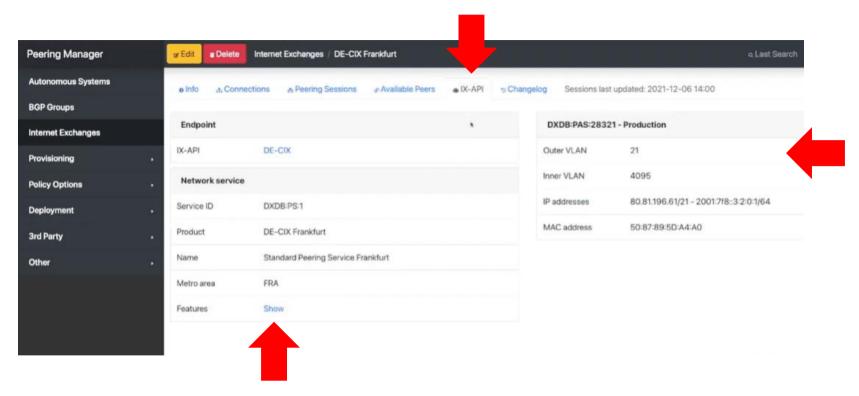
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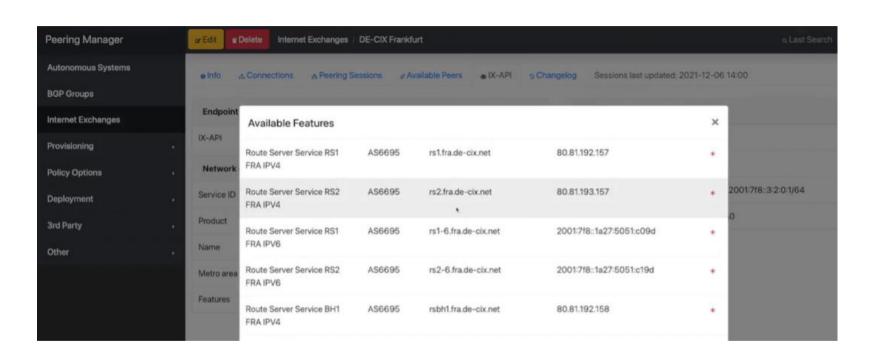






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Siguientes pasos...

- → Versión 1.6 (Febrero 2022)
 - Soporte para IX-API v2
- → Preparando modo escritura:
 - · Cambio de dirección MAC en el servicio de peering



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SPON

Open Source Working Group

This is a draft agenda: changes are still being made.



Wednesday, 18 May 10:30 - 11:30 (UTC+2) 🏥 🛭

Chaired By: Marcos Sanz, Martin Winter, Ondrej Filip

A. Administrative Matters

- · Finalise agenda
- Approval of minutes from previous WG meeting(s)
- · Review of action list

B. Open Sourcing RPKI Core

Bart Bakker, RIPE NCC

C. Five Years of FRRouting

Donatas Abraitis, NetDEF/OpenSourceRouting

D. Peering Manager

Guillaume Mazoyer, PM Lead Developer Software



https://www.rssf.nl/















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La Fundación

- → "Stichting" establecida en los Países Bajos
 - sin ánimo de lucro
- → Objetivo: diversidad en las implementaciones de software a la comunidad IX

una alternativa a BIRD



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La Fundación

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OpenBGPD

https://www.openbgpd.org/



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OpenBGPD

- → Proyecto código abierto ya existente
- → Base madura de software, con muchas funciones
- → Fundamentalmente diferente de BIRD
- → Revivido por RIPE NCC Community Project Fund
- → Pero:
 - Escalabilidad
 - Responsividad
 - Portabilidad (OpenBSD)



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Novedades en OpenBGPD

- → OpenBGPD 7.3 portable lanzado 3-4-2022
- → Soporte para protocolo RPKI-To-Router (RFC 6810)
- → Soporte para Enhanced Route Refresh (RFC 7313)
- → Descubierto un fenómeno en la FSM de BGP-4
 - https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/draft-spaghetti-idr-bgpsendholdtimer-04



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Recordemos a Alice







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Alice

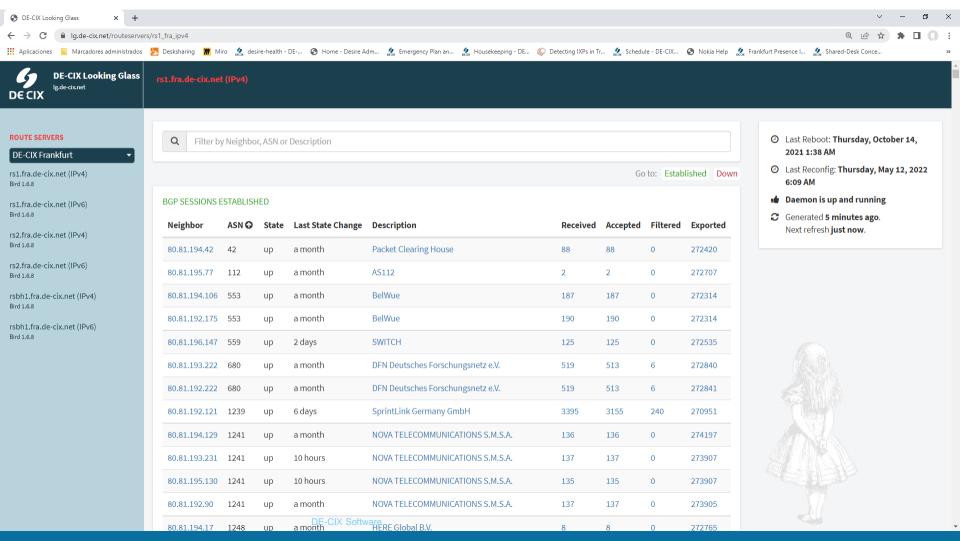
- → Nacida en Madrid, en el Hackathon RIPE 73 (2016)
- → Inicialmente como una API para BIRD (birdwatcher/bird's eye)
- → API primero, código abierto, modular
 - se pueden fácilmente soportar otros BGP Daemon

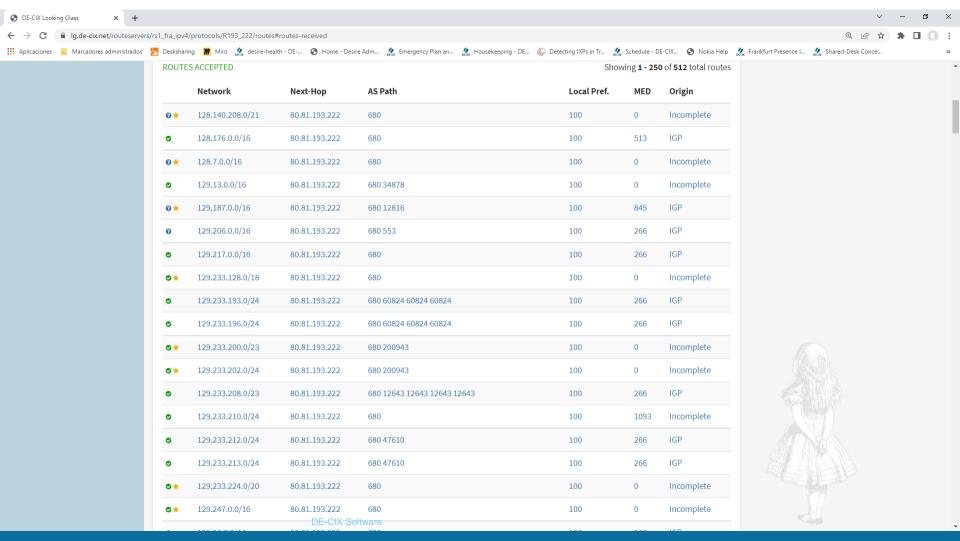


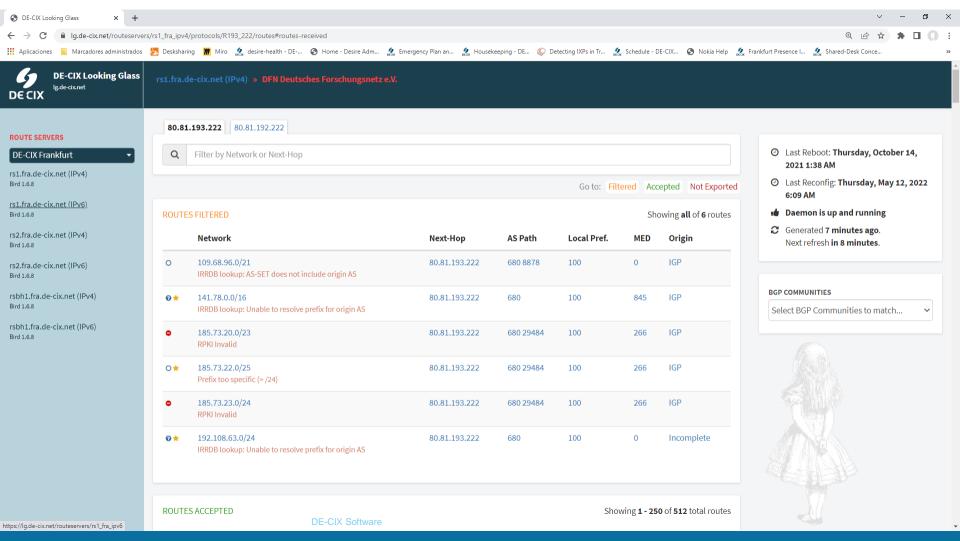


https://github.com/alice-lg

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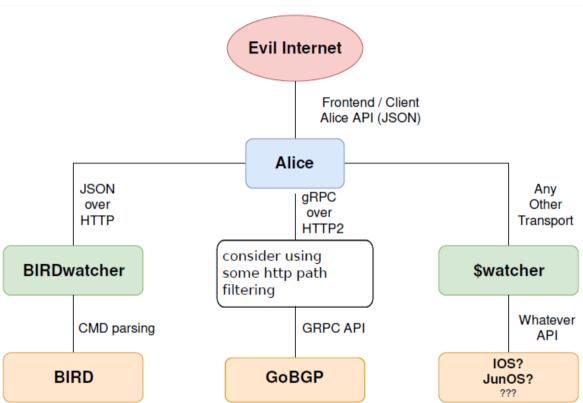
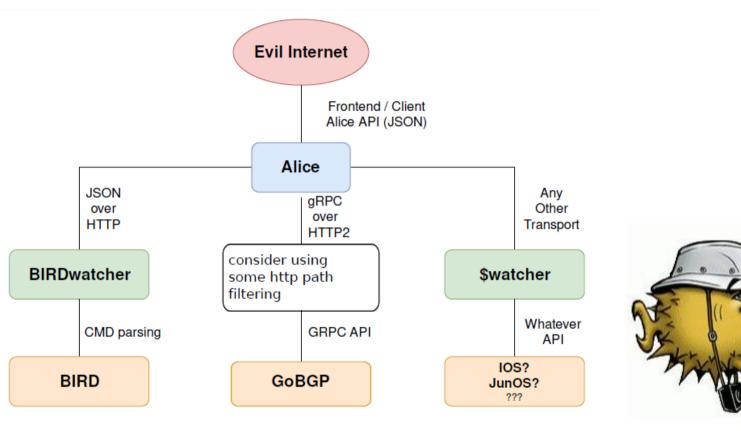
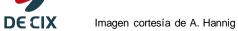




Imagen cortesía de A. Hannig

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Novedades alice-lg 2022

- → Soporte para OpenBGPD
- → Refresco en paralelo de los route servers
 - Reducción uso de memoria, streamed parsing
- → Soporte PostgreSQL como backend (opcional)
- → Todo para estar incluido en 5.1.0



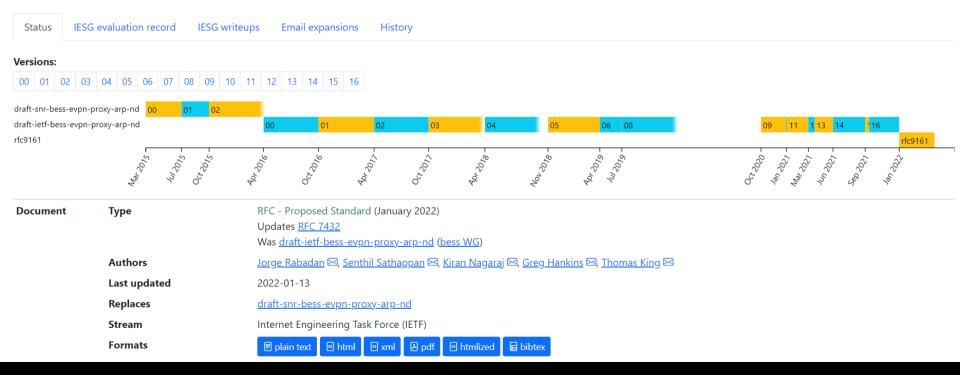
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Document search

Operational Aspects of Proxy ARP/ND in Ethernet Virtual Private Networks **RFC 9161**



A Year in Lockdown: How the Waves of COVID-19 Impact Internet Traffic

Anja Feldmann Max Planck Institute for

> Enric Pujol BENOCS

Daniel Wagner
DE-CIX and Max Planck Institute
for Informatics

Narseo Vallina-Rodriguez IMDEA Networks and ICSI Oliver Gasser Max Planck Institute for Informatics

> Ingmar Poese BENOCS

Matthias Wichtlhuber

DE-CIX

Christoph Dietzel DE-CIX and Max Planck Institute for Informatics

Franziska Lichtblau

Max Planck Institute for

Informatics

Juan Tapiador Universidad Carlos III de Madrid

Oliver Hohlfeld Brandenburg University of Technology

Georgios Smaragdakis TU Berlin and Max Planck Institute for Informatics

ABSTRACT

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic. As a result, billions of people were either encouraged or forced by their governments to stay home to reduce the spread of the virus. This caused many to turn to the Internet for work, education, social interaction, and entertainment. With the Internet demand rising at an unprecedented rate, the question of whether the Internet could sustain this additional load emerged. To answer this question, this paper will review the the impact of the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic on Internet traffic in order to analyze its performance. In order to keep our study broad, we collect and analyze Internet traffic data from multiple locations at the core and edge of the Internet. From this, we characterize how traffic and application demands change, to describe the "new normal", and explain how the Internet reacted during these unprecedented times.

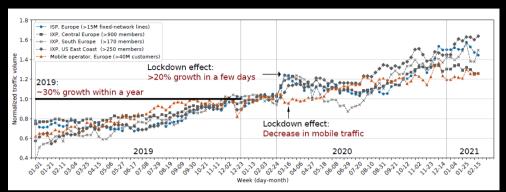
1 INTRODUCTION

The worldwide pandemic caused by the Corona Virus 2019 (COVID-19) is a once-im-a-generation global phenomenon that changed the lives of billions of people and destabilized the interconnected world economy. What started as a local health emergency in Asia at the end of 2019, turned into a global event at the beginning of 2020 when the first cases appeared on other continents. By March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic, causing many governments around the globe to impose strict lockdowns of economic and social activities to reduce the spread of COVID-19. These measures changed

the habits of a large fraction of the global population, who now depend on residential Internet connectivity for work, education, social interaction, and entertainment.

Changes in Internet user behavior are common, but they normally occur gradually and over long periods of time. Notable examples of such changes are the increase in demand for peer-to-peer applications that happened in the early 2000s; the increase of traffic served by content delivery networks - including an increase in streaming - that took place in the 2010s; and, more recently, the elevated demand for mobile applications. In all of these cases, the telecommunications industry and network operator community reacted by increasing the investment on network infrastructure. However, the changes in Internet user behavior during the pandemic has been unique because the shifts took place within weeks, leaving hardly any time to react, This raised questions of whether user behavior changes yield to changes in Internet traffic and, more importantly, concerns if the Internet is able to sustain this additional load.

In this paper, we investigate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Internet traffic by analyzing more that two years of Internet traffic data including the first year of the pandemic. More specifically, we characterize the overall traffic shifts and the changes in demand for particular applications that became very popular in a short amount of time. During the process, we try to understand if there is a "new normal" in Internet traffic and to see how the Internet reacted in these unprecedented times. We summarize our observations for the spring 2020 wave (February 2020 to June



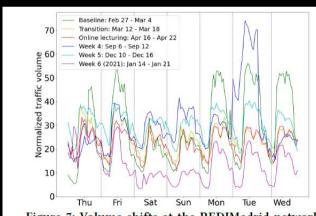


Figure 7: Volume shifts at the REDIMadrid network for selected weeks.

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