# **facebook**



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Total TCP Loss detection (aka fancy acronym)

Pre-requisite:

• Completely own all your infrastructure

# Own your datacenter



# Own your racks



# Own your hosts







# Own your network





### Total TCP Loss detection (aka fancy acronym)

### Goal:

- Surface End to End TCP retransmit throughout the network
- Use all production packets as probes

# What if every packet was a probe?

- Precise end to end performance metric for TCP
- Probes are following production traffic (ECMP...)
- Measuring at any network device gives us E2E performance

**rmance** metric for TCP **duction traffic** (ECMP...) device gives us E2E

# Network Monitoring

# Why "passive" monitoring is not enough?

• SNMP: Trusting network devices...

• Host TCP retransmit: Packet loss, everywhere...

# Why "active" monitoring is not enough?

- Injecting packets in the network
  - **detect** service/customer impacting loss
  - triangulate loss to a device/interface
- Limitations
  - Potentially all injected packets could be dropped without production packets being lost or vice-versa • Number of probes is many orders of magnitude lower than
  - number of production packets
    - It can miss low signal problems (bit flipping...)

# TTLd: a mixed approach

- Every packet in the network is a probe
- 1 bit in the packet header identifies it as retransmitted
- Use end host marking to be precise
- Marked packets are undistinguishable for network devices, so they follow the same path

# Where does loss come from?

- Network devices from a same "group" balance traffic hopefully equally according to ECMP hashing
- One device **exposing more retransmit** (in number or percent) than others may be dropping packets
- This also gives a view on **congestion** on devices not as per pure packets transmitted but with **E2E performance** view
- Neighboring device "groups" are seeing the impact of the bad device









Technical details

# How to expose E2E performance? • We need to find a **bit** in the **TCP header** that would be

- - easy to check
  - would appear the same to all network devices
  - would not change TCP behavior
  - would not change the packet flow if set or unset



Heade	r								
32	36	40	44	48	52	56	60	63	
	Payload Length				Next Header		Hop Limit		
e Addre	ISS								
tion Add	iress								

# How to expose E2E performance?

 The winner is the Most Signi (hop limit as we are all IPv6)



## • The winner is the Most Significant Bit (MSB) of TTL field

# eBPF program

- tuning kernel handling of network events
  - (Facebook)
- Safe and efficient way to insert hooks in the kernel at runtime Can be hooked in dedicated places (tc egress)

 Berkely Packet Filter has grown from filtering packets to Promoted by Brendan Gregg (Netflix) and Alexei Starovoitov

Can change the behaviour of kernel events (TCP retransmit)

E2E performance exposed Marking MSB of TTL field (hop limit) via eBPF program

255

• Marking from TCP stack retransmit hook • 1 bit in the IP header of any packet shows if it was retransmitted

• Use of eBPF to mark retransmitted packets with TTL of

# E2E performance counting Unsampled data through FBoss devices

- We have a **counter** and bump it through **ACL match** (MSB of TTL)

• This is currently implemented on all Top Of Rack

## Best part is that as network devices have to decrement TTL of every packet, checking this bit is practically free!

# **Exposing E2E performance Collect counters on FBoss**

- No sampling
  - Precise view

  - Aggregation per destination rack now possible

# • Aggregation at source is possible via host retransmit dataset

# **Exposing E2E performance** Collect counters on other providers' network devices

- matching
- No sampling
  - Aggregated per ECMP hashing of production traffic
  - Exposes retransition on a specific device

 Use collection framework (Facebook framework to collect) counters from any proprietary network device) and ACL









