Application Note

LiveAction

Cisco Application Visibility and Controls (AVC) and Next Generation NBAR (NBAR2)

Contents

Introduction

Use this application note to use Cisco's Application Visibility and Control (AVC) to monitor and manage application performance metrics.

Cisco's Application Visibility and Control (AVC) technology leverages existing technologies such as NBAR2 in order to properly classify traffic types traversing the network infrastructure. With AVC, the aggregated flow destined to an application server can be measured from end to end. This allows the network to reach a higher level of application awareness and in turn collect performance metrics on said applications. With this data, the network administrator can act on the classified traffic in order to properly prioritize and control flow through QoS policies.[1]

With LiveNX 2.5 and greater, users can leverage the high network visibility provided by AVC and NBAR2, and perform active response to monitored traffic classes and flows. This application note provides instructions on enabling AVC and NBAR2 capabilities, within the context of the LiveNX software. A use case scenario will also be covered, outlining how LiveNX can be used to identify and analyze critical business traffic along with unwanted applications on the network. LiveNX's feature rich QoS functionality will then be utilized to mitigate the offending traffic by means of a policing policy incorporating Cisco's NBAR classification.

Next Generation NBAR (NBAR2)

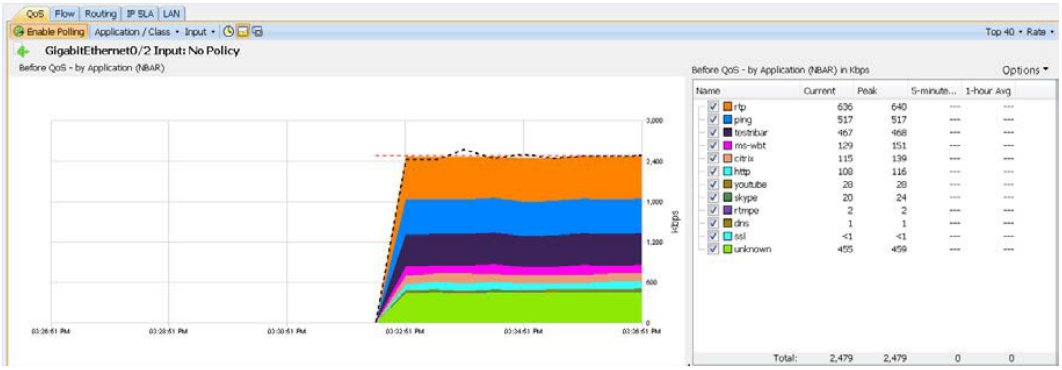
NBAR2 is Cisco's latest generation of NBAR, providing a greater level of traffic classification based on its Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) engine. With over 1000 application signatures, and constantly updated protocol packs, NBAR2 has an added benefit to further identify and match multiple applications based on groups. For example, POP3, SMTP, MS Exchange, IMAP, and Gmail fall under the 'email' group.[2]

Use of NBAR2 extends to AVC as it provides the application recognition portion of the technology. With NBAR2 we can determine the exact traffic type as it traverses the router.

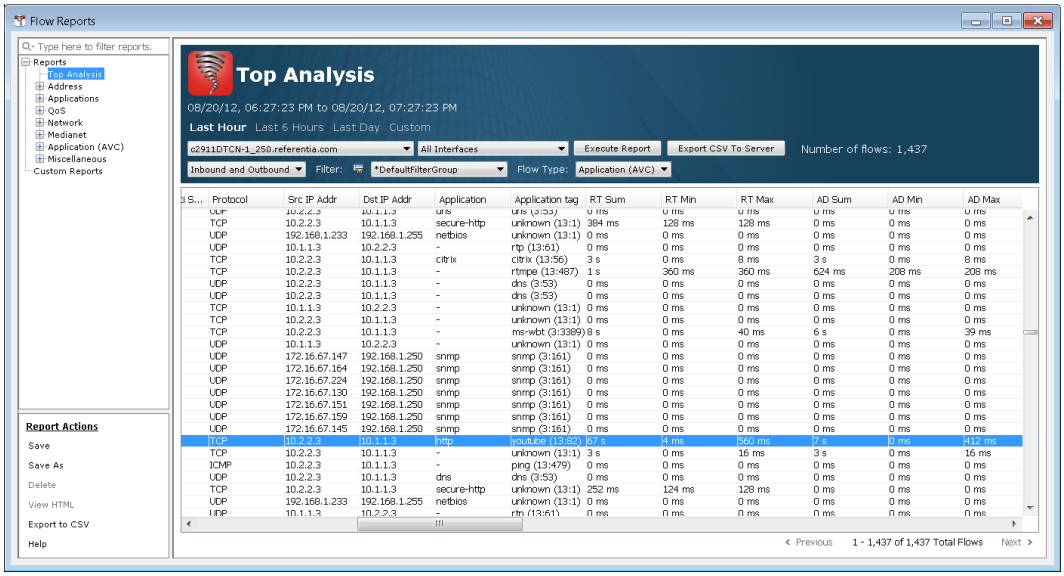
1. http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/routers/application_visibility_control.html
2. http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps6537/ps6558/ps6616/qa_c67-697963.html

Instead of only showing HTTP or HTTPS traffic, we can peek into the actual nature of the web traffic. The following example displays the current and peak traffic rates of YouTube and Skype, both NBAR2 supported protocols according to:

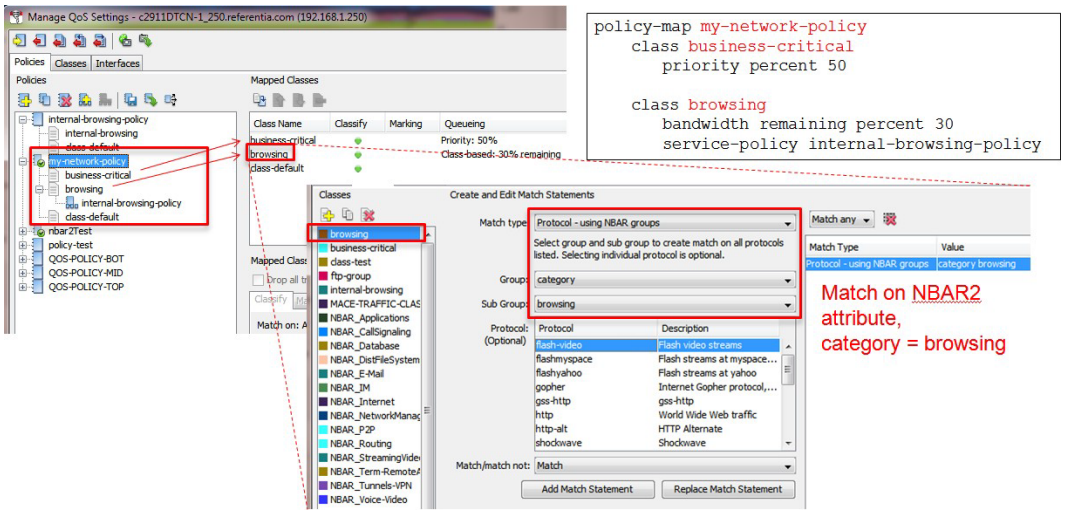
http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/iosswrel/ps6537/ps6558/ps6616/product_bulletin_c25-627831.html



By opening up the LiveNX Flow Report, we can see the Application Tag used by AVC, derived from the NBAR2 DPI Engine. The following example shows YouTube assigned to 13:82.

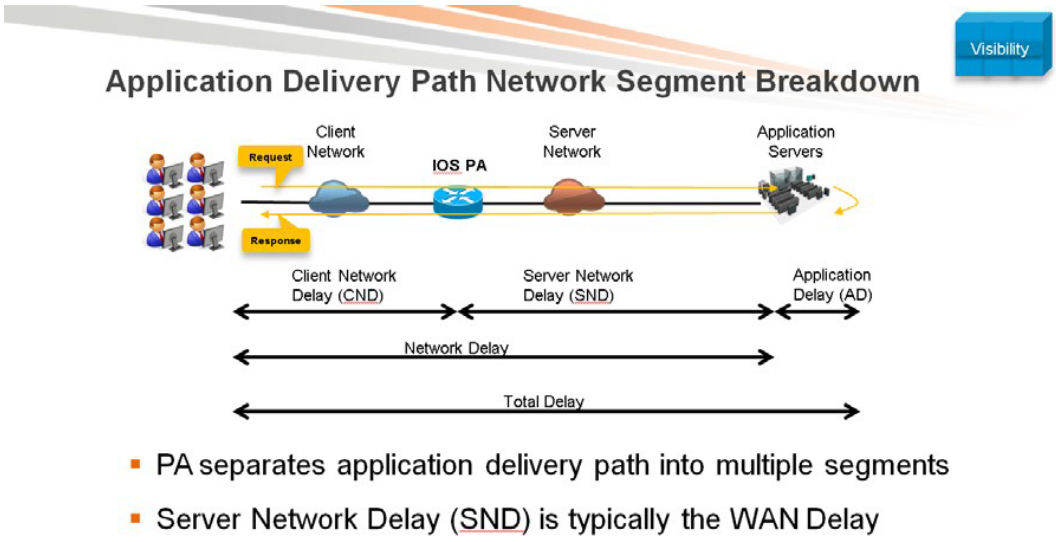


LiveNX also allows full NBAR2 QoS control on Cisco routers both on a per-application level and also at the higher group level as we discussed earlier. T he following screenshots show an example where a network engineer is using the “browsing” group in his or her QoS classification. The “browsing” group includes applications such as flash-video, flash myspace, flash yahoo, http, shockwave and others. Taking advantage of Cisco’s NBAR2 grouping feature vastly reduces the complexity and verbosity of the router configuration.



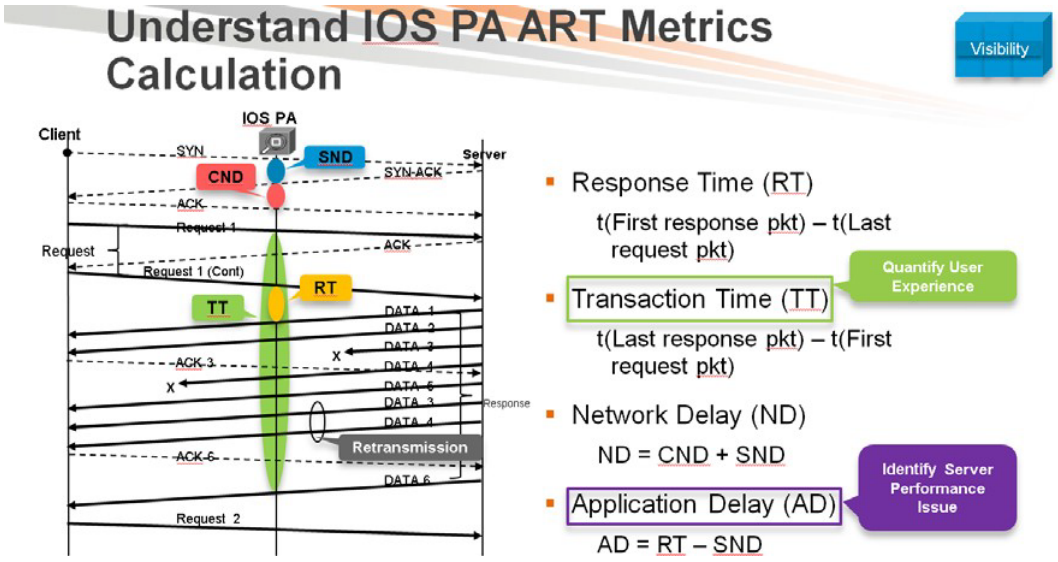
Application Visibility and Control (AVC)

AVC provides intermediary network devices a look at various performance metrics from a client-server perspective. By means of AVC NetFlow, these values can easily be used to determine the performance of the client-side network, the server-side network, and the actual processing time of the application server.[3]



The main difference between AVC as a flow mechanism, over Traditional NetFlow and Flexible NetFlow, is the fact that it primarily utilizes 4 out of the 5-tuple information typically associated with flow data. With AVC, we are only concerned with the source IP address, destination IP address, IP protocol, and destination port. The source port was omitted in order to reduce the overall number of individual flows to process by aggregating similar sessions into one AVC flow. Data provided by AVC are typically associated with sum totals, averages, and min/max values.[3]

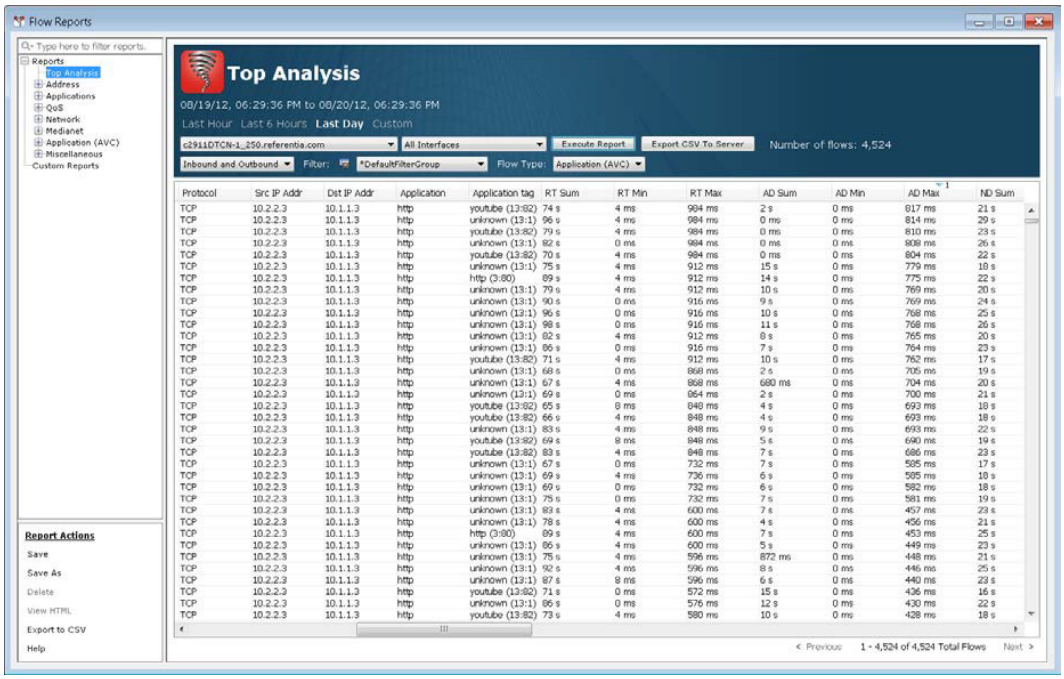
3. Kangwarn Chinthammit, BRKRST-2065 Application Visibility Control, Cisco Live US 2012, June 2012



To fully understand AVC, we have to take a look at other performance metric fields and the methods for which they are calculated. Using the standard Three-Way Handshake, we can see where the Application Response Time (ART) values are derived from.

LiveNX uses the very same information to populate the AVC flow list on each supported network device in the topology. The following is only a short list of fields that can be viewed in the real-time device view and through the flow report section:

AD Sum	Application Delay Summation of all sessions in AVC flow AD
Min/Max	Application Delay Minimum/Maximum value in AVC flow
ND Sum	Network Delay Summation of all sessions in AVC flow
ND Min/Max	Network Delay Minimum/Maximum value in AVC flow
CND Sum	Client Network Delay Summation of all sessions in AVC flow
CND Min/Max	Client Network Delay Minimum/Maximum value in AVC flow
SND Sum	Server Network Delay Summation of all sessions in AVC flow
SND Min/Max	Server Network Delay Minimum/Maximum value in AVC flow



Supported Platforms[4]

Cisco Integrated Services Routers (ISR) Generation 2

Platform	IOS	License
Cisco ISR 3900/2900/1900	15.2(4)M1	Data

Cisco Aggregation Services Routers (ASR)

Platform	IOS	License
ASR 1000	IOS XE 3.8S (FCS: December 2012)	Data

For the latest information regarding Cisco AVC, visit: *http://www.cisco.com/go/avc*

AVC Minimum IOS Configurations

The minimum set of configurations for AVC consists of two parts. First, the flow exporter, flow record and flow monitor must be configured for MACE (Measurement, Aggregation, and Correlation Engine). Second, NBAR must be configured for protocol-discovery. An example is shown below.

```
!Configure flow exporter for the LiveNX server
flow exporter LIVENX
destination 172.16.67.141
transport udp 2055
template data timeout 15
option interface-table
option application-table timeout 20

!Configure MACE flow record
flow record type mace MACE-RECORD
```

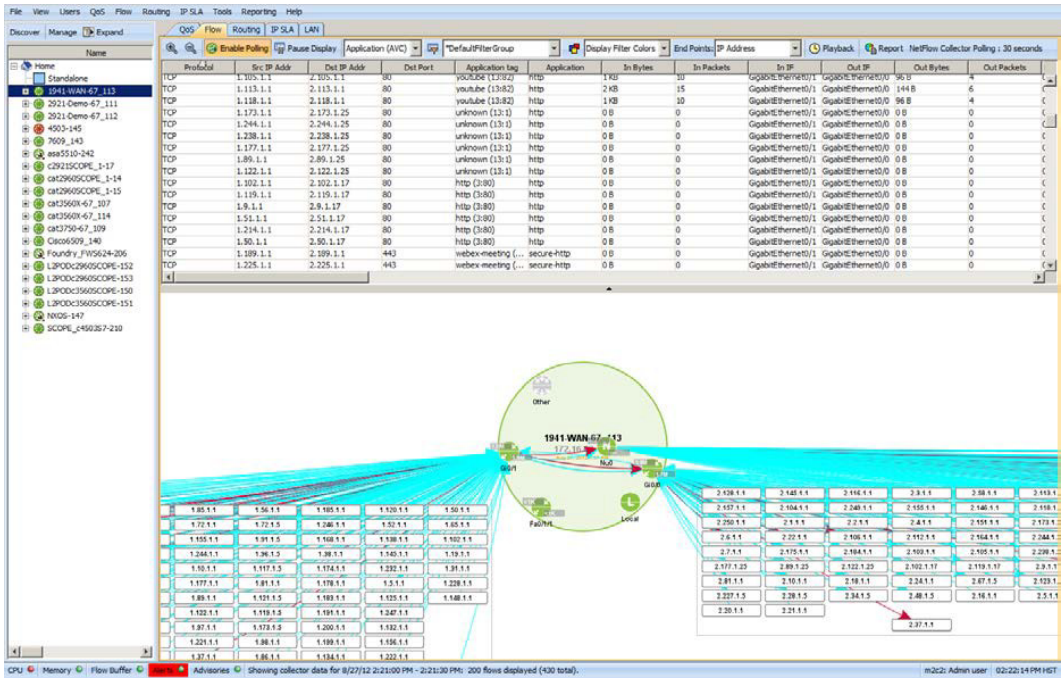
4. http://www.cisco.com/en/US/prod/collateral/routers/ps9343/qa_c67-695977.html

```
collect ipv4 dscp
collect interface input
collect interface output
collect application name
collect counter client bytes
collect counter server bytes
collect counter client packets
collect counter server packets
collect art all

!
!Configure MACE flow monitor
flow monitor type mace MACE-MONITOR
record MACE-RECORD
exporter LIVENX

!
!Configure access-list and class-map for classification
!of traffic. This example, has a wide open ACL.
!This can be fine tuned for only traffic of interest.
ip access-list extended MACE-ACL
permit IP any any

class-map match-any MACE-TRAFFIC-CLASS
match access-group name MACE-ACL
!
!Configure MACE policy-map and apply flow-monitor action to thepolicy-map
policy-map type macemace_global
class MACE-TRAFFIC-CLASS
flow monitor MACE-MONITOR

!
!Enable mace and nbar protocol-discovery on monitored interfaces
!note that ip nbar protocol-discovery may be applied through LiveNX
!during the add device process. Enable mace on the WAN edge interface.
interface gig 0/1
description <WAN-EDGE-INTERFACE>
ip nbar protocol-discovery
mace enable
```

AVC Monitoring

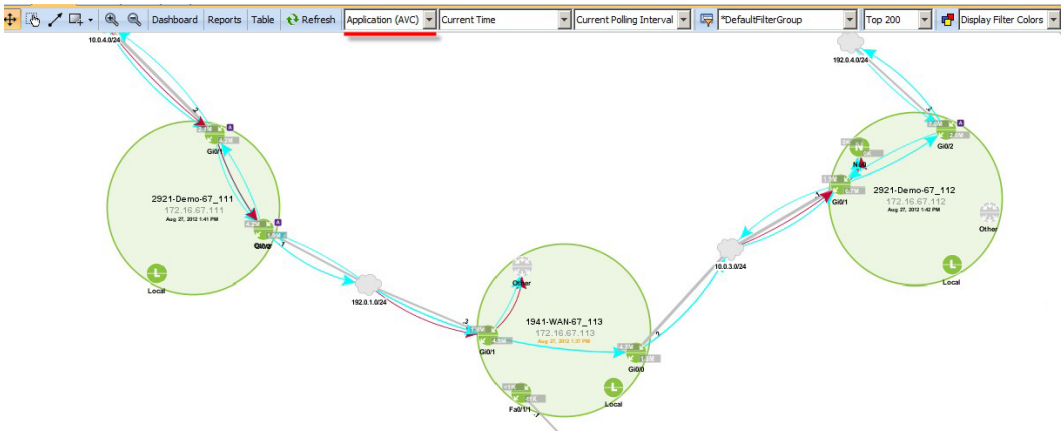
AVC data may be monitored in LiveNX in four ways: device view, system view, alerts, and reports.

Device View



The device view provides a real-time table of the AVC flows with a graphical view of the sources, endpoints, and transit interfaces for the traffic. The flow type selection drop-down menu may be used to display only AVC flow records.

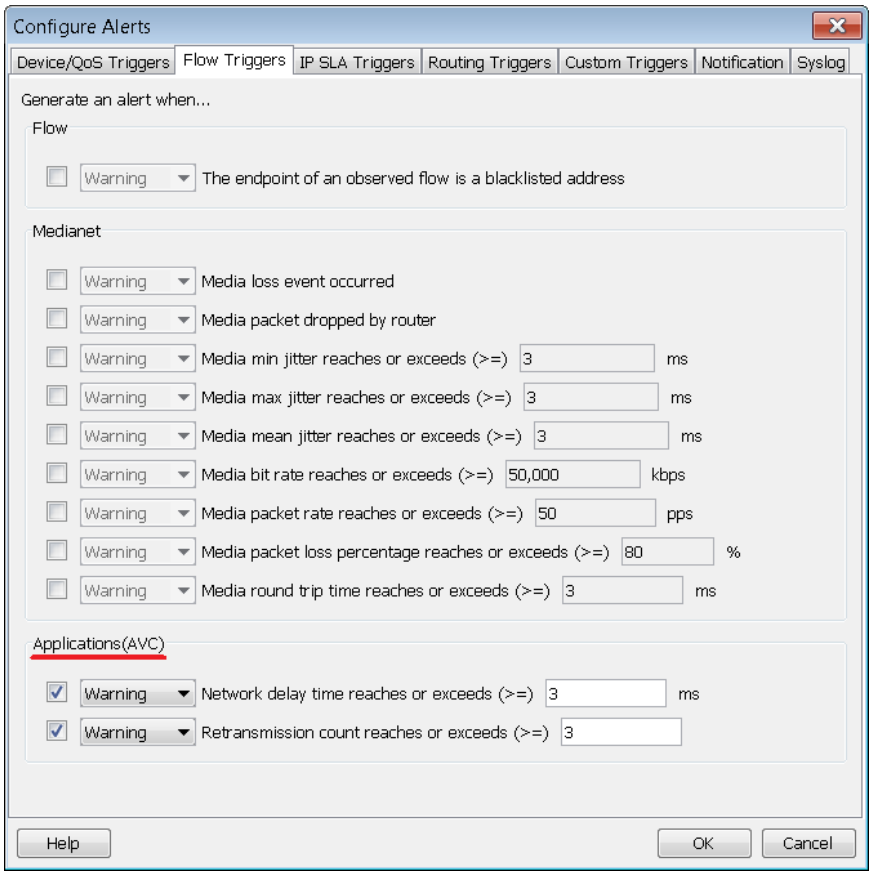
System View



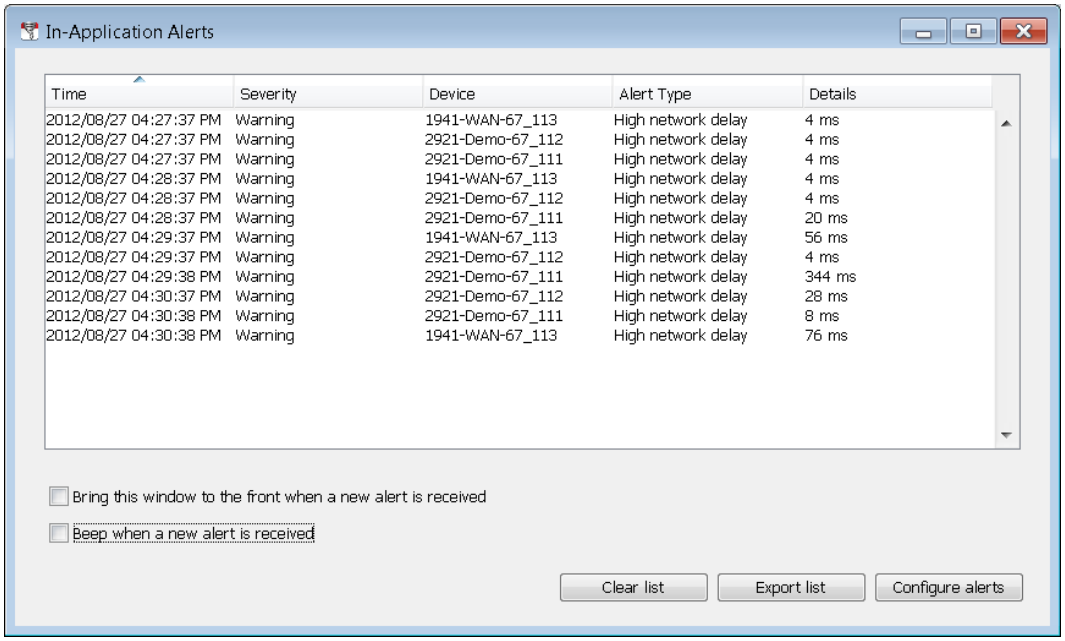
The system view maps end-to-end traffic flows across your LiveNX topology. The flow type selection drop-down menu may be used to display only AVC.

Alerts

AVC alerts may be configured in Tools->Configure Alerts to increase visibility of network delay or retransmission events.

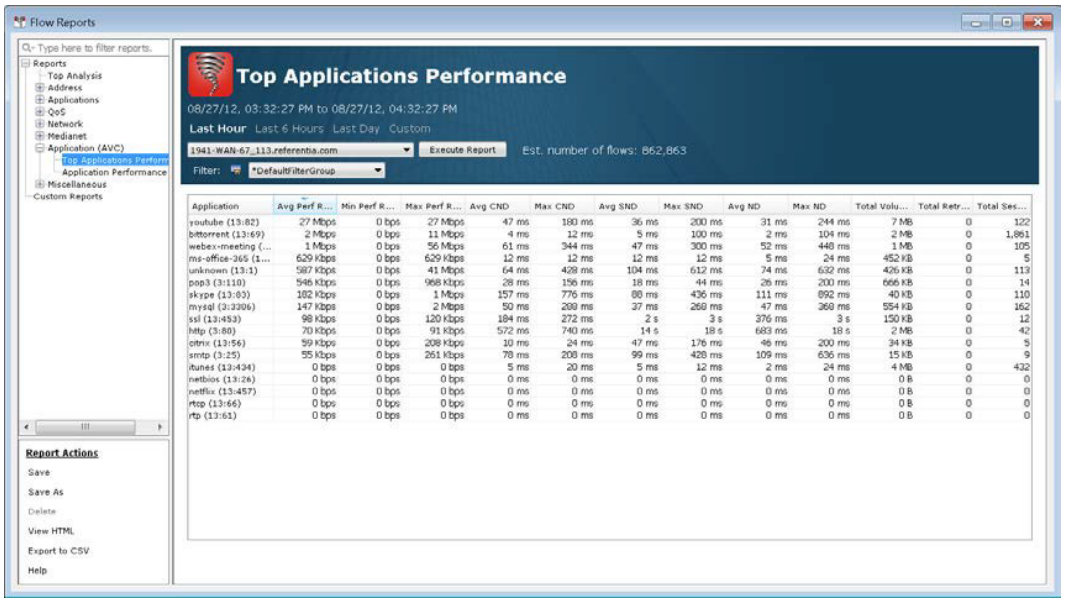


Triggered alerts are visible in the In-Application Alerts window.

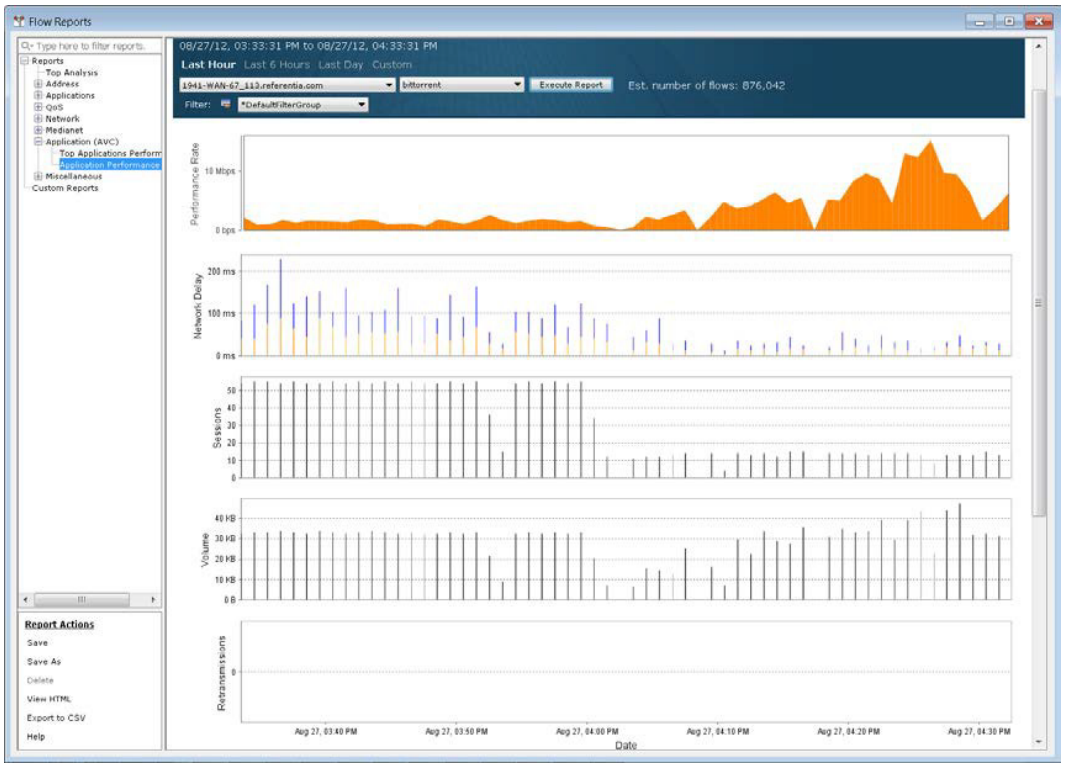


Reports

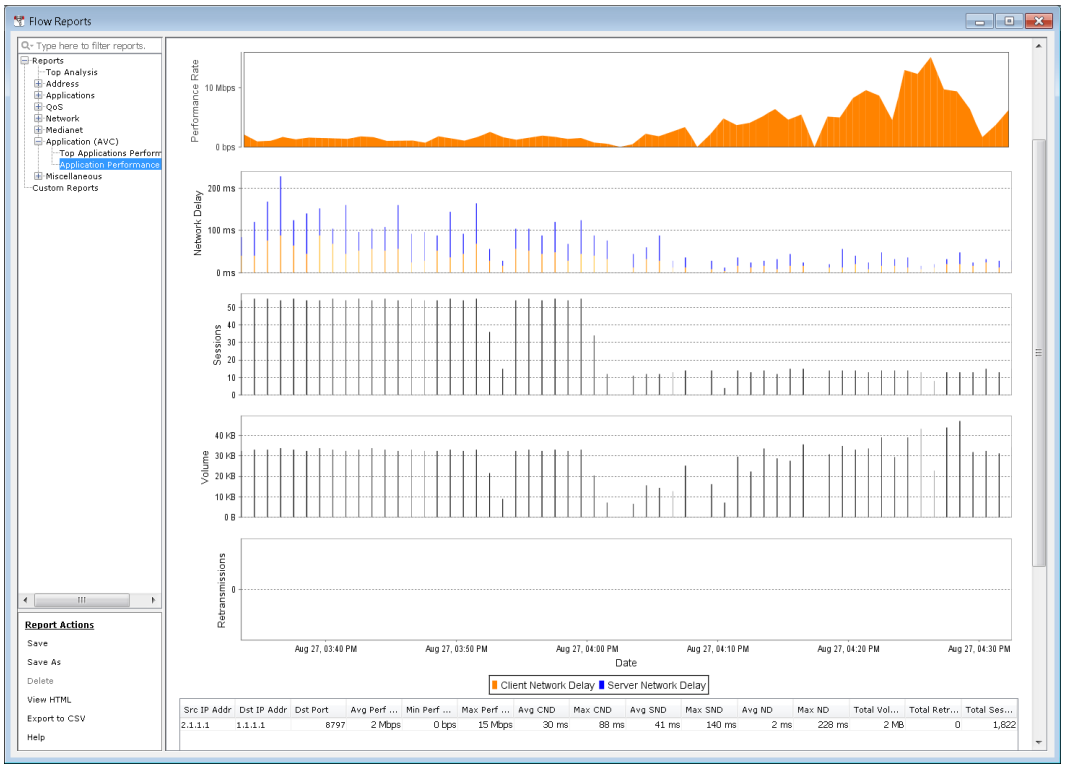
LiveNX can report on the performance of all applications or one particular application of interest.



The Top Applications Performance report displays in tabular form the performance metrics for all AVC applications for the device during the reporting time frame. A network administrator can drill down to an application of interest by right-clicking a row on the table or by launching an Application Performance report and selecting the appropriate application.

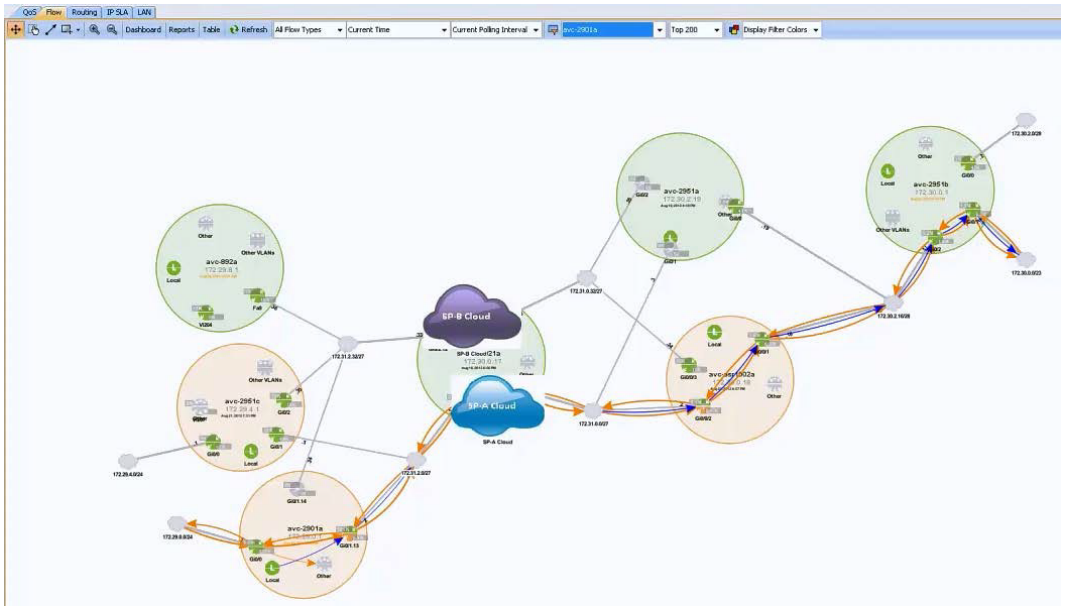


The Application Performance report plots performance metrics for one application over time. The flow entries for the application are shown in a table at the bottom of the Application Performance report. To drill down to the Top Analysis report for a specific flow entry, right-click on the table and select “View flow data.”



AVC and NBAR2 Use Case Scenario[5]

This scenario revolves around a user experiencing degradation of critical business application performance due to BitTorrent utilizing a bulk of the WAN-edge bandwidth. With the help of LiveNX, and Cisco's AVC and NBAR2 technologies, we will walk through the steps to troubleshoot and resolve the performance issue affecting the network.



The current topology outlines the flow path between two sites, traversing a simulated Service Provider network. The majority of the scenario will focus on the avc-2901a router (bottom-left circle).

5. Kangwarn Chinthammit, Technical Marketing Engineer, Troubleshoot and Resolve Application Performance with Cisco AVC and LiveAction, August 2012.

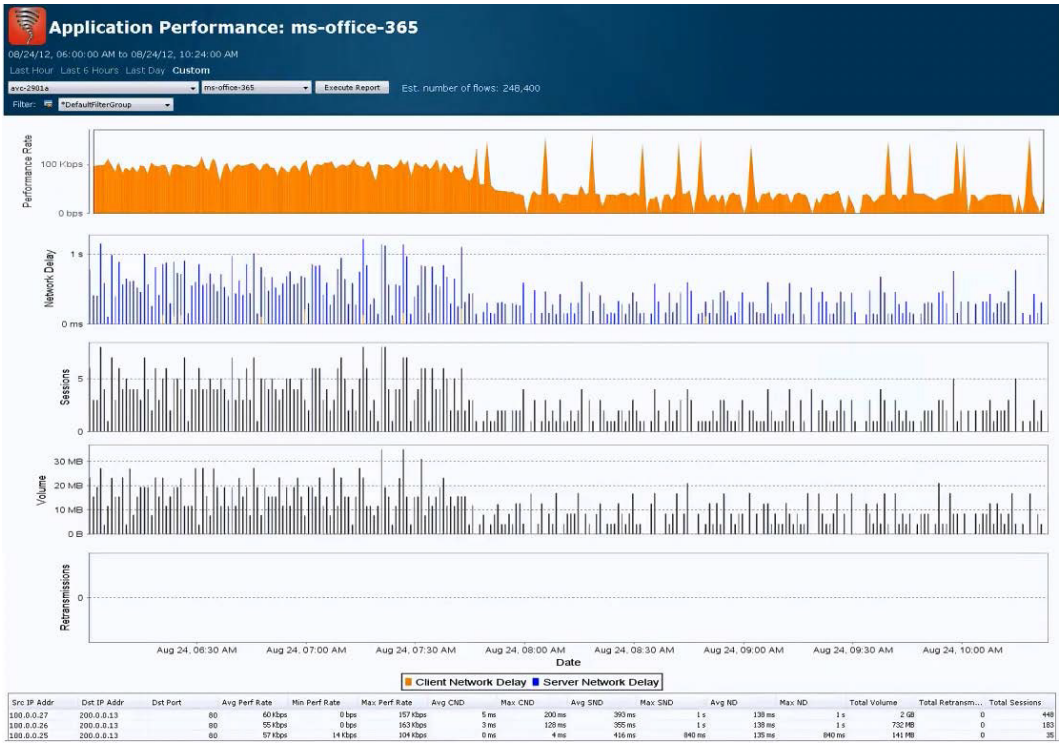
We begin with identifying the overall performance data of the top applications:

1. Right-click the device and select Flow, followed by Flow Report.
2. Under the Application (AVC) selector, choose Top Applications Performance.

Here we see that the Total Volume of BitTorrent is greater than our mission-critical application, Microsoft Office 365. Depending on how saturated the WAN link is, this could impact the users' application experience. While this view is useful in identifying aggregate and average performance metrics, another option is to use view the data over time.

- Right-click on the desired application and select **View data over time**.

With the Microsoft Office 365 AVC flow selected, it is possible to see the reduction of the Performance Rate at approximately 8:00AM on August 24. The Performance Rate is the user's perceived performance of the selected application, defined as (Layer 7 Traffic Volume) / (Transaction Time). In this case, Microsoft Office 365's traffic volume is reduced due to BitTorrent's heavy network saturation resulting in a lower performance rate. Conversely, if an increase in delay were to be introduced into the path then the Transaction Time would also increase, causing a reduction in the overall performance rate.



Now we take a look at BitTorrent's Application Performance Report. The sharp increase in performance rate notes the start of the offending application around the same time that Microsoft Office 365 starts degrading.

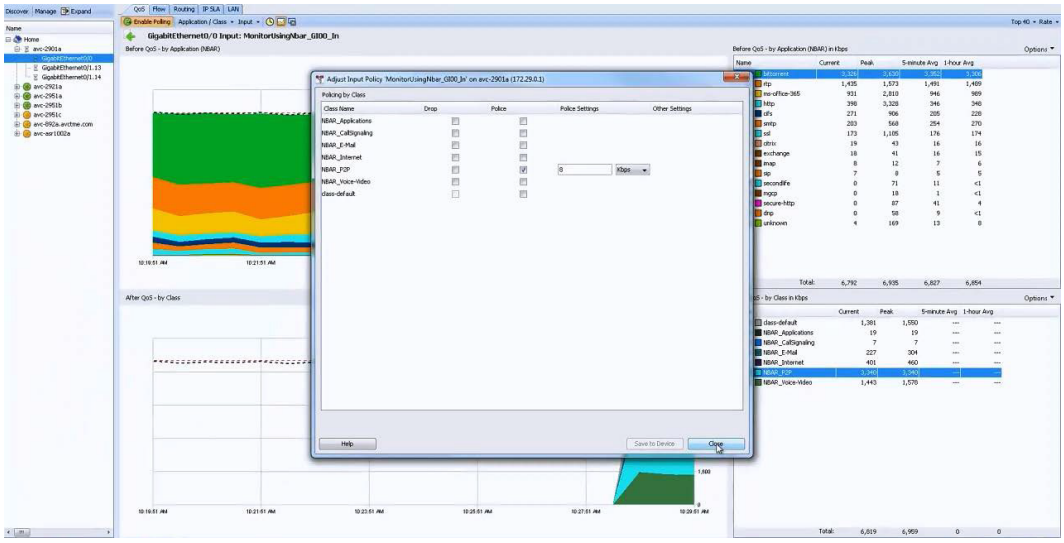
With that information in mind, we move into LiveNX's real-time data provided by the QoS interface view. NBAR2 is currently performing its DPI functionality and is identifying BitTorrent as the top application entering the GigabitEthernet0/0 interface on the router, squelching all other traffic types.

In order to reduce the effects of BitTorrent on the network, a policing policy will be applied on GigabitEthernet0/0 – which also happens to be the interface closest to the source of the traffic. The simplest way to accomplish this is to create a monitoring policy based on the already known NBAR2 protocols.

1. Right-click on the graph which contains the protocols to monitor.
2. Select **Create monitoring policy for NBAR protocols**.
3. Save the configuration into the device.

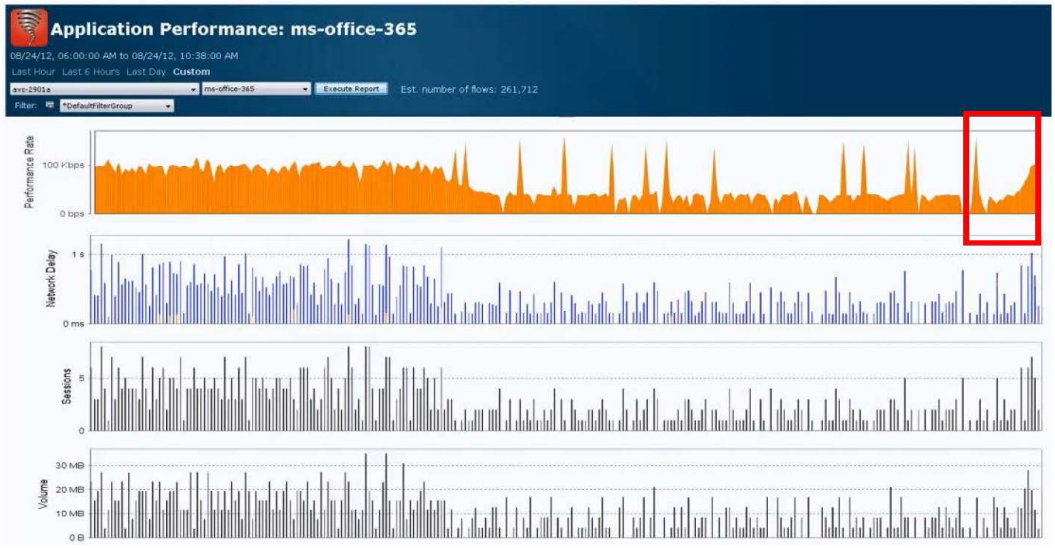
LiveNX will automatically create the policy and apply it on the interface. (Note: this policy can also be fine-tuned to meet the network engineer's needs.) Soon, the After QoS – by Class graph will become populated by a class-based view on the matched traffic types. While it is labeled as "MonitorUsingNbar_GI00_In", we can quickly apply a policing action on the class-map by right-clicking the QoS class and selecting Adjust Input QoS.

The following window will prompt us with the ability to Police a particular class and set a specified policing value. Keep in mind that 8Kbps is the lowest value possible for policing. While we could select Drop, BitTorrent is notorious for adapting to evade classification, when completely dropped. Policing on the other hand will greatly reduce the performance of BitTorrent, while preventing it from invoking its evasion algorithm.



The end result is a greatly reduced traffic count for BitTorrent, as shown by the "Before QoS – by Application (NBAR)" and "After QoS – by Class" interface graphs.

We can also verify the AVC performance values through the previously gleaned reports, which display a rise in Microsoft Office 365's overall performance rate.



With this use-case scenario we can see how network administrators and engineers can utilize LiveNX and Cisco's AVC functionality to completely understand application traffic on the network and also take the appropriate steps to optimize business critical applications.