



dataminer

eventually everything connects
people | ideas | objects



BEST PRACTICES ON PTP AND MEDIA FLOW MONITORING FOR ALL-IP INFRASTRUCTURES

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INTRODUCTION

SKYLINE COMMUNICATIONS

Our company: Skyline Communications

- established in 1985, independent
- headquartered in Izegem, Belgium
- global presence (19 international sites)
- 300+ employees
- acknowledged expert in e2e monitoring & orchestration

Our product: DataMiner

- multi-vendor off-the-shelf NMS & OSS platform
- monitor, control, orchestrate
- 6000+ systems deployed
- 5500+ drivers to interface with products from 600+ vendors



A complex network diagram in the background, consisting of numerous small grey dots (nodes) connected by thin, light grey lines. The nodes are arranged in a roughly circular pattern, with many lines crossing each other, creating a dense web of connections. The overall shape is roughly circular, with the network extending towards the edges of the frame.

PTP CLOCK MANAGEMENT

PTP – A PROTOCOL, NOT A SIGNAL

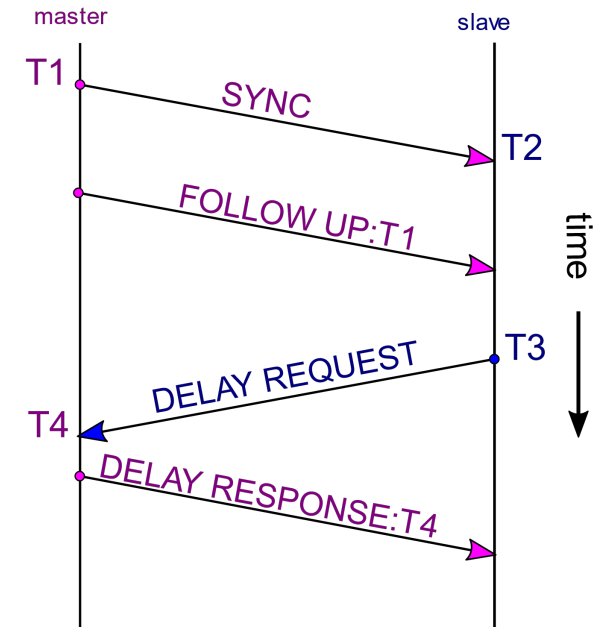
PTP standard has been designed for engineered environments and makes some assumptions

- > no packet delay variation (PDV)
- > no asymmetry (internal asymmetry, transmission asymmetry)
- > timestamps are perfect

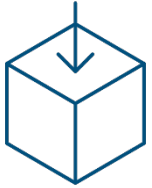
mechanisms to alleviate these sources of errors

- > create timestamps in hardware
- > use QoS to prioritize PTP traffic
- > fine-tune PTP settings (BC, TC, E2E, P2P, correct timing intervals, etc..) to optimize the precision of time at the endpoint

→ but nothing is perfect



PTP – COMMON SOURCES OF ERROR



configuration issues (ordinary clock, grandmaster clock, slave only clock, boundary clock, transparent clock)

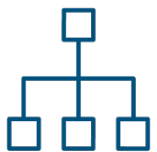
- > PTP parameters & BMCA settings (domain, priority1, priority2, profiles, delay mechanism ...)
- > messaging rate intervals (announce message, announce timeout, sync message, delay request, delay response, ...)
- > communication mode (unicast, multicast, mixed)

device issues



- > grandmaster, boundary clock failure
- > loss of external reference
- > badly implemented BMCA or PTP master election process

network issues



- > missing or corrupted event messages
- > increased packet delay variations (PDV)
- > network asymmetry
- > multicast issues



automate PTP
configuration

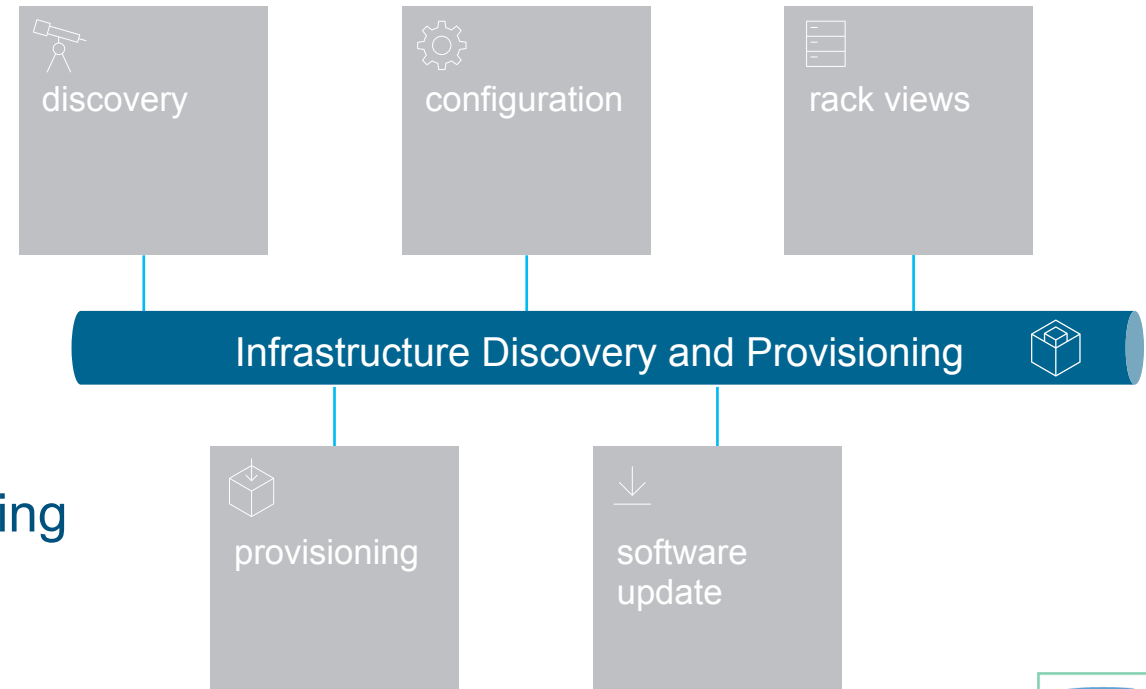


monitor & control PTP
environment

AUTOMATED PTP PROVISIONING



- > automatically detect ANY new PTP aware devices (IS-04 / proprietary protocols)
- > automatically extract e2e PTP topology (LLDP)
- > apply standard PTP settings/profiles to ANY grandmaster, switch, slave device
- > compare PTP configurations
- > define and apply “golden” configurations



dataminer
infrastructure discovery and provisioning

PTP CLOCK MANAGEMENT – BMCA IS CONSTANTLY RUNNING

360° PTP MONITORING & CONTROL



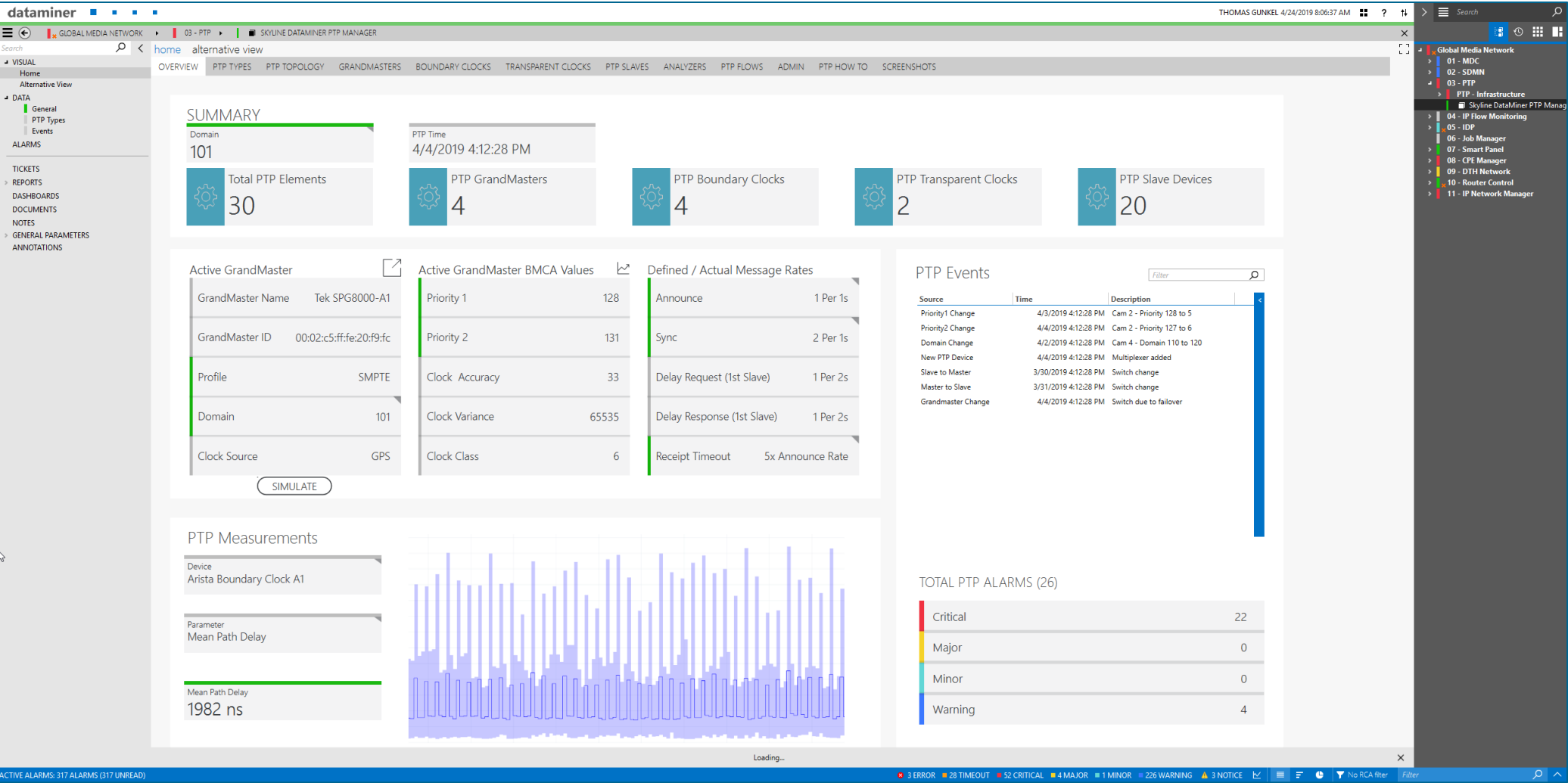
- > monitor every single PTP metric on all PTP grandmasters, PTP masters, PTP slaves
- > monitor PTP performance (e.g. PTP offset, PTP mean path delay)
- > monitor PTP multicast-traffic (network packets as well as switch tables)
- > apply PTP security workflows (e.g. block PTP slave devices to never become a master)
- > integrate network analyzers



dataminer
monitoring & control

DATAMINER PTP SOLUTION – ANY VENDOR, ANY PROTOCOL – SAME LOOK AND FEEL

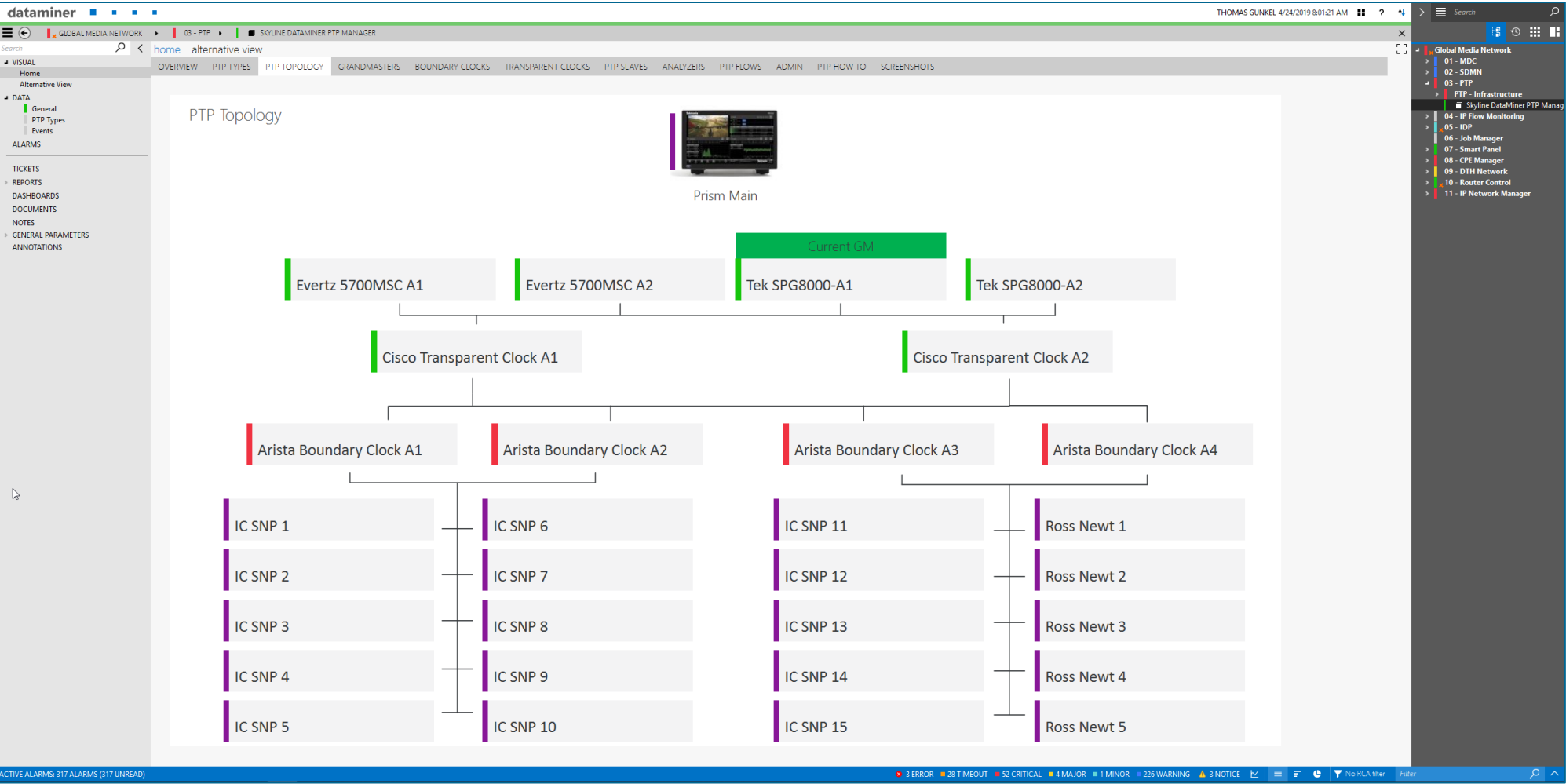
PTP OVERVIEW



your PTP ecosystem at a glance

DATAMINER PTP SOLUTION – ANY VENDOR, ANY PROTOCOL – SAME LOOK AND FEEL

PTP TOPOLOGY

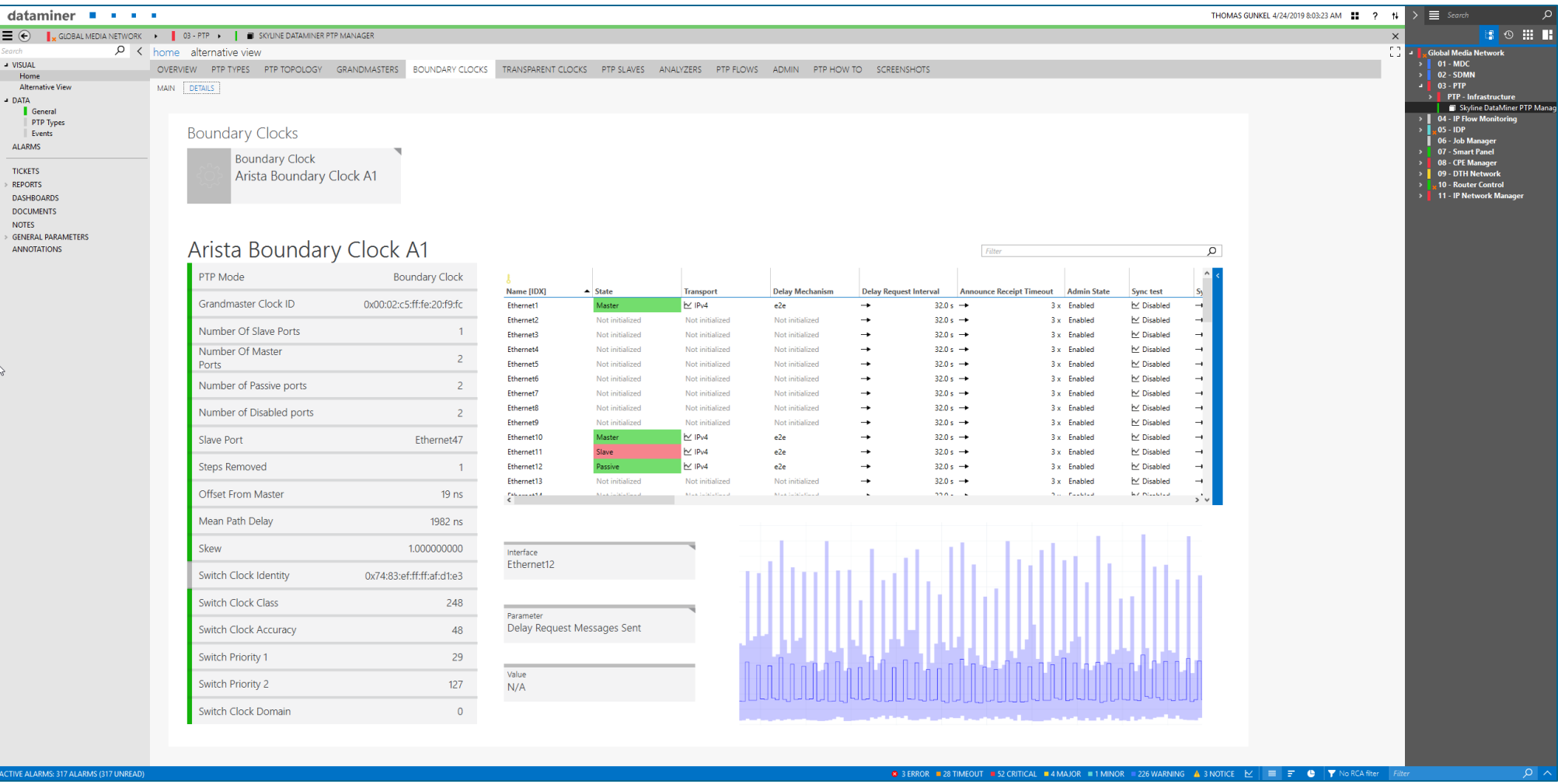


extract and display PTP topology

indicate current GrandMaster

DATAMINER PTP SOLUTION – ANY VENDOR, ANY PROTOCOL – SAME LOOK AND FEEL

PTP BOUNDARY CLOCKS - DETAILS

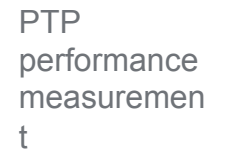
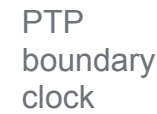
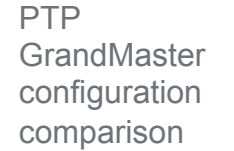
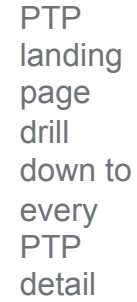


drill down to every single switch interface

compare PTP stats

access PTP performance data

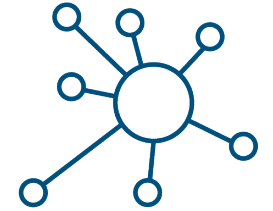
PTP DRILL DOWN NAVIGATION





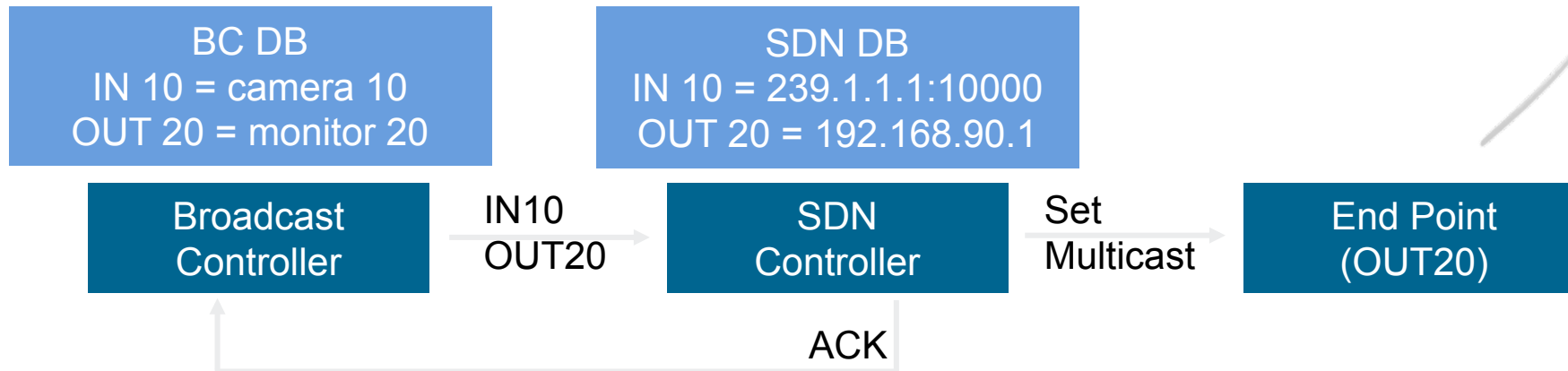
IP MEDIA FLOW MONITORING

IP MEDIA FLOW TRACKING

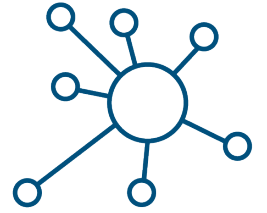


- > network is a shared & non-linear medium (vs single SDI cable)
- > complex switch fabrics (vs single SDI router)
- > multiple ST2110 essence streams (vs single SDI signal)
- > SDN controllers talk to plenty of end points (vs single SDI router)
- > broadcast and SDN controllers still use „classic“ SDI router protocols

what if the BC-controller panel shows a connection but the screen stays black?



IP MEDIA FLOW – SOURCES OF ERRORS



Controller



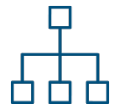
- > wrong DB entries (initial setup, device replacement, IS-04 querier issue)
- > BC-controller and SDN controller DBs are out of sync

Source



- > source not active, not streaming
- > wrong IP(s) or multicast transmit address(es)

Network



- > IGMP join / leave issues
- > static multicast issues
- > source specific multicast issues
- > oversubscription (ghost streams)

Destination



- > IGMP join not sent
- > wrong multicast receive address(es)



track your media flows in real-time

IP MEDIA FLOW TRACKING – TRACK YOUR VIDEO, AUDIO AND ANCILLARY DATA STREAMS FROM SOURCE TO DESTINATION

DATAMINER MEDIA FLOW MONITORING SOLUTION

read crosspoint status from SDN controller

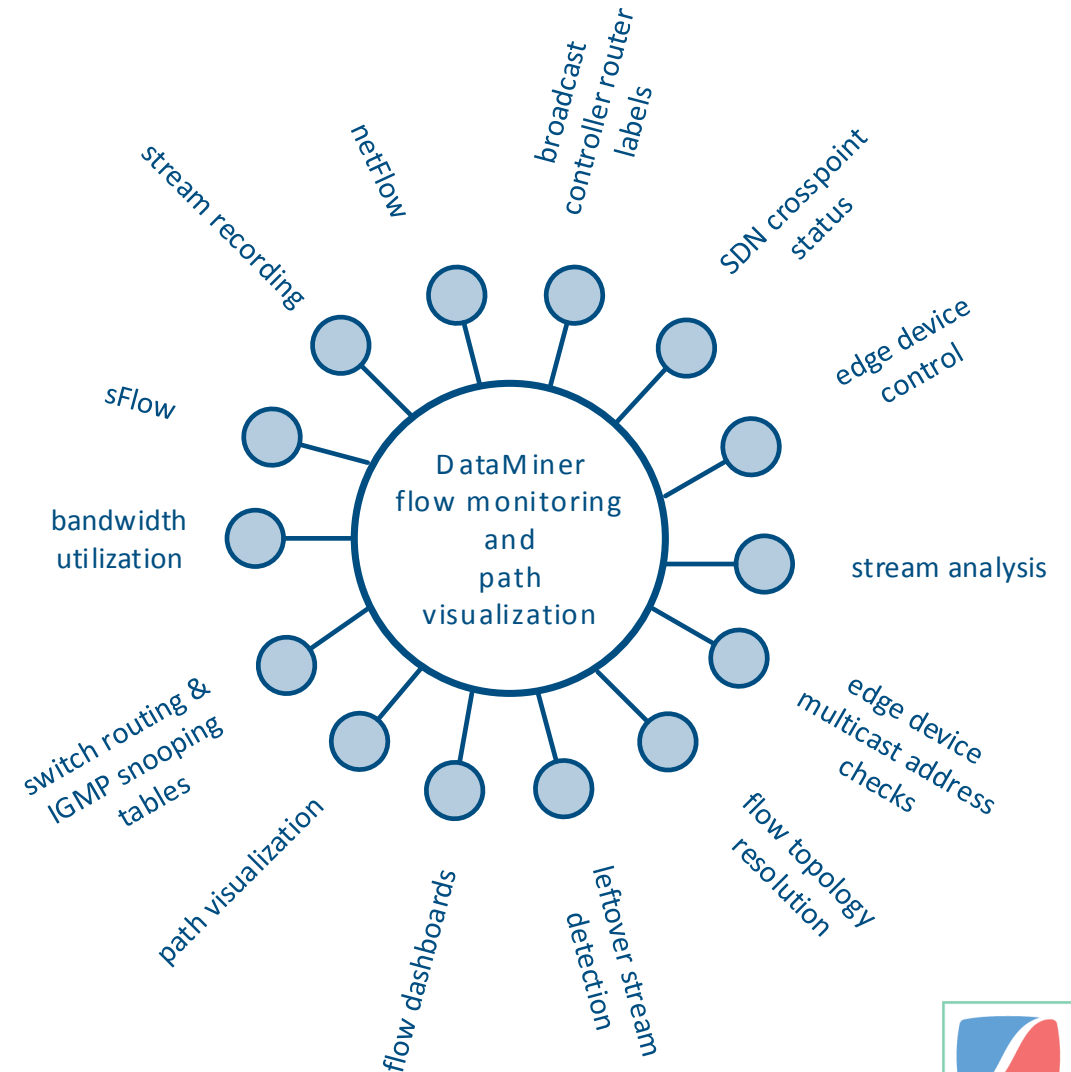
> “where are all my flows supposed to be?”

check this status versus the real-time situation

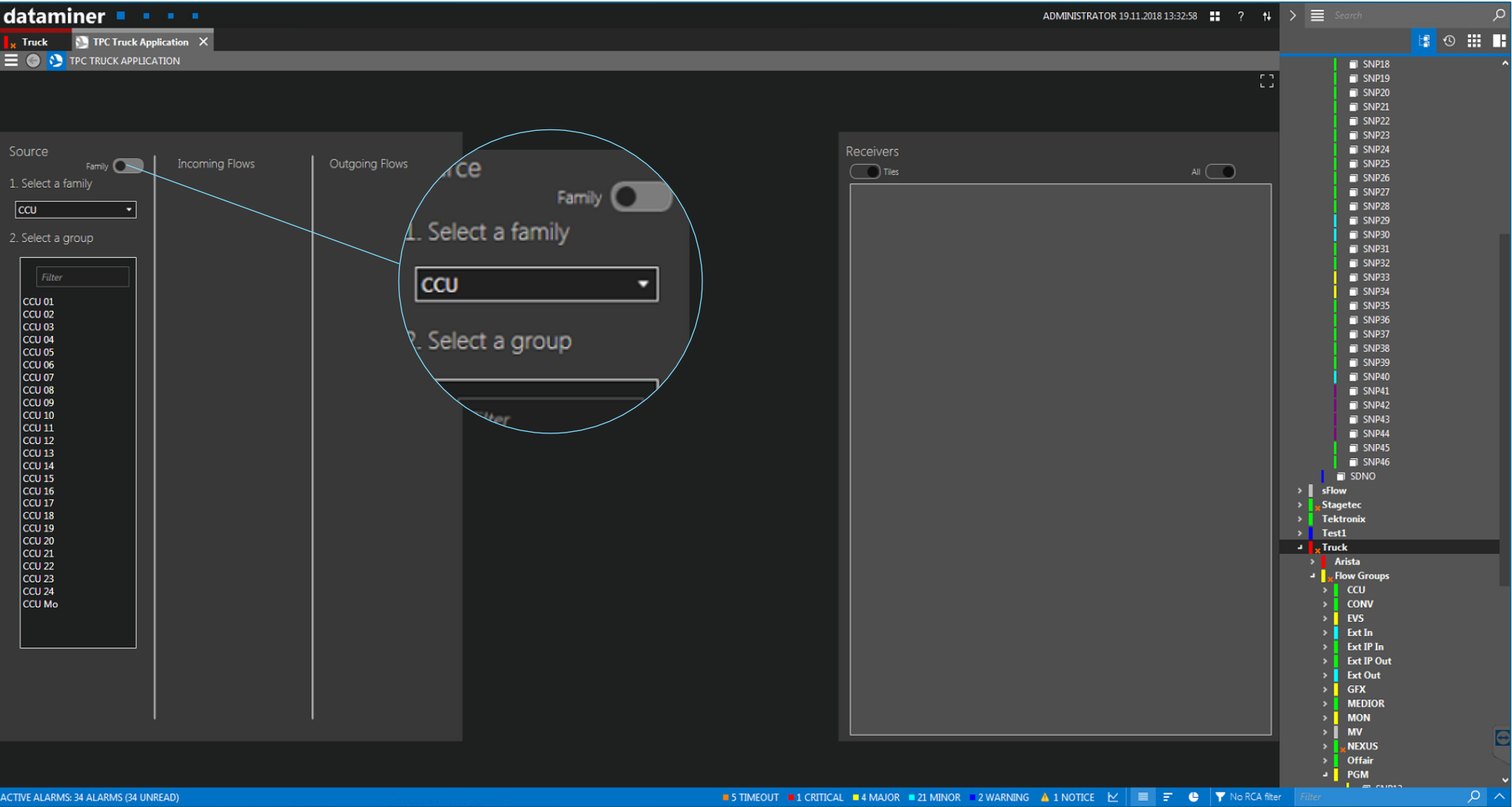
> “where are my flows in reality?”

AND detect the flows which are there but should not be there

→ gather real-time information from source to destination:
„crawl“ through the network and find the root cause of any stream issue



START WITH ANY DEVICE



connect with your
label database

integrated filtering
and sorting
capabilities

OUTGOING FLOW CHECK – SOURCE CHECK

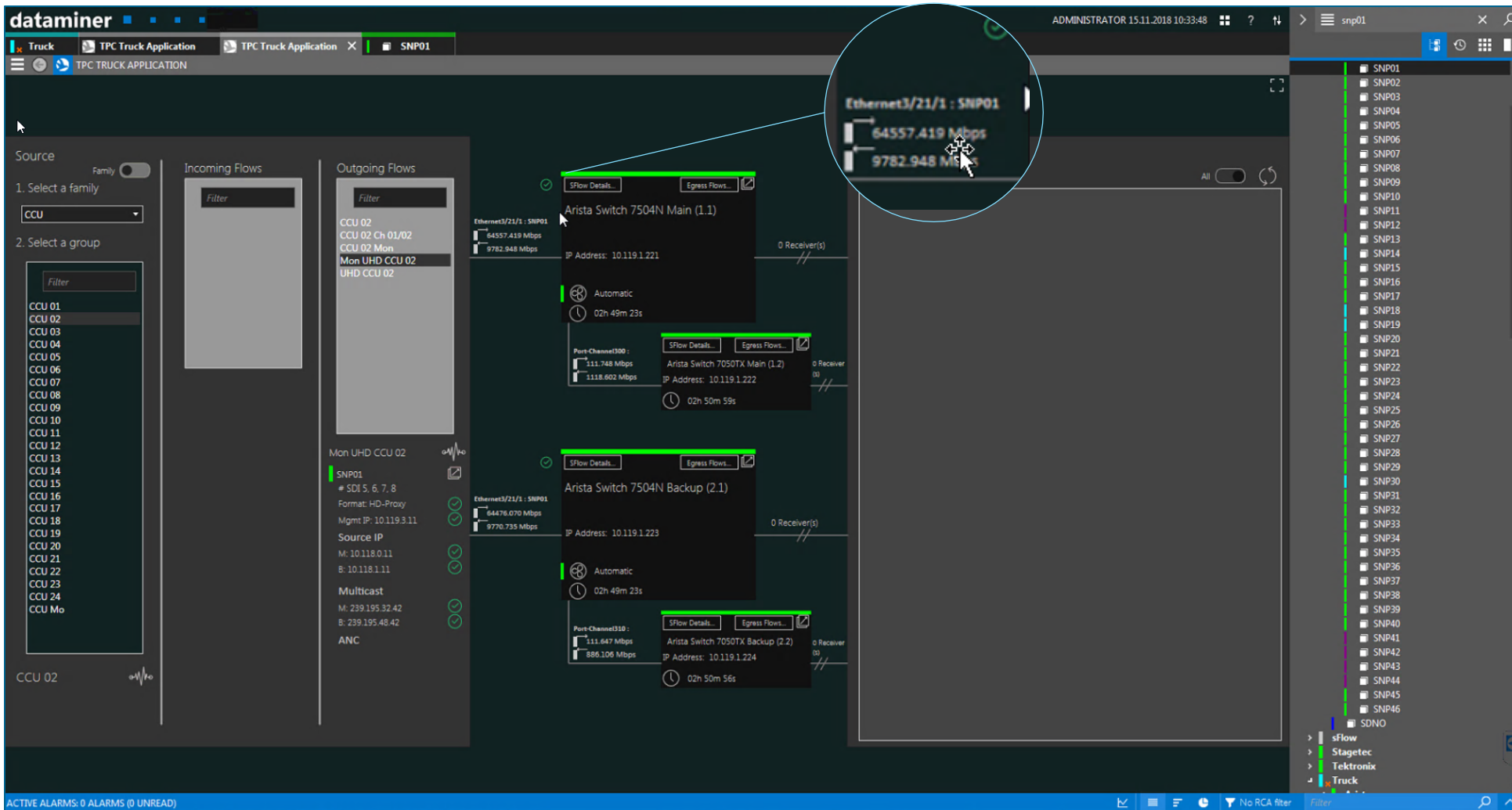
The screenshot displays the Dataminer IP Media Flow Monitoring Solution interface. The main panel is divided into 'Incoming Flows' and 'Outgoing Flows' sections. The 'Outgoing Flows' section is highlighted with a red circle, showing a list of flows with details like 'CCU 02', 'CCU 02 Ch 01/02', 'CCU 02 Mon', and 'Mon UHD CCU 02'. A red box highlights the 'Fetch Receivers' button. Annotations with arrows point to the 'Filter' button, the flow list, and the 'Fetch Receivers' button.

outgoing flow check

first compare SDN controller database entries with the actual device settings for all multicast-addresses as well as the network interface addresses

start resolving the topology in real-time and show all destinations for that stream

SWITCH FABRIC CHECK



switch fabric check

connectivity
framework to check if
network traffic is
present at the correct
ingress port

SFLOW CHECK

The screenshot shows the 'dataminer' application interface. A window titled 'Arista Switch 7504N Main (1.1)' is open, displaying an sFlow check. The window shows a table of network traffic data. The table has the following columns: Source IP (SFlo...), Source Port (SF...), Destination IP..., Destination Port..., Bitrate (SFlow Data), Packet Rate (SF...), IPDSCP (SFlow...), Input (SFlow D..., Output (SFlow..., Sub Agent ID (...), and Source ID (SFlow...).

Source IP (SFlo...	Source Port (SF...	Destination IP...	Destination Port...	Bitrate (SFlow Data)	Packet Rate (SF...	IPDSCP (SFlow...	Input (SFlow D...	Output (SFlow...	Sub Agent ID (...	Source ID (SFlow...
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.42	50201	1759.600000 Mbps	150000 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.69	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.38	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.28	50201	1075.866667 Mbps	91667 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.19	50201	880.400000 Mbps	75000 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.41	50201	1174.800000 Mbps	100000 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.137	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.31	50201	1663.866667 Mbps	141667 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.212	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.43	50201	1369.466667 Mbps	116667 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.22	50201	1466.800000 Mbps	125000 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.171	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.246	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.0.2	50200	6942.266667 Mbps	591667 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.34	50300	46.133333 Mbps	16667 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.24	50201	1271.733333 Mbps	108333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.46	50201	1075.466667 Mbps	91667 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.218	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.128.37	50300	23.066667 Mbps	8333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0
10.118.0.11	50000	239.195.32.27	50201	977.733333 Mbps	83333 Pps	AF41	3253	2147483648	0	0

The interface also shows a sidebar with a list of CCUs (CCU 01 to CCU 24) and a bottom status bar indicating 'ACTIVE ALARMS: 0 ALARMS (0 UNREAD)'.

sFlow check

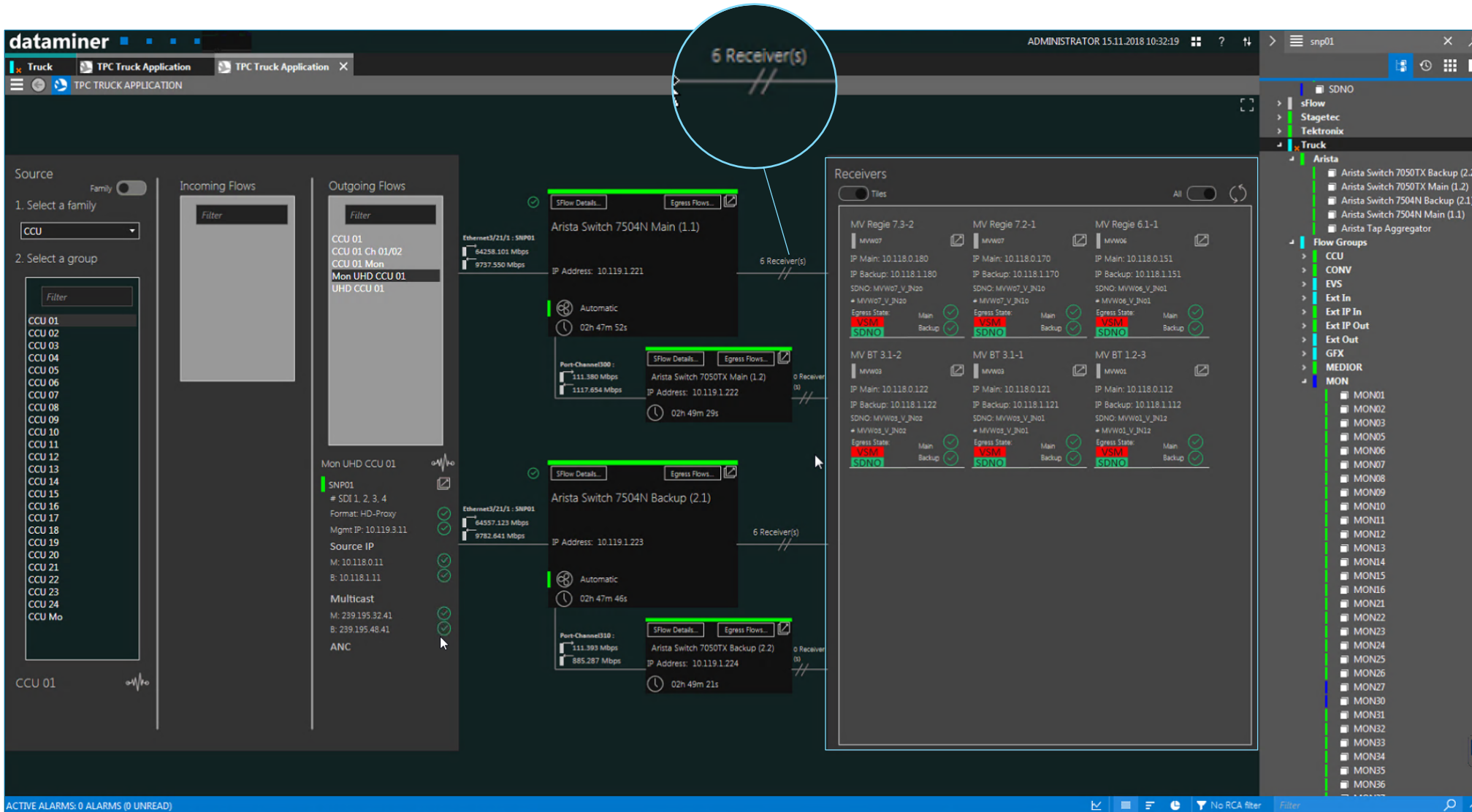
not only show complete network traffic, with Sflow individual multicast-streams are made visible.

Main KPIs:

- Source IP
- Source Port
- Destination IP
- Destination Port

calculate the bitrate of each stream

DESTINATION CHECK



destination check

show all receivers
which a SDN or
broadcast controller
has set a „crosspoint“
for

compare status
against routing tables
in the switch fabric

DESTINATION CHECK - DETAILS

The screenshot shows the 'dataminer' application interface. On the left, there's a 'Source' section with 'Family' set to 'CCU' and a list of groups from 'CCU 01' to 'CCU Mo'. The main area displays 'Incoming Flows' and 'Receivers'. A 'MC filter' window is open, showing a table of IGMP snooping details. The table has columns: Description (IDX) (IGMP Snooping), VLAN (IGMP Snoo..., Group (IGMP Snoo..., Type (IGMP Snoop..., Version (IGMP Sno..., and Ports (IGMP Snooping). The table lists various VLANs and their corresponding groups, types, and ports. At the bottom, there's a status bar showing 'ACTIVE ALARMS: 0 ALARMS (0 UNREAD)' and a list of devices including 'sFlow', 'Stageteec', 'Tektronix', and 'Truck'.

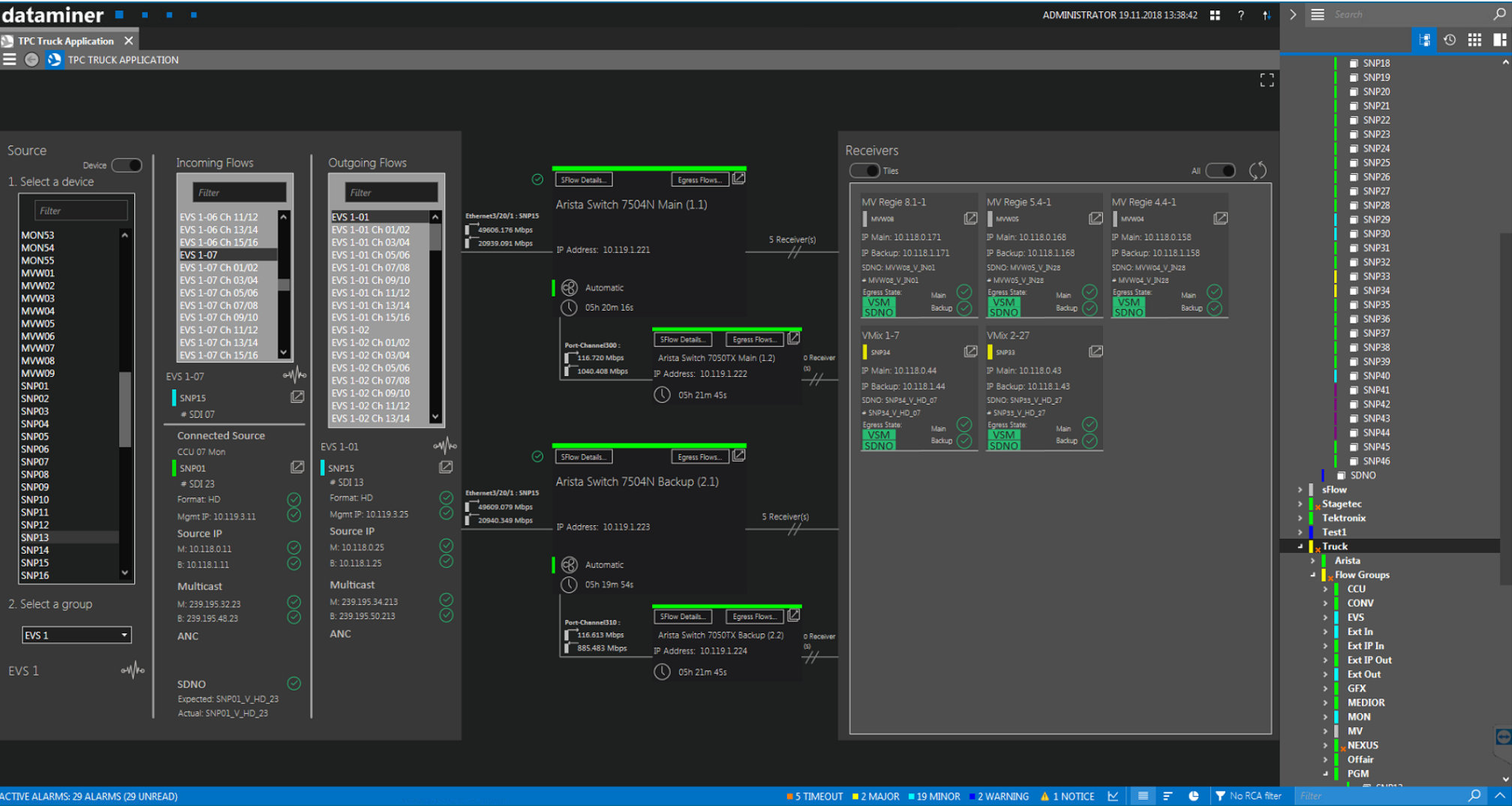
Description (IDX) (IGMP Snooping)	VLAN (IGMP Snoo...	Group (IGMP Snoo...	Type (IGMP Snoop...	Version (IGMP Sno...	Ports (IGMP Snooping)
Vlan: 3000 Group: 224.0.1.129	3000	224.0.1.129	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/1/1,Et3/1/2,Et3/1/3,Et3/1/4,Et3/2/1...
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.1	3000	239.195.0.1	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/20/1,Et3/21/1,Et3/25/1,Et4/20/1,Et...
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.2	3000	239.195.0.2	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/21/1,Et3/25/1,Et3/27/1,Et4/26/1,Et...
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.3	3000	239.195.0.3	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/21/1,Et3/25/1,Et5/25/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.4	3000	239.195.0.4	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/21/1,Et3/25/1,Et5/25/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.51	3000	239.195.0.51	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/25/1,Et3/35/3,Et4/21/1,Et5/25/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.52	3000	239.195.0.52	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/25/1,Et4/21/1,Et5/25/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.53	3000	239.195.0.53	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/26/1,Et4/21/1,Et4/25/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.54	3000	239.195.0.54	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/26/1,Et4/21/1,Et4/25/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.101	3000	239.195.0.101	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/26/1,Et4/25/1,Et5/21/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.102	3000	239.195.0.102	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/26/1,Et4/25/1,Et5/21/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.103	3000	239.195.0.103	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/26/1,Et4/25/1,Et5/21/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.104	3000	239.195.0.104	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/26/1,Et4/25/1,Et5/21/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.151	3000	239.195.0.151	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.152	3000	239.195.0.152	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.153	3000	239.195.0.153	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.0.154	3000	239.195.0.154	Dynamic	Not Available	E3/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.1.1	3000	239.195.1.1	Dynamic	Not Available	Et4/9/1,Et5/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.1.2	3000	239.195.1.2	Dynamic	Not Available	Et5/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.1.3	3000	239.195.1.3	Dynamic	Not Available	Et5/22/1
Vlan: 3000 Group: 239.195.1.4	3000	239.195.1.4	Dynamic	Not Available	Et5/22/1

destination check

show IGMP snooping
details
for every multicast-
group

DATAMINER IP MEDIA FLOW MONITORING SOLUTION

CUSTOMER EXAMPLE – IN SYNC



customer example

all systems are in sync

CUSTOMER EXAMPLE – STREAM ISSUE

The screenshot shows the Dataminer IP Media Flow Monitoring Solution interface. The top bar displays the application name and the administrator's session information. The main area is divided into several sections:

- Source:** A sidebar on the left with a filter and a list of sources (EVS 1-6, EVS M).
- Incoming Flows:** A section showing incoming flows with a filter and a list of flows (EVS 1-01, EVS 1-02, etc.).
- Outgoing Flows:** A section showing outgoing flows with a filter and a list of flows (CCU 08, SDI 13, etc.).
- Receivers:** A section showing receivers with a filter and a list of receivers (MV Regie 8.4-2, MV Regie 8.3-8, etc.).
- Flow Groups:** A section on the right showing flow groups (TPC UHD-1, G&D Control Center Compact, etc.).

The bottom status bar indicates 22 ALARMS (22 UNREAD) and 4 TIMEOUT, 1 CRITICAL, 14 MINOR, 2 WARNING, and 1 NOTICE.

customer example

EVS1 Input1 has no input signal

check input: CCU08 is the connected source

check CCU08 output: **broadcast controller SDN controller claim that CCU08 is routed to 7 destinations** but none of them receive any signal

root cause: wrong source IP – IGMPV3 SSM blocks multicast traffic

3RD PARTY STREAM ANALYZERS – PROBLEMS YOU COME ACROSS

- > network traffic or dedicated flows need to be analyzed and recorded
- > there is no central monitoring port like in the SDI world any more
- > IP flow analyzers are more complex to operate than traditional SDI waveform monitors
 - > *do I need to enter the multicast-address manually into my analyzer?*
 - > *where shall I connect my flow analyzer in a spine-leaf architecture?*
 - > *what do I actually measure? Ingress or egress traffic?*
 - > *which of my ST2110-x / ST2022-7 streams do I want to measure?*
 - > *how do I record traffic of a complete interface or a single media flow?*

Tektronix



BRIDGE TECHNOLOGIES™



PacketStorm[™]
Communications, Inc.

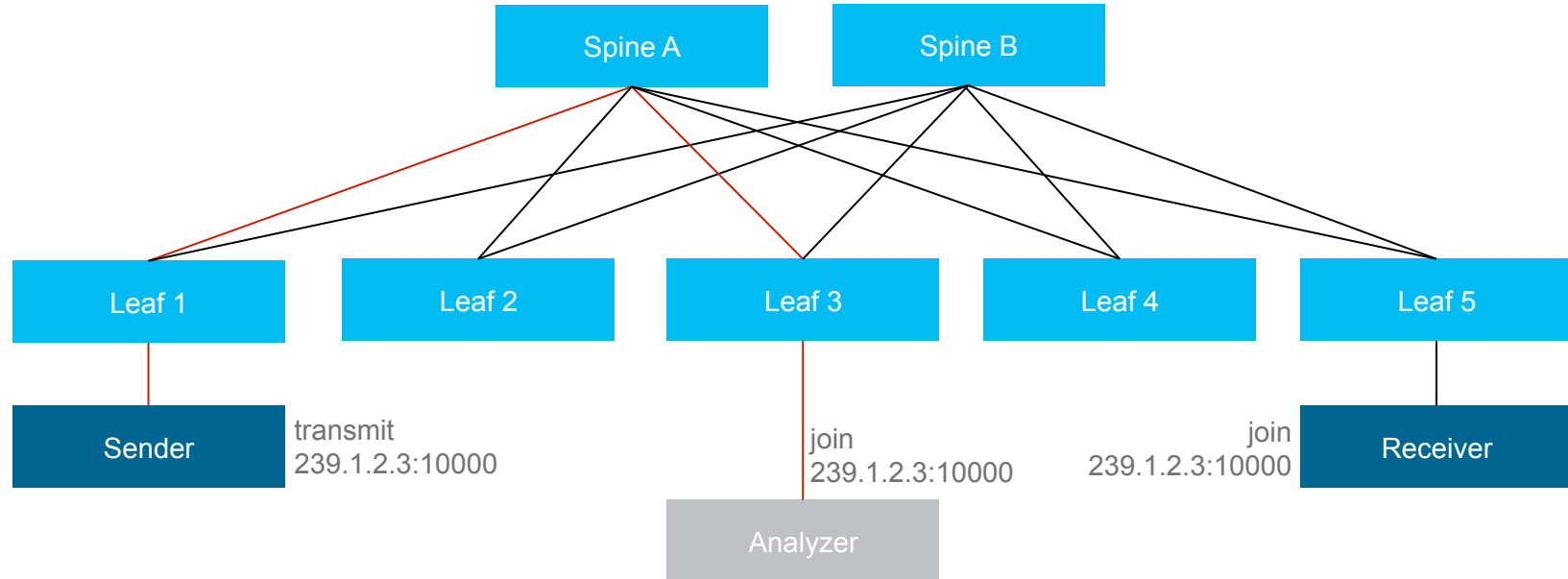


PHABRIX®



WHERE TO CONNECT MY STREAM ANALYZER?

- > remember: you measure traffic between sender and analyzer
- > *how to measure actual traffic which goes to the receiver?*



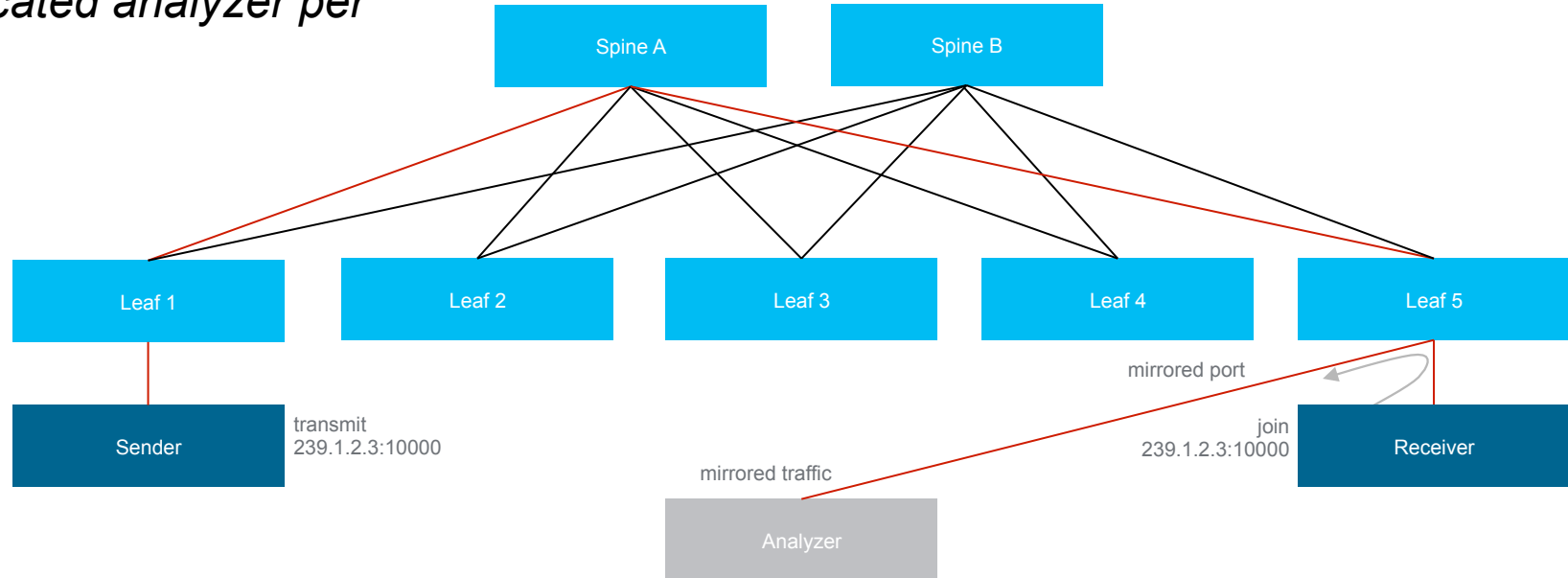
WHERE TO CONNECT MY STREAM ANALYZER?



> use port mirroring

> *needs to be configured via CLI*

> *do I need one dedicated analyzer per switch?*

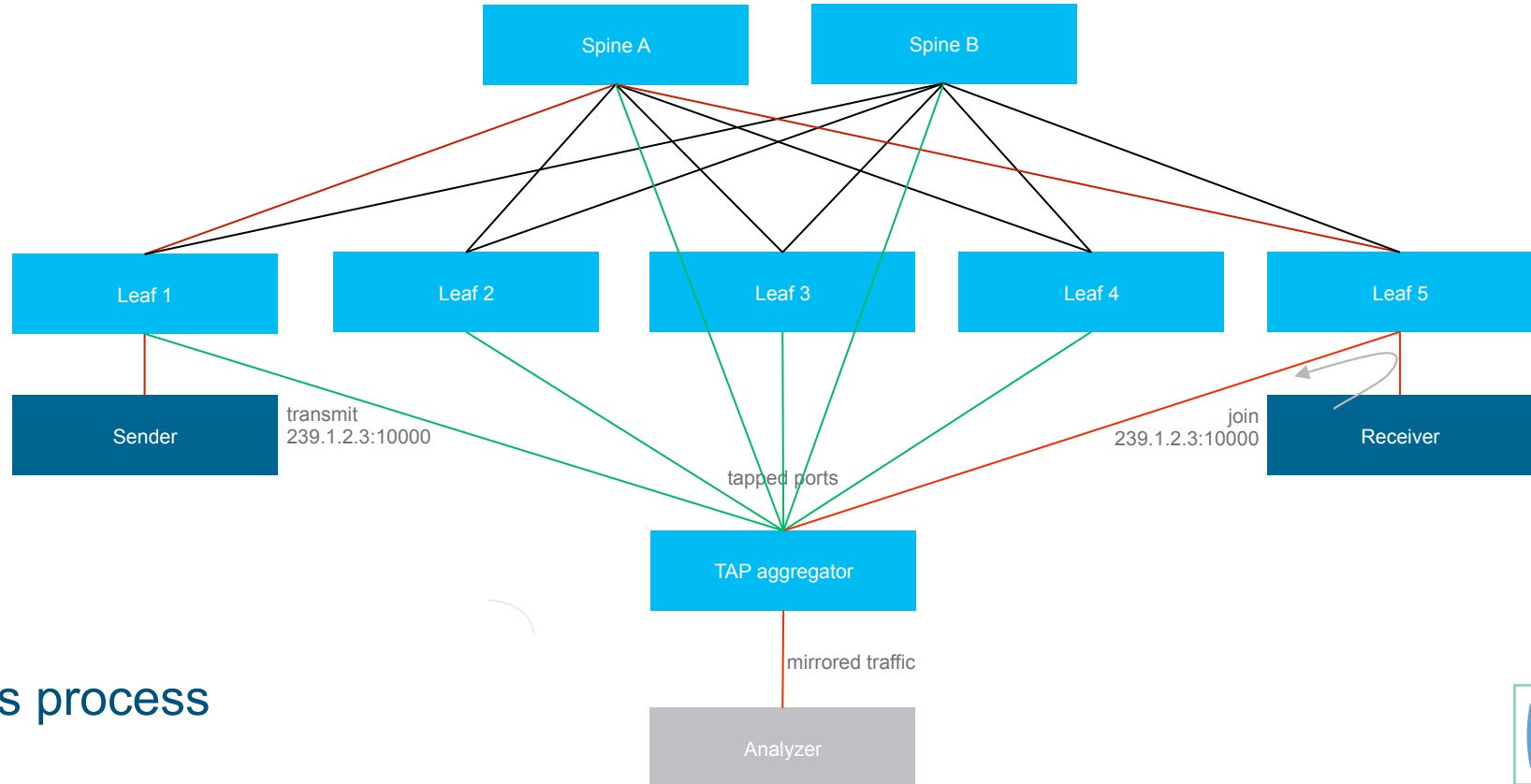


WHERE TO CONNECT MY STREAM ANALYZER?



> use TAP aggregators to centralize your monitoring

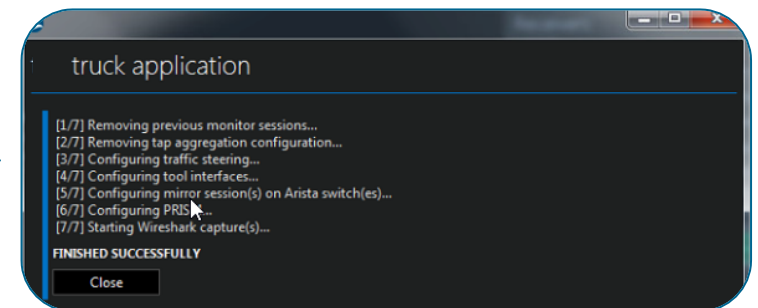
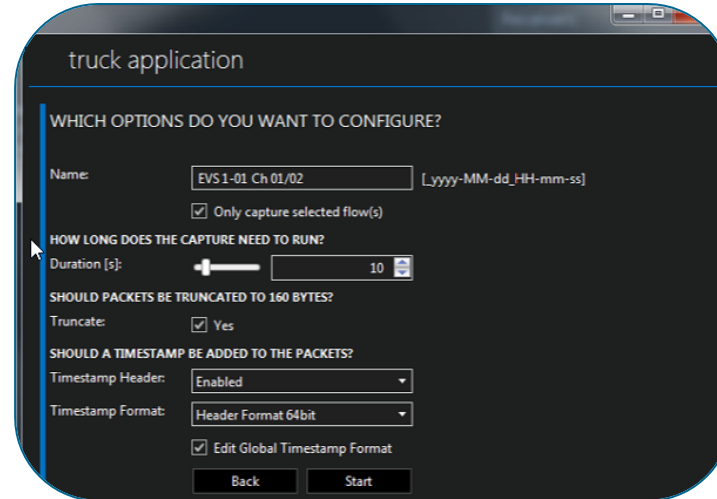
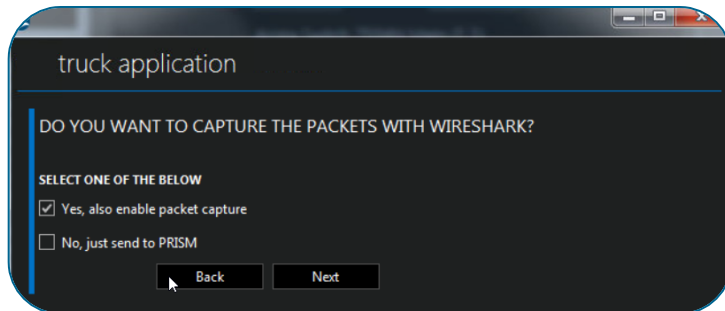
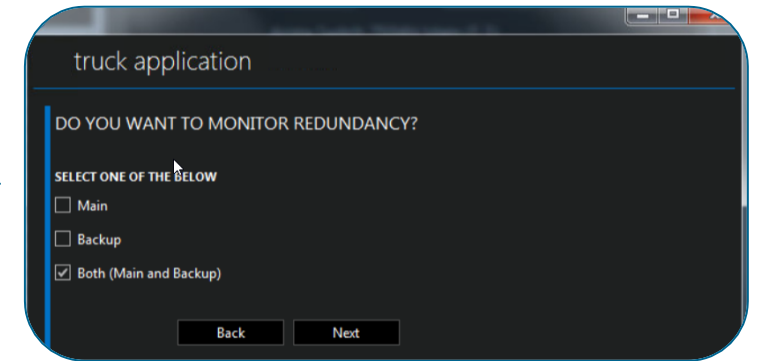
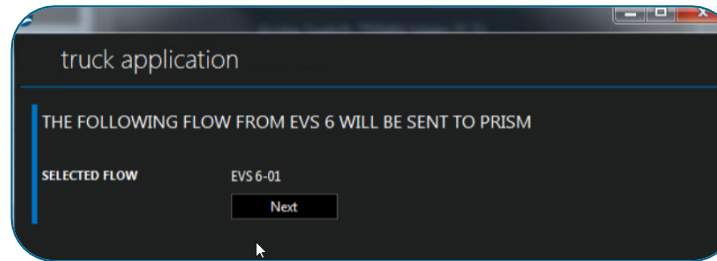
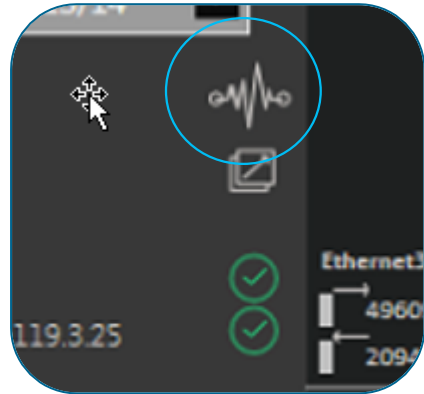
> *how do I configure all that?*



automate this process

EASY TO USE INTERACTIVE, CUSTOMIZABLE WIZARDS

embedded
within
DataMiner
Flow
Monitoring
Solution

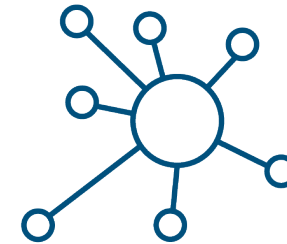


SUMMARY

MONITOR AND MANAGE
YOUR PTP INFRASTRUCTURE
WITH CARE



TRACK YOUR
UNCOMPRESSED MEDIA
FLOWS IN REAL-TIME





THANK YOU