



# Fukuoka University Public NTP Service Deployment Use Case

Information Technology Center, Fukuoka University, Japan

**Sho FUJIMURA**

fujimura@fukuoka-u.ac.jp

NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WEST CORPORATION

**Fuminori -Tany- Tanizaki**

fuminori.tanizaki@west.ntt.co.jp

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# Fukuoka University introduction

- Private university
  - 84<sup>th</sup> anniversary in May 2018
  - Connected to internet in 1993
- Location: Fukuoka City,  
Fukuoka Prefecture, JAPAN
  - The city we had APRICOT 2015
- 9 faculties  
(31 departments)
- 10 graduate courses  
(33 specialties)
- Approximately 21,000 students
- Attached facilities
  - Hospital: 3
  - High school: 2
  - Junior high school: 1



AS: 18148

Prefix: 133.100.0.0/16, 2405:be00::/32

# Objectives

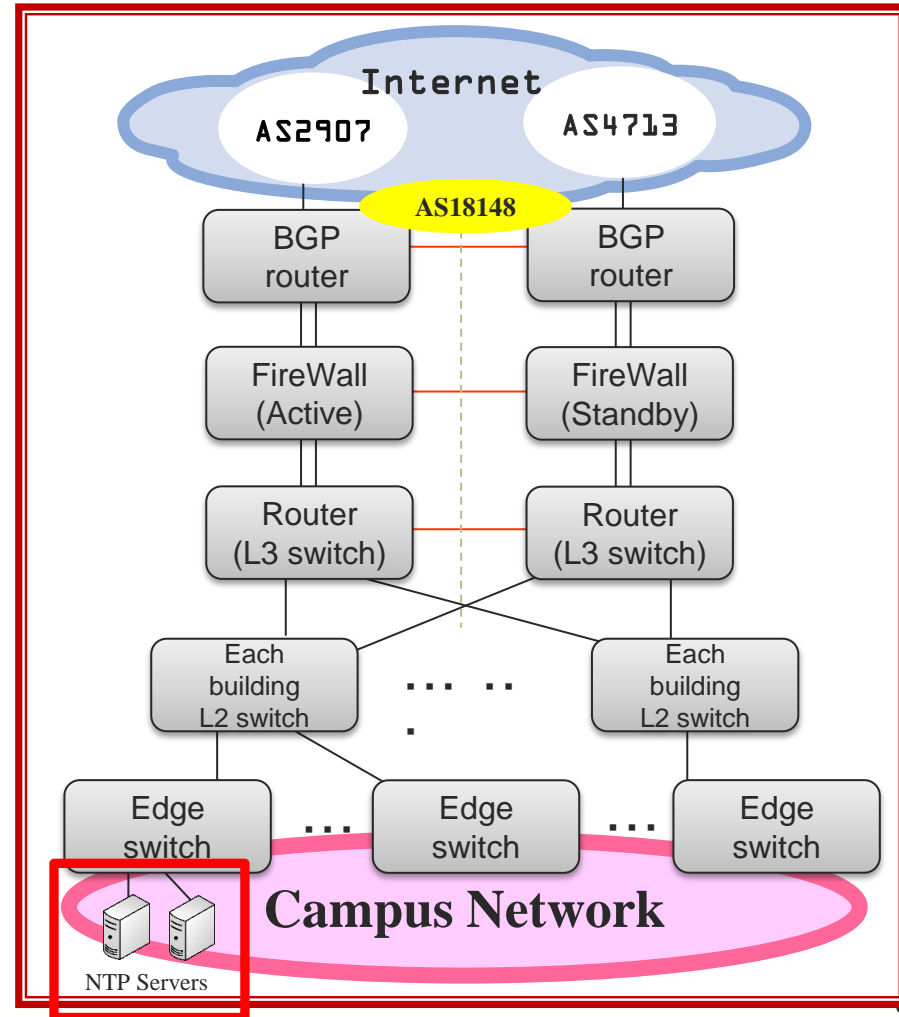
- Determine cause of NTP traffic and discuss firmware with broadband router developers
- Reduce NTP traffic

# Background

- Commenced a public NTP service in October 1993 at Fukuoka University
- First public NTP service using GPS in Japan
  - 133.100.9.2
  - 133.100.11.8
- Posted “Request of NTP traffic dispersion” to bulletin board named 2channel (Ni-channel: Japanese online forum) on January 20<sup>th</sup> 2005
  - Approximately 900 NTP requests per second
  - Bandwidth approximately 2Mbps

# Network configuration diagram

- Until August, 2015
- NTP servers were located in **laboratory**
  - Edge of campus network
  - Traffic increases momentarily every hour on the hour



※ AS18148 ... Fukuoka University

※ AS2907... Science Information NETwork (SINET) operated by National Institute of Informatics

※ AS4713 ... Open Computer Network(OCN) operated by NTT Communications Corporation

人をつくり、時代を拓く。

福岡大学

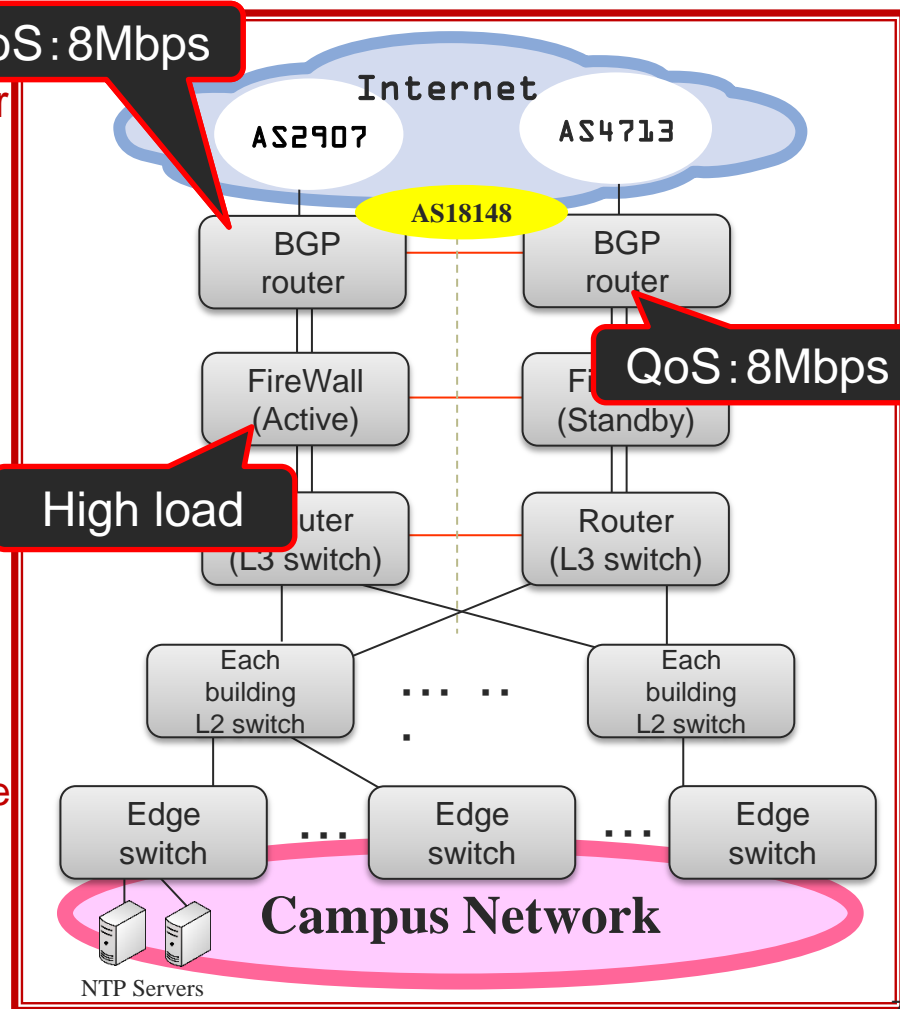
# Incident case

- 8Mbps rate-limiting for NTP was already configured at the BGP router connecting to AS4713
  - To address an issue of high CPU load on firewalls due to a huge number of NTP retry packets from clients while NTP servers were stopped for maintenance
  - No rate-limit at the BGP router connecting to AS2907
- Friday, February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2014
  - Third incident related to the NTP service happened (total 4 troubles)
- NTP traffic through AS2907 was increased, and caused high CPU load on firewalls
  - Introduced 8Mbps rate-limiting at the BGP router connecting to AS2907
  - Internet connectivity was restored even though it's a bit slower than usual

QoS: 8Mbps

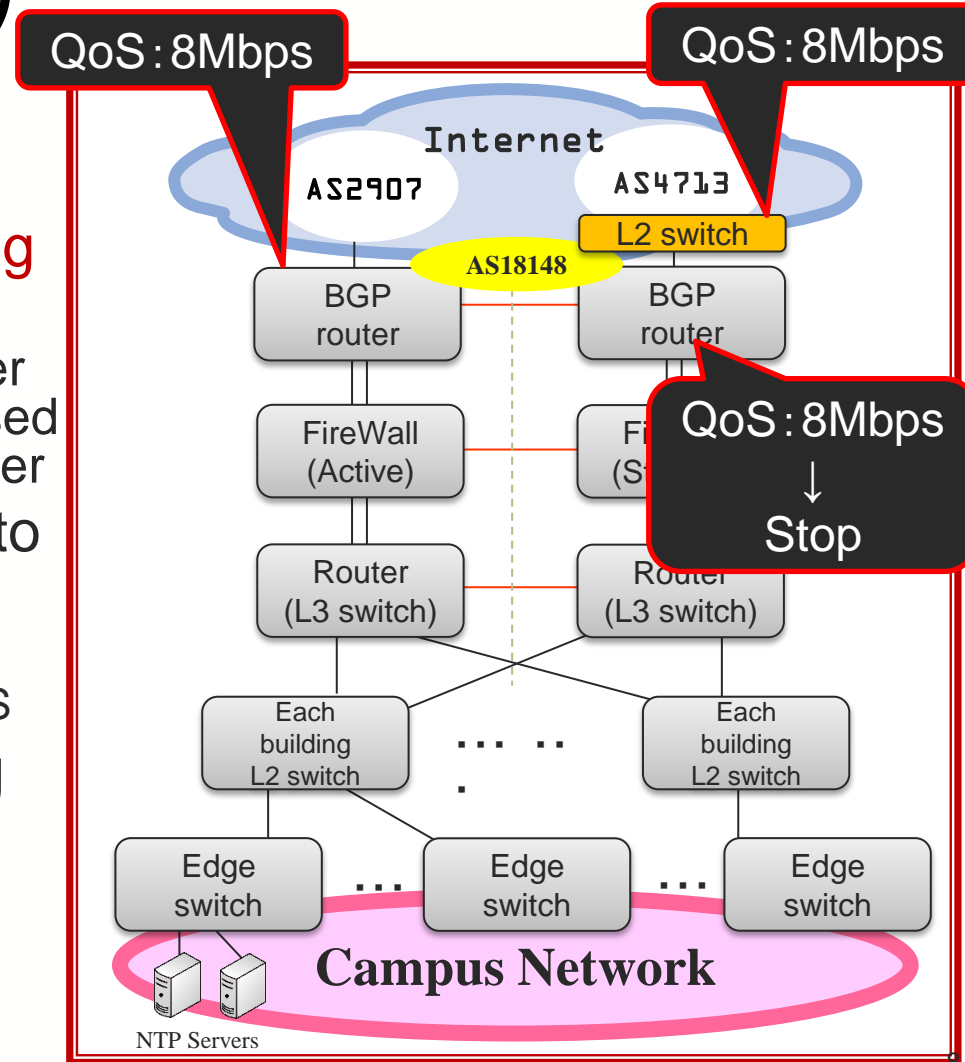
High load

QoS: 8Mbps



# Incident case (2)

- Saturday, February 15
  - the next day
- The BGP router connecting to AS4713 went down
  - QoS handling on the router was software-based, caused high CPU load on the router
- Installed a new L2 switch to perform hardware-based QoS
  - restored the router without QoS
- Set 8Mbps rate-limiting for NTP traffic on both links





# Traffic during network failure

- Traffic through AS2907 to AS18148 increased to approximately 135Mbps

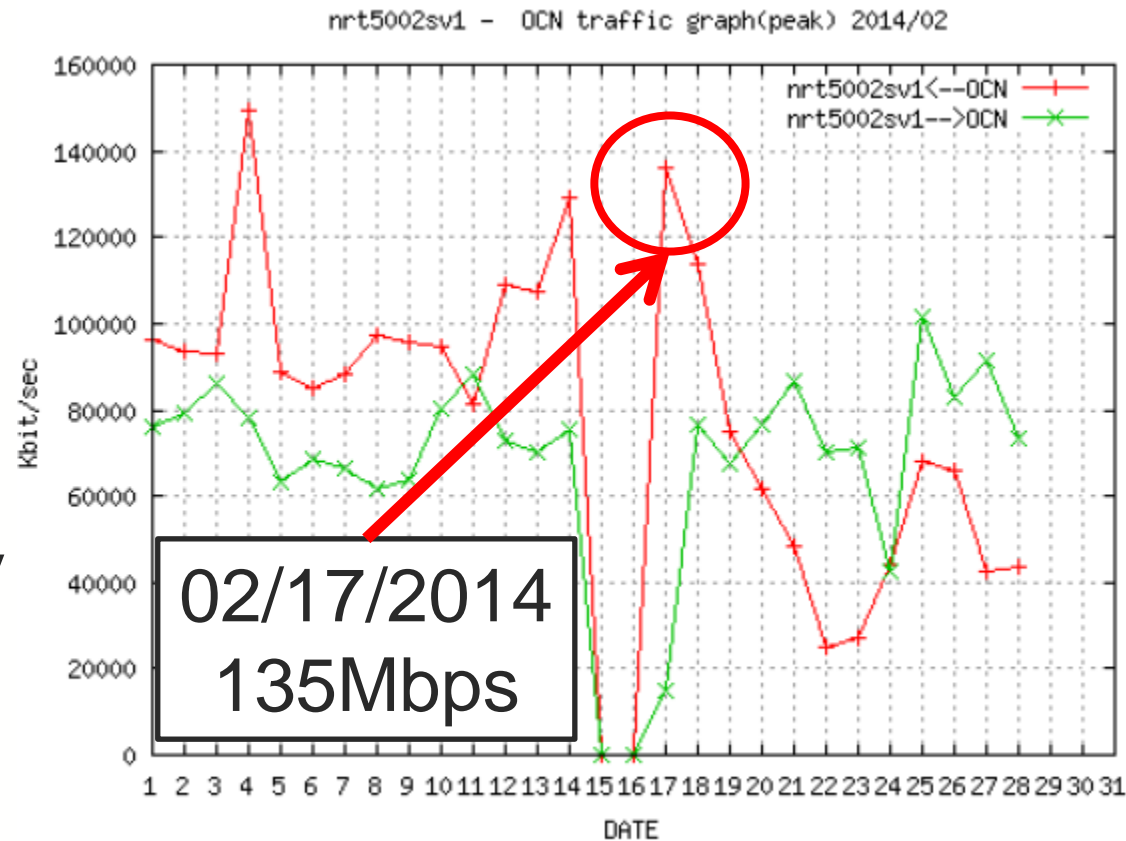


図 5.5 nrt5002sv1 GigabitEthernet0/2 (2014 年 2 月) (peak)

# Traffic during network failure

- Traffic through AS4713 to AS18148 increased to approximately **900Mbps**

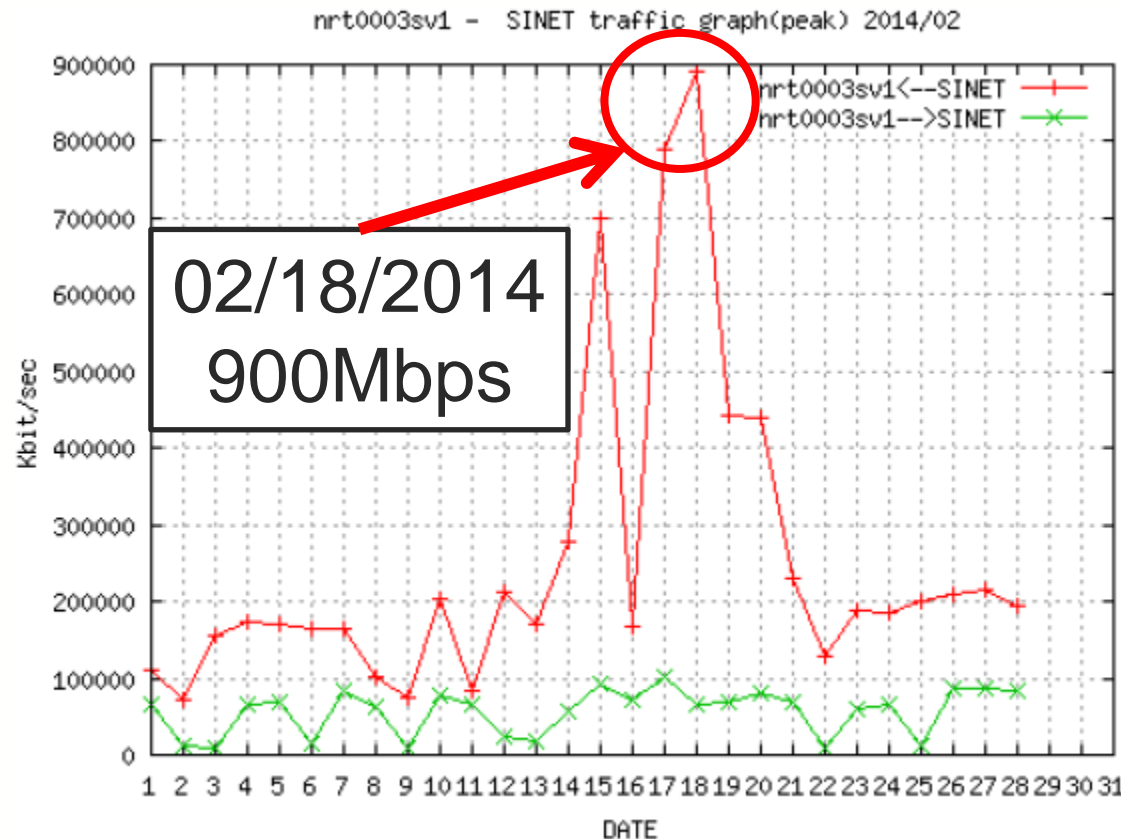


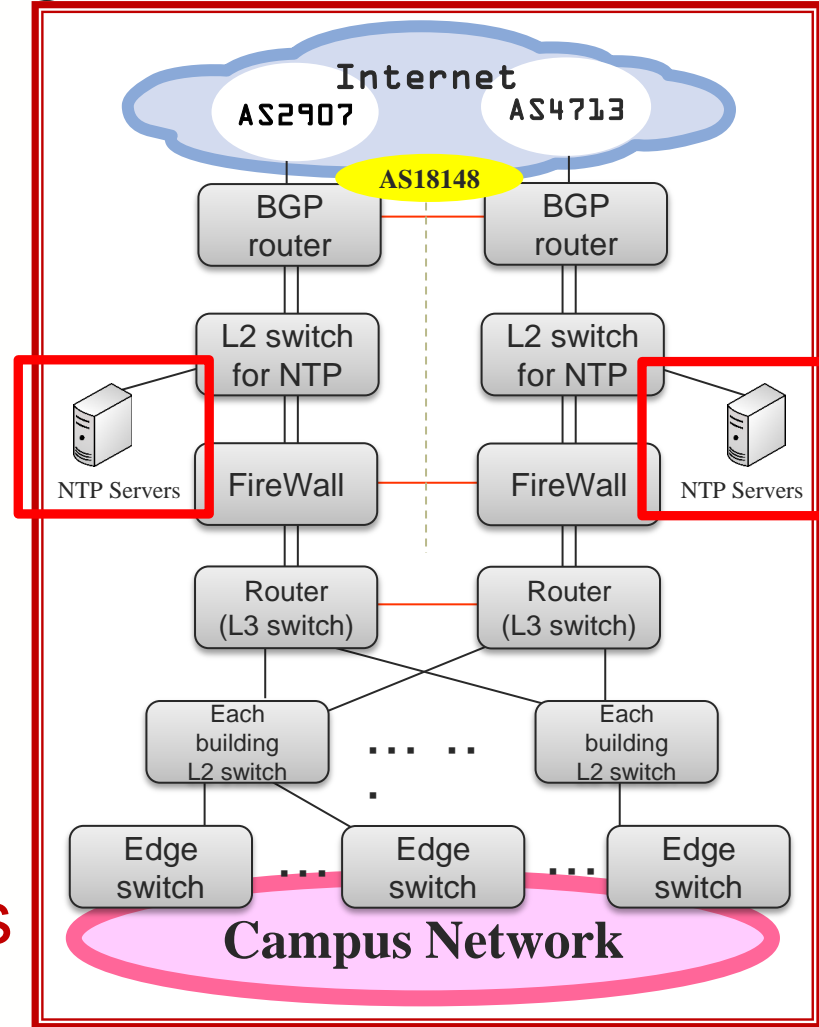
図 5.11 nrt0003sv1 TenGigabitEthernet1/4 (2014 年 2 月) (peak)

# Summary until August, 2015

- NTP service failures cause a huge amount of retry packets, and that causes firewall failures
  - Must continue to reply NTP packets
- 8Mbps bandwidth limit for NTP traffic on both links to upstreams
  - The average NTP traffic subsequently exceeded 8Mbps
    - At that time, we were unable to ascertain what the bandwidth would be
  - Drop NTP packets or change bandwidth limit level, when trouble occurs

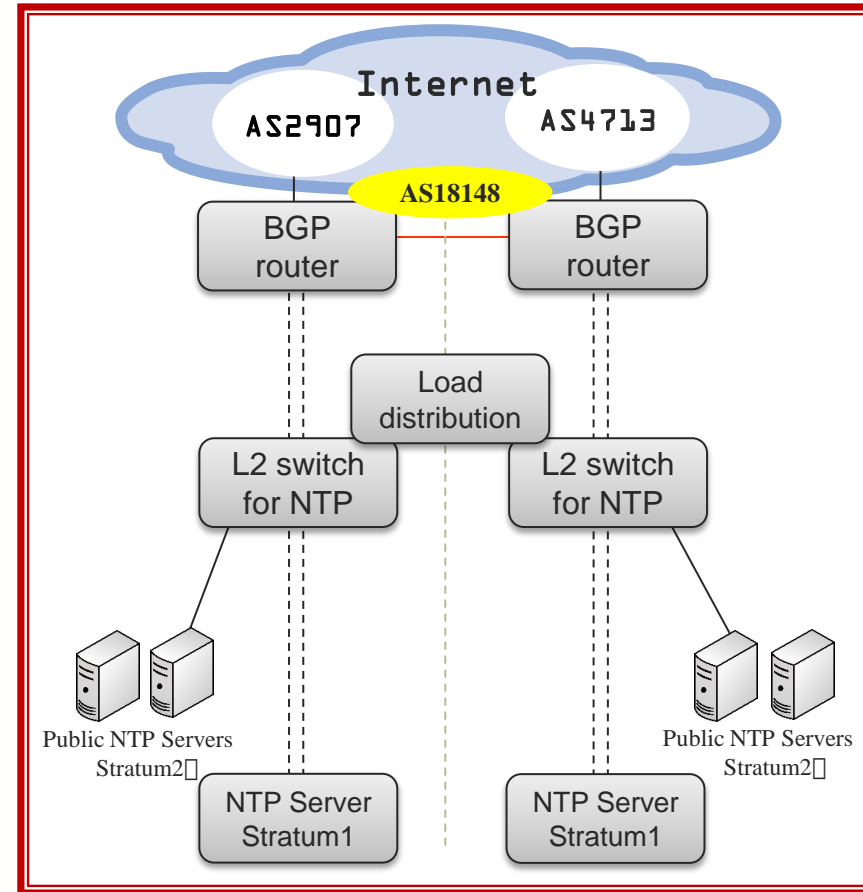
# Current network diagram

- Changed on September, 2015
- Operating NTP servers in **Information Technology Center**
  - To avoid high CPU load on firewalls, we moved NTP servers outside of the firewalls

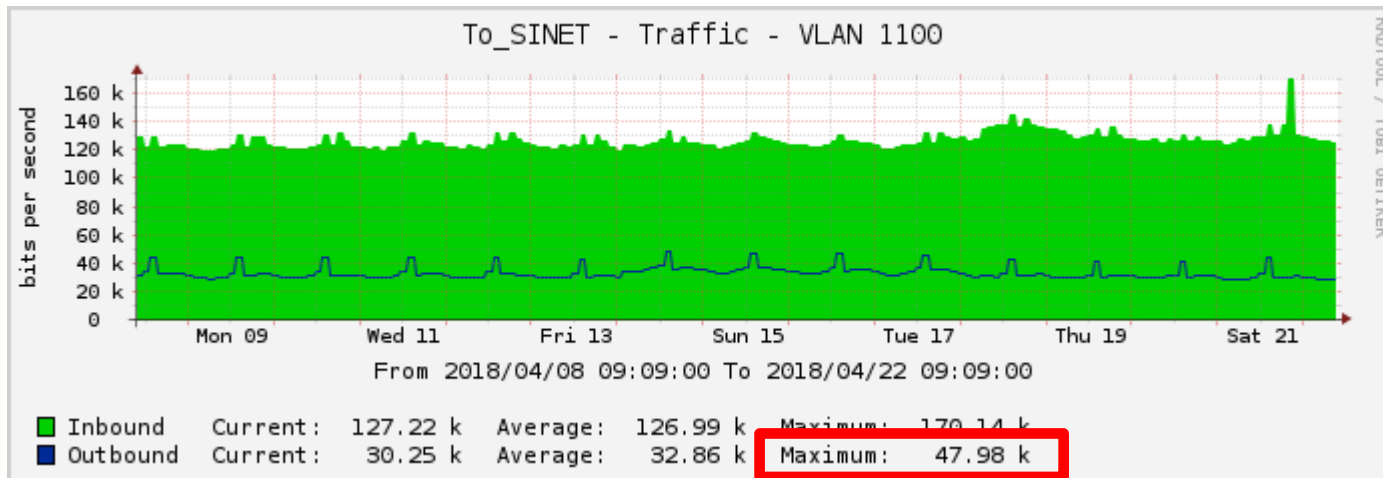
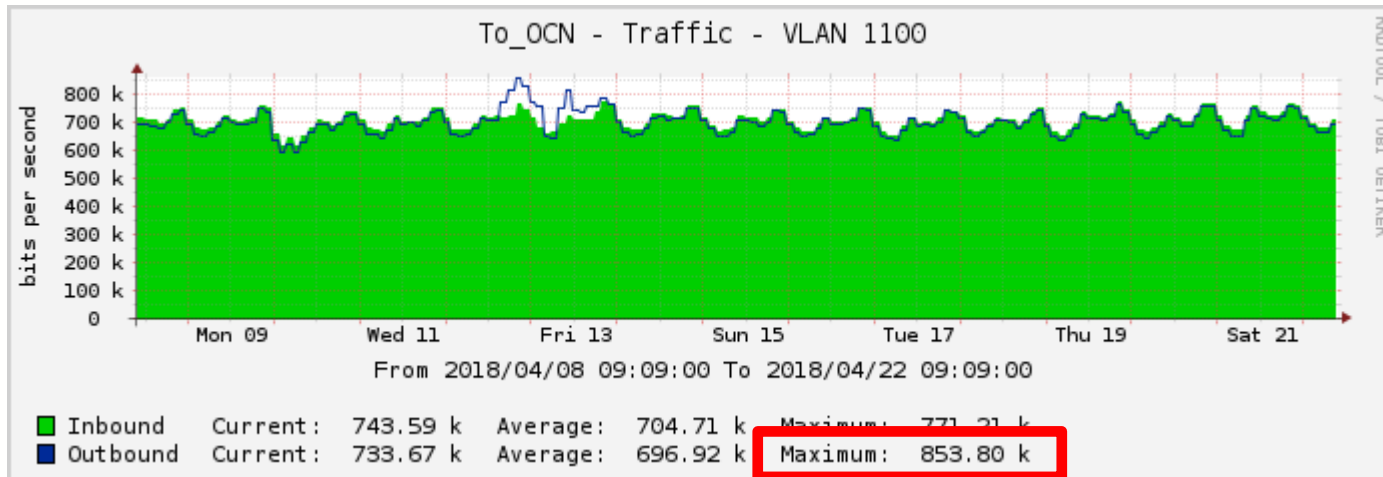


# NTP Network configuration diagram

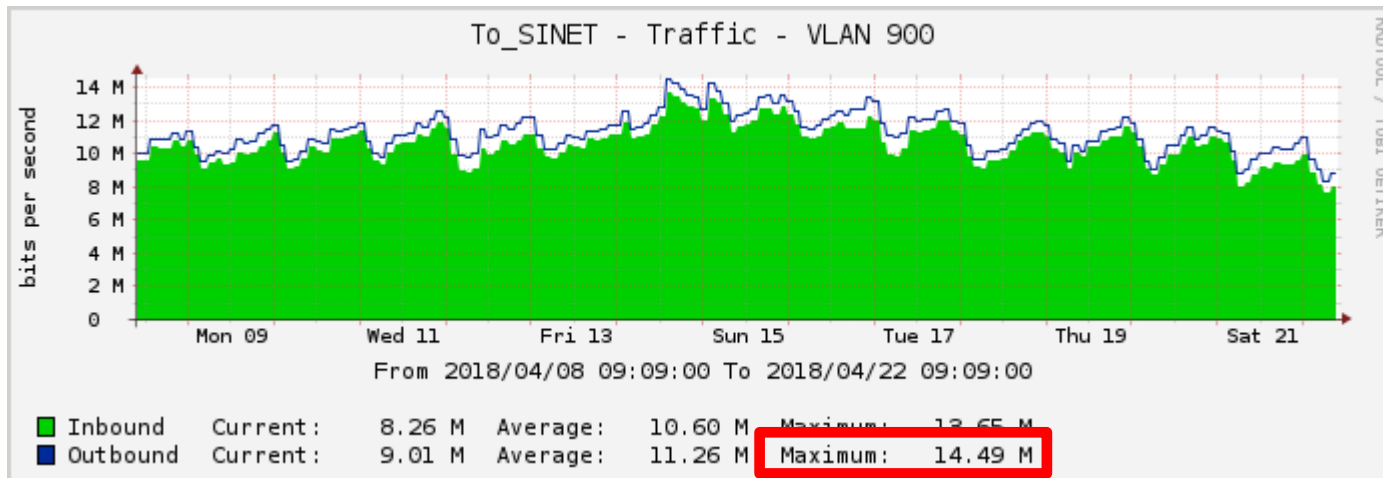
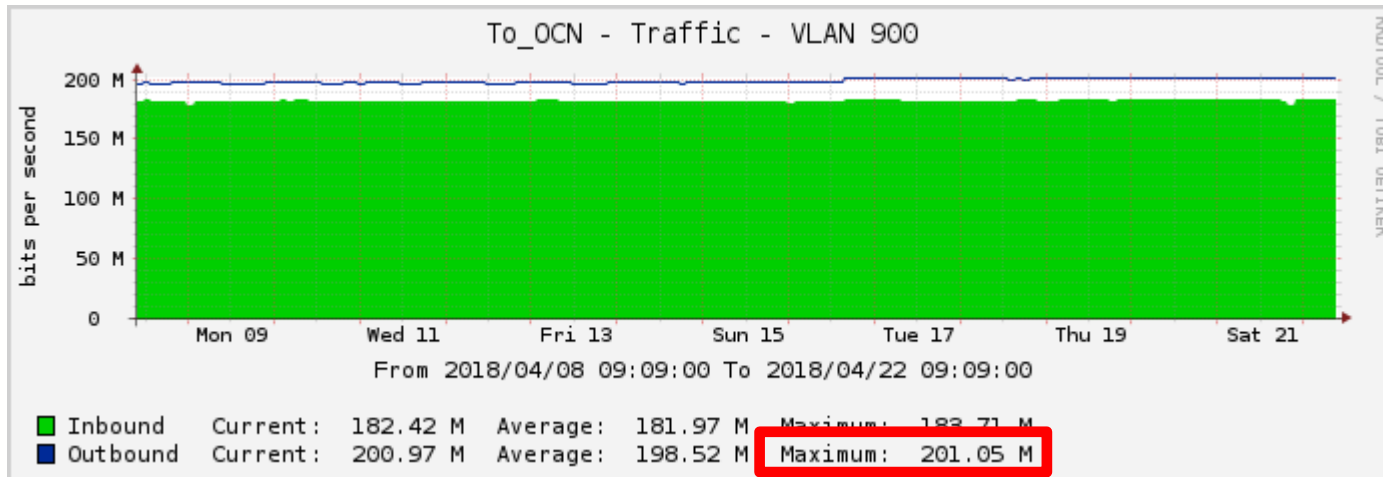
- **load distribution** by load balancers
- **Increased public NTP servers from 2 to 4** in consideration of load and redundancy
- **2 'stratum 1' servers**
  - These are not open to public, serving for clients in the campus only



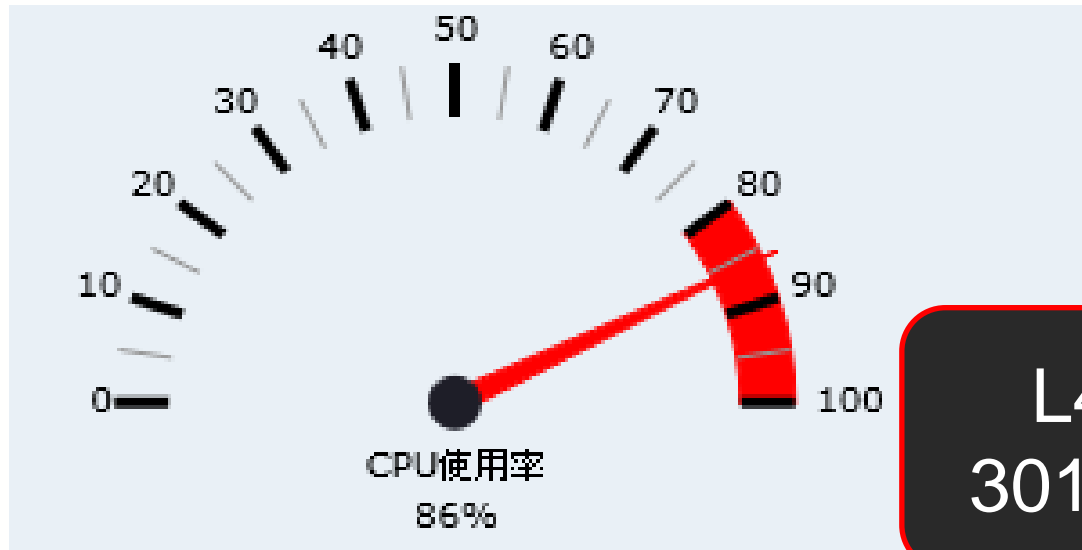
# 133.100.11.8 Traffic



# 133.100.9.2 Traffic



# Current traffic (Number of packets)



L4 Connections:  
301,936 Packet / s !!

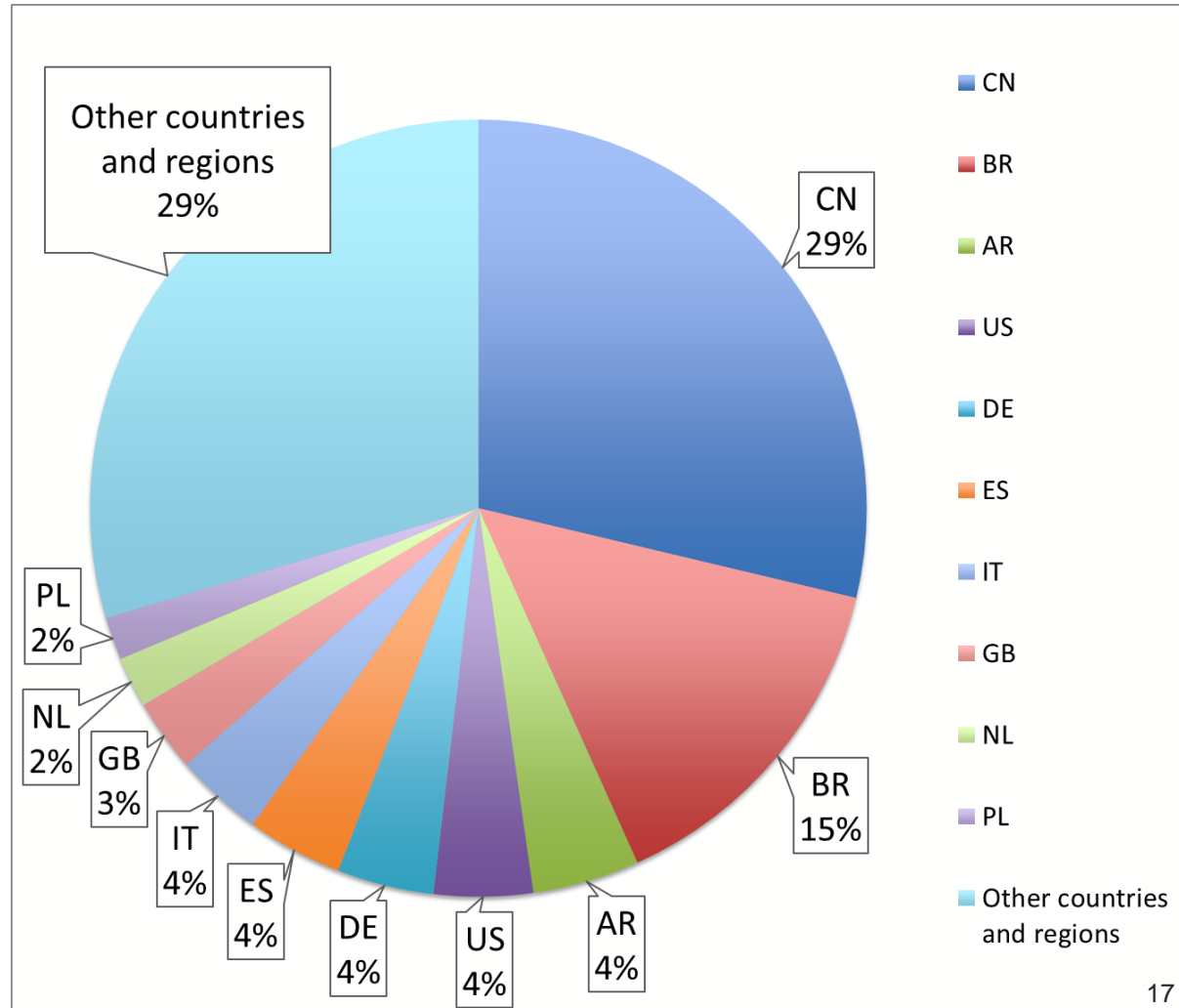
## パフォーマンス

全体のスループット Bits/sec:	361932212
L4 Conns/sec:	301936
L7 Conns/sec:	0
L7 Trans/sec:	0
SSL Conns/sec:	0
IP NAT Conns/sec:	0
全体の新規コネクション毎秒:	301936
現在の全コネクション数:	449906



# Analyze using ntopng and ElasticSearch

- Top 10 ranking of NTP request
- Capturing data from February 28<sup>th</sup> 2018 to March 27<sup>th</sup> 2018
- Vietnam ranked 19<sup>th</sup>



# Why is it so popular in the world?

- written in manual as setting example
  - Network devices such as L2, L3 switch
  - Multifunction device, etc.

## Example

Configure the system time mode as NTP, the time zone is UTC-12:00, the primary NTP server is 133.100.9.2 and the secondary NTP server is 139.78.100.163, the fetching-rate is 11 hours:

```
TL-SG3424(config)# system-time ntp UTC-12:00 133.100.9.2 139.79.100.163
```

```
11
```

# Why is it so popular? (2)

- It's embedded as default setting
- TL-WR740N(TP-LINK) is one of devices

93	77.444013	192.168.2.2	133.100.9.2	NTP	90	NTP Version 3, client
94	77.658785	133.100.9.2	192.168.2.2	NTP	90	NTP Version 3, server
95	88.761313	192.168.2.2	192.168.2.1	DNS	78	Standard query 0x04d2
96	88.762061	192.168.2.1	192.168.2.2	DNS	94	Standard query response

▶ Frame 93: 90 bytes on wire (720 bits), 90 bytes captured (720 bits) on interface 0  
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Tp-LinkT ae:ee:53 (30:b5:c2:ae:ee:53), Dst: MS-NLB-PhysServer-32\_05:4b:2d:72:64  
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.2.2, Dst: 133.100.9.2  
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 42336 (42336), Dst Port: 123 (123)  
 ▼ Network Time Protocol (NTP Version 3, client)  
 ▶ Flags: 0x1b, Leap Indicator: no warning, Version number: NTP Version 3, Mode: client  
 Peer Clock Stratum: unspecified or invalid (0)  
 Peer Polling Interval: 4 (16 sec)  
 Peer Clock Precision: 0.015625 sec  
 Root Delay: 1.0000 sec  
 Root Dispersion: 1.0000 sec  
 Reference ID: NULL  
 Reference Timestamp: Jan 1, 1970 00:00:00.000000000 UTC  
 Origin Timestamp: Jan 1, 1970 00:00:00.000000000 UTC  
 Receive Timestamp: Jan 1, 1970 00:00:00.000000000 UTC  
 Transmit Timestamp: Jan 1, 2014 00:01:16.005072000 UTC



# Why is it so popular? (3)

- was in source codes of OpenWRT (2005)
  - <https://github.com/openwrt/openwrt/blob/8304dfdacebbabb05cf8301c66c4002c543e8888/package/nvram/src/defaults.c>
- **‘Copyright 2004, Broadcom Corporation’**
- **It’s fixed now** ([0-3].openwrt.pool.ntp.org)
- Cannot connect to two other NTP servers
- Other vendors might reuse the code and there might be commercial products that are embedded ‘default NTP setting’

```
struct nvram_tuple router_defaults[] = {  
    /* OS parameters */  
    { "os_name", "", 0 },          /* OS name string */  
    { "os_version", EPI_VERSION_STR, 0 }, /* OS revision */  
    { "os_date", __DATE__, 0 },    /* OS date */  
  
    /* Miscellaneous parameters */  
    { "ntp_server", "192.5.41.40 192.5.41.41 133.100.9.2", 0 }, /* NTP server */  
    { "time_zone", "PST8PDT", 0 }, /* Time zone (GNU TZ format) */  
};
```

{ "ntp\_server", "192.5.41.40 192.5.41.41 133.100.9.2", 0 }

# Summary

- Statistics of our public NTP servers
  - Approximately 300,000 requests per second
  - Presently statistics shows gradual increase
- Origin of the NTP clients
  - Throughout the world
- Implications for the Fukuoka University network...
  - Further increasing is not desirable
- What happens if we stop the NTP service now...
  - Retry packets will naturally DoS to our network
  - At this moment, there is no way to terminate the service

# Request: Please do **not** use our NTP servers

- To firmware developers
  - Please confirm you do **not** have 133.100.9.2 nor 133.100.11.8 as default NTP servers
  - If you do, please change them
- To manual authors
  - Please do **not** list 133.100.9.2 and 133.100.11.8 as NTP servers
- If you have contacts of them
  - Please pass the above information
- We would like to take measures by determining the cause of NTP traffic
- So if you know particular product or site which uses our NTP servers, please introduce them to us

# Conclusion

- Determine cause of NTP traffic and discuss firmware with broadband router developers
- Reduce NTP traffic because of its concentrated nature
- Stop public NTP service to the world

We sincerely appreciate your cooperation.



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FUKUOKA UNIVERSITY

Thank you very much for your kind attention.