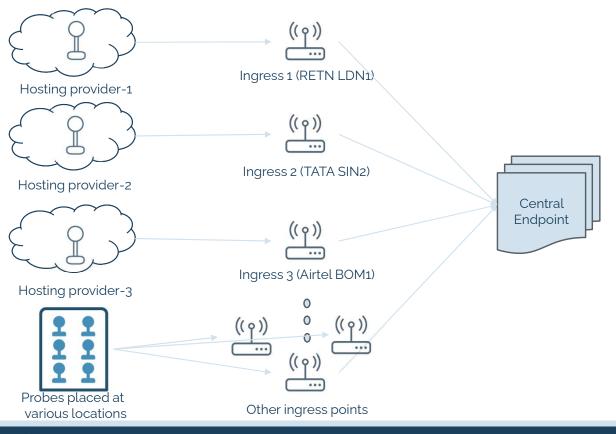


How ISPs monitor today?

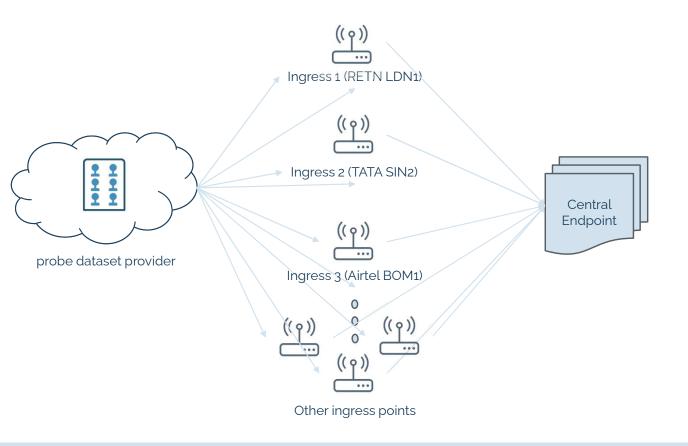
There are three solutions

Operator-managed external probes



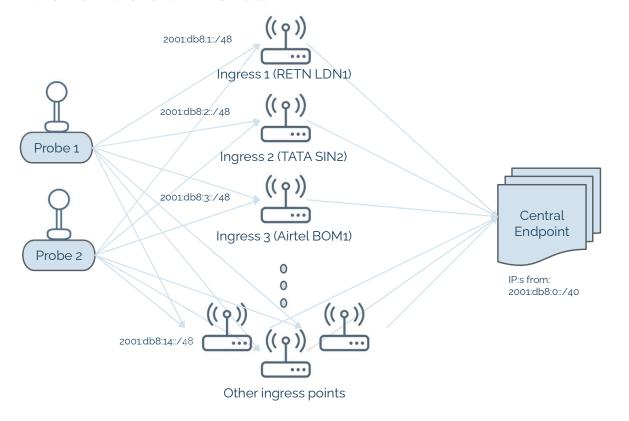
- Probes placed at external hosting locations
- Inbound path is probabilistic (BGP decision outside operator's control)
- Require many vantage points (~50) to establish coverage

Third-party probe dataset providers



- Subscription based access to large probe pools
- Global coverage from vendor's vantage network
- Still probabilistic for inbound transit paths
- Regional ISP coverage questionable

Deterministic path selection via BGP announcements to a test host



- Use 2 probes and announce a dedicated IPv6 /48 at each transit.
- Each /48 is announced only via one ingress, enabling deterministic path validation to a single test host.
- This setup allows broad,
 scalable ingress monitoring —
 with static per-transit routing.

Comparison of three solutions

Metric	Solution 1	Solution 2	Solution 3
Probe Location	External hosting (self-managed)	Vendor vantage network	2 on-premises probes
Path Control	Low / probabilistic inbound	Low / probabilistic inbound	High - deterministic via /48 per transit
Hardware Cost	Medium-High	None	Low
Ongoing Cost	VPS hosting + maintenance	Subscription fees	Minimal OPEX
Deployment Complexity	High	Low	Low
Coverage	Geographic spread improves odds	Vendor coverage improves odds	Full ingress coverage by design
Independence	High (you own probes)	Low (vendor dependency)	High



Limitations of probe only monitoring



High deployment & maintenance cost

Installing and managing probes at every ingress point increases hardware, provisioning, and troubleshooting workload.



Complex test orchestration

Synthetic tests must be manually configured per transit provider using static routing or BGP tweaks.



Doesn't scale efficiently

As transit links grow, testing complexity and monitoring overhead increase exponentially



Blind spots remain

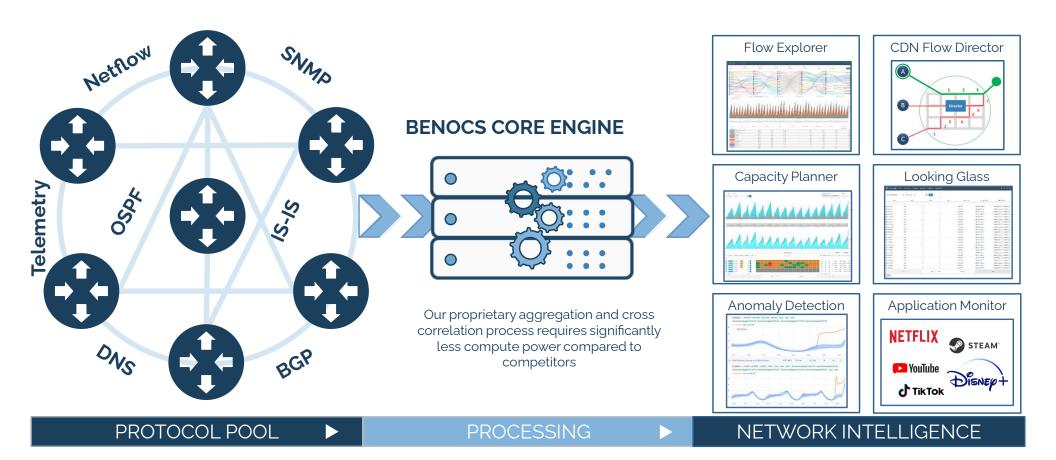
If routing policies shift or a transit isn't actively preferred, visibility through that ingress can disappear.



Inflexible to change

Adding/removing a provider means reconfiguring test logic often manually.

What BENOCS does:



How BENOCS correlates?

1

Probe metrics

• Performance data from strategic network points provides detailed metrics on latency, packet loss and jitter.

2

Flow records

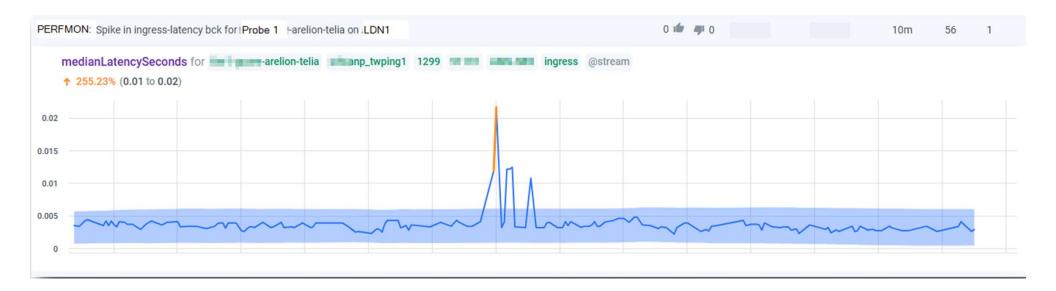
• Flow analytics capture network-wide traffic statistics revealing source, handover, ingress and egress regions, volume and application data

3

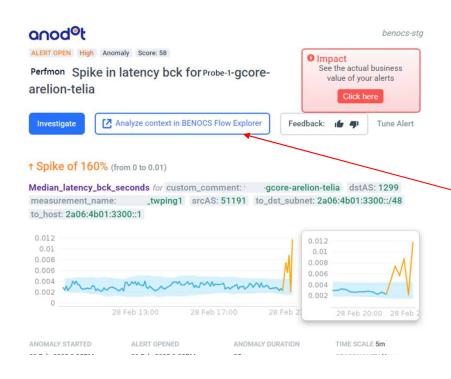
BENOCS Core

• Our core engine automatically links performance issues to specific traffic flows, providing complete context for every alert

Step 1: Anomaly in the probe data



Step 1: Alert triggered



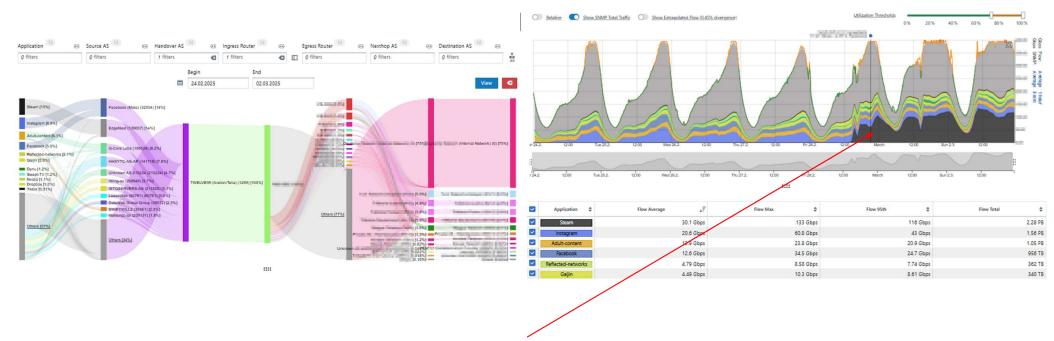
Peer and ingress router are known from the IPv6 prefix

- That gives us the key identifiers to correlate with flow data
- All traffic of the alerted ingress-point can be displayed to show full context

https://xyz.com/asflows?asFilters=%7B%22HND%22%3A%5B%22<mark>1299</mark>%22%5D%2C%22INRO

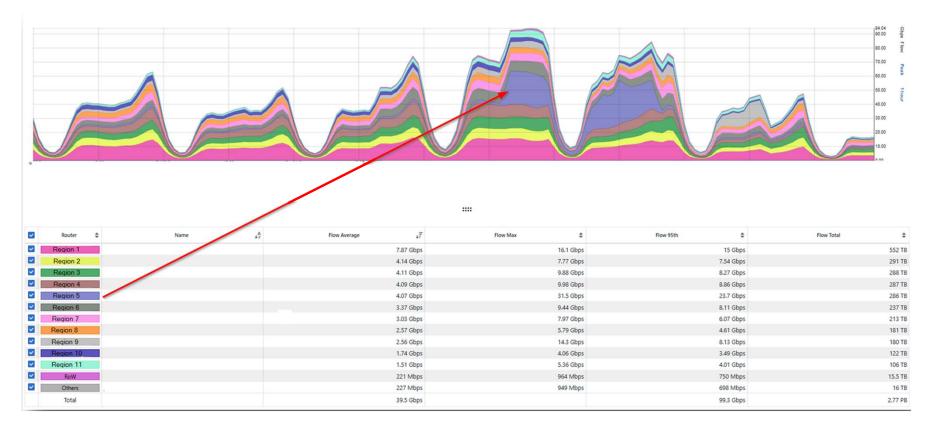
UTER%22%3A%5B%22 LDN1%22%5D%7D&customDimension=%22AS_APPLICATION%2CAS_S RC_INGRESS%2CAS_HND_INGRESS%2CROUTER_IN_INGRESS%2CROUTER_OUT_INGRESS%2 CAS_NXT_INGRESS%2CAS_DST_INGRESS%22&dateRange=LAST_7_DAYS&disaggregations=%7 B%7D&tagAggregations=%5B%7B%22dimension%22%3A%22ROUTER_OUT_INGRESS%22%2C%22 id%22%3A4%7D%5D&tags=%5B%5D&tsDimension=AS_APPLICATION

Step 2: Flow correlation



Traffic on the affected ingress point was jammed by Steam/Valve traffic

Step 3: Detailed investigation



Additional traffic on the affected ingress point was mainly targeted at region 5

Real-world impact: Steam traffic

Steam hit **40,270,997** concurrent users on Feb 28, 2025, due to the massive popularity of Black Myth: Wukong which triggered multi Tbps bursts at provider ingress points

1 Anomaly alert triggered

Performance degradation detected at key ingress points

Flow Correlation

BENOCS instantly identified the traffic pattern and source

Detailed Investigation

Valve's content distribution automatically pinpointed, and the affected region spotted

Resolution
Traffic rerouted within minutes instead of hours

Power couple = Flow + Probe data



Probe → fault detection

Reveals performance issues such as **Latency**, **Jitter** but misses broader traffic context

Flow → Full context & Scope

Shows traffic statistics such as volume, ingress and egress specific traffic and the applications

Combined→ full visibility

Delivers true end-to-end
visibility with both
performance precision and
traffic context

Recommendations for ISPs

1. Strengthen Network Capacity

- Upgrade backbone bandwidth and core hardware
- Distribute load across multiple PoPs/data centres

2. Improve Content Delivery

- Peer directly with major platforms or IXPs
- Host content locally via CDNs/caching partnerships
- Coordinate with providers to pre-load updates

3. Optimize Traffic Flow

- Prioritize gaming/streaming traffic during peaks
- Use real-time monitoring and analytics

4. Enhance End-User Experience

Offer setup guides for optimal connectivity



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