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The Anatomy of the Trickiest* Network Engineering Interview Question

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• Once upon a time in Austin, TX

- Different world
- No masks
- No WFH





- "Different" topic
- Focus shift
 - Departure from famous questions
 - Human beings
- But also...





- What lingered was the FEEDBACK
 - Still after ~2 years
 - Sharing stories and memories
 - Shocking...moving
 - Sometimes funny too!

But the outcome matters

Stories of improvements



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- You requested:
 - "Share more examples..."
 - A NANOG talk on the top 10 questions?
 - A NANOG tutorial on the top 10 scenarios?
 - Not so practical but still there are ways...





So that...

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• The initial ideas:

- The broken process
- Cognitive bias
- Training gaps maybe?
 - Expectations vs reality



Or a better idea...

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• Let's analyze the anatomy of an example scenario



Or a better idea...

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- Let's analyze the anatomy of an example scenario
 - Demonstrate the overall structure
 - 30 minutes discussion to spark more thoughts
 - Show what happens vs what is expected
 - Evaluate why it could lead to <u>biased interviewing</u>
 - Provide suggestions



What makes an interview question tricky?

- Technical depth Obviously.
 - Beyond memorizing
 - The usual suspects; BGP attributes, RR vs Confed, OSPF LSA/Area types etc.
 - Problem solving skills
 - Thought process
 - Takes some structuring
 - Sloppy vs structured answers



What makes an interview question tricky?

- Multi-dimensional questions
 - The horizontal space (the breadth)
 - Candidate: I can see these components in the scenario
 - The vertical space (the depth)
 - Candidate: These are the parts and pieces I can see in each component
 - But wait a second...
 - How many "components" are out there?
 - How much details do I need to know about each "component"?



What makes an interview question tricky?

- Example: Travel from Los Angeles to Las Vegas
 - Road trip? Flight? Train? Bike maybe?
 - Road trip
 - Rent a car
 - Rental companies?
 - Best prices?
 - Availability?
 - Insurance?
 - Need one? What are the changes?
 - Which one?
 - Self or their offer?

• What if someone decides to walk?! You lose point.

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What makes a tricky interview question unfair?

- When it turns into biased interviewing
 - Guess what I am thinking of? Or Alice in Wonderland.
- Example: BGP Route Reflectors vs Confederations
 - Not that...
 - Not that...
 - Not that one either...



So, what is the trickiest question?

- It is multi-dimensional
- Easily ends up in Alice in Wonderland
 - "Why, sometimes I've believed as many as six impossible things before breakfast." ...
- But you all have seen it before...



 When you enter <u>www.nanog.org</u> in your browser and hit enter?

• Interviewer's tip: Show your most innocent face...



- No two engineers would agree on the dimensions
- We asked 26 seasoned interviewers
 - All with over 20 years of experience
 - Everyone answered from their perspective
 - Only 2 people asked for detailed clarification



Some of the Vertical Dimensions

- Layer 1
- Layer 2
- Routing (interior vs exterior)
- DNS (Name resolution)
- Systems engineering (OS internals)
- Security (Firewalls, ACLs, IPSs...)
- Hardware
- And potentially many more...



• Sample tree; Horizontal view: Layer 1

- How the packet travels after it's born
 - Copper
 - Fiber
 - Transceivers
 - Subsea
 - Wireless (4G, 5G, WiFi)



• Sample tree; Horizontal view: Layer 2

- ARP
- MAC address
 - Why is it needed?
 - How the packet is structured?
- VLANs
 - Same?
- Proxy ARP?
- At each hop?



- Layer 2 But hold on...
 - The candidate didn't cover Layer 2 along the path
 - MAC tables?
 - Caching?
 - What happens at each hop?



• Sample tree; Horizontal view: Routing 1/4

- Where is the client located?
- How is the local routing set up?
- Interior first?
 - Static?
 - Default gateway



• Routing-But hold on...

- The candidate assumed it was a Linux/Windows client with a default gateway, I meant a router...
- My router had a specific route
- Never asked about the topology
 - Hub and spoke?



- Sample tree; Horizontal view: Routing 2/4
 - Interior routing inside an enterprise campus
 - OSPF, ISIS, EIGRP, RIP...
 - How is nanog.org (104.20.199.50) reached?
 - Default route
 - What if we leaked in the 104.20 network? Just for TE or fun.



- Routing-But hold on...
 - The candidate assumed the routes were present and reachable
 - Convergence in progress
 - Encapsulation? Any tunnels? VPN? VXLAN?



• Sample tree; Horizontal view: Routing 3/4

- Exterior routing
 - TCP 179
 - eBGP vs iBGP
 - 2B vs 4B ASN
 - Stub AS
 - How many circuits/paths?
 - Path selection? Outbound BGP decision tree?
 - How many ASs to traverse through until NANOG is reached?
 - Inbound BGP decision tree



• Routing-But hold on...

- The candidate assumed the entire Internet path was native BGP
 - My carrier has an MPLS backbone
 - I use MPLS VPN (L2/3)
 - I am sure the candidate didn't know the difference
 - Possibility of Route Reflectors and Confederations
 - Mergers
 - How RRs REALLY work?
 - Has changed from one RFC to another

Buffers and all other optimizations

- Hierarchical RRs
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- Sample tree; Horizontal view: Routing 4/4
 - Other nuances
 - Equal Cost Multi Path (ECMP)
 - Hashing algorithms
 - Route export/import (distributions) at the borders
 - Hardware vs Software processing/switching



• Sample tree; DNS

- Probably that's how the whole scenario was born
- Many steps are very much OS dependent but still...
 - DNS has a hierarchical model
 - Go to configured DNS server (e.g. Corporate servers)
 - Forwarder only?
 - Does it know?
 - If not hit the hierarchy and find out!



- Sample tree; DNS root servers "." for www.nanog.org.
 - Top Level Domains (.ORG)
 - All the way down to the public DNS hosting for <u>www.nanog.org</u>



- DNS-But hold on...
 - The candidate assumed there were only 13 root DNS servers
 - No mention of DNSSEC and lose track while talking about the keys
 - No mention of Global Service Load Balancing (GSLB)
 - Local files (hosts, nope not Imhosts...)
- The candidate never talked about the local cache!
- The candidate kept referring to DNS with Port UDP 53...



• The other possible verticals

- Systems Engineering
 - Nscd
 - Different files such as /etc/resolv.conf, /etc/nsswitch.conf, /etc/host.conf etc.
 - Linux System calls
 - Hypervisor? Container?
- Security Engineering
 - Stateful/stateless along the way
 - L7 inspection



Lessons Learned

- Multi-dimensional questions are great but...
 - So easy to be unfair
- Clear questions? What are you testing?
- Guidance without penalties
 - To put "the interview" back on track
- Avoid the "<u>Guess what I am thinking of</u>?" model





Thank you

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