## The Latency Spin Bit draft-trammell-quic-spin-01

Brian Trammell, ETH

MAMI Plenary Cambridge, 30 January 2018



measurement

architecture

experimentation



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 688421. The opinions expressed and arguments employed reflect only the authors' view. The European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of that information..

Supported by the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation under contract number 15.0268. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of the Swiss Government.

# A.

#### **Introducing the Spin Bit**

- Goal of QUIC: encrypt all the bits.
  - The path will see anything not encrypted.
  - The path will change anything not integrity protected.
- Goal of MAMI: explicit middlebox cooperation
  - Per [1], design signals expressly for path consumption
- Spin bit: add passive RTT to QUIC for one bit per packet





#### What is it?

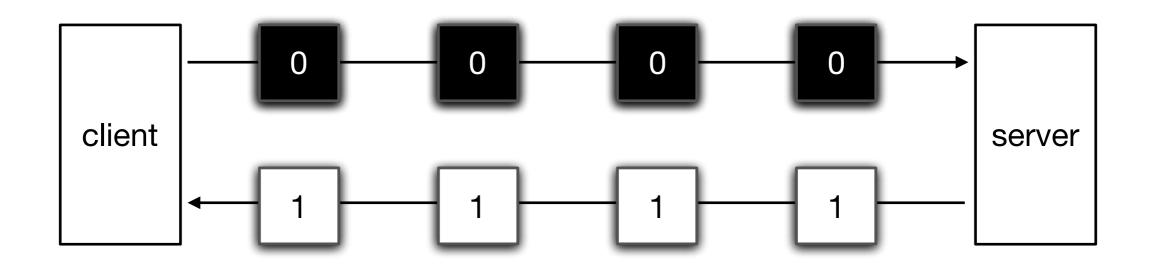
- Proposal: take one bit from QUIC short header type field and make it spin
- Server sets last spin it saw on each packet it sends
- Client sets ~(last spin it saw) on each packet it sends
- Creates a square-wave with







#### How does it work?

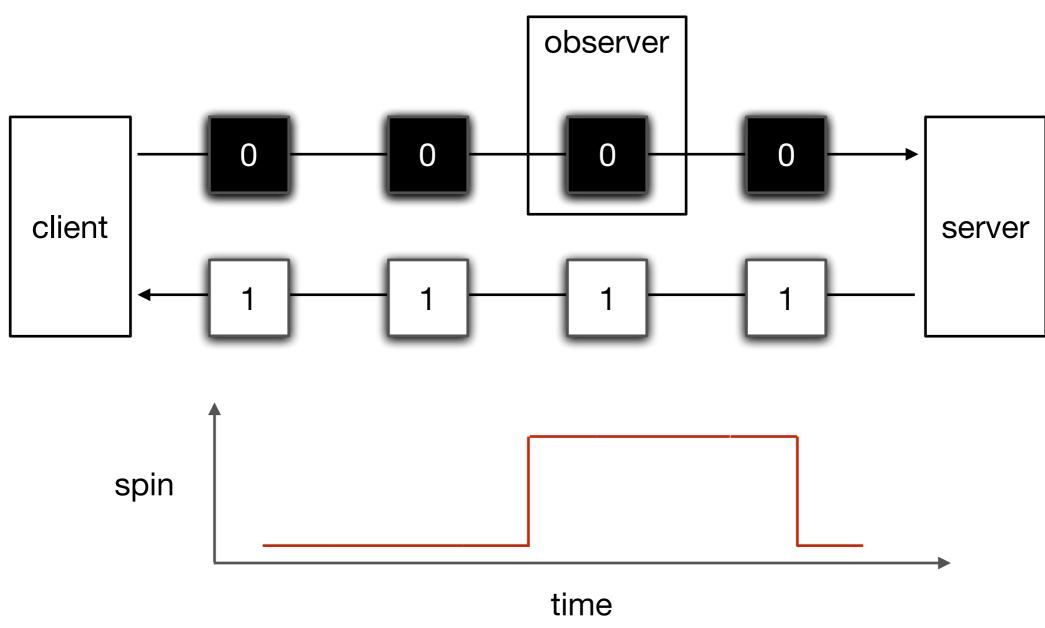






### Unidirectional one-point measurement



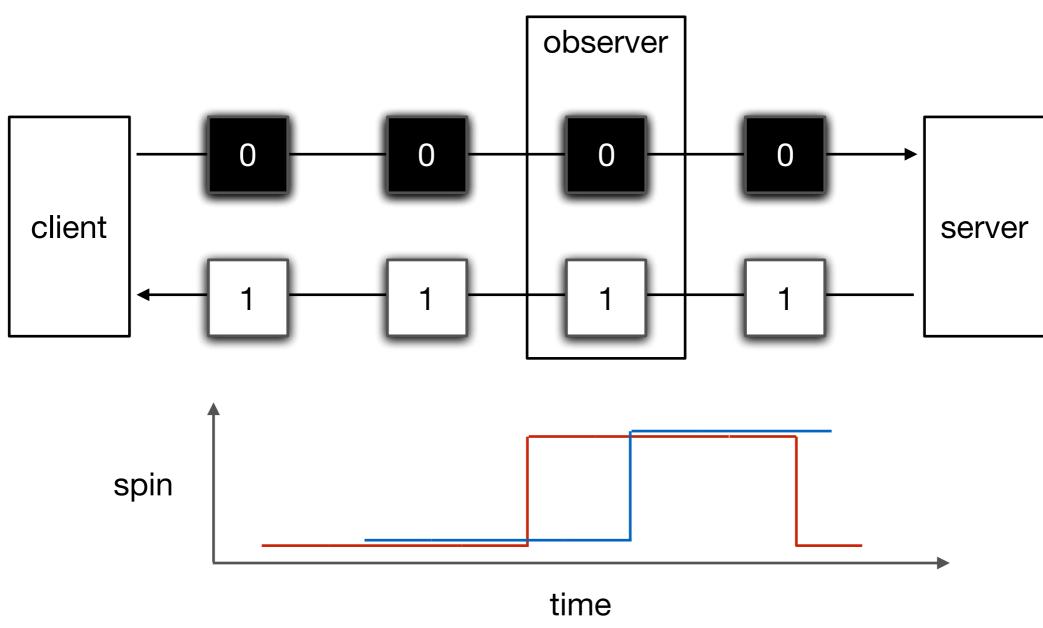






## Bidirectional one-point measurement





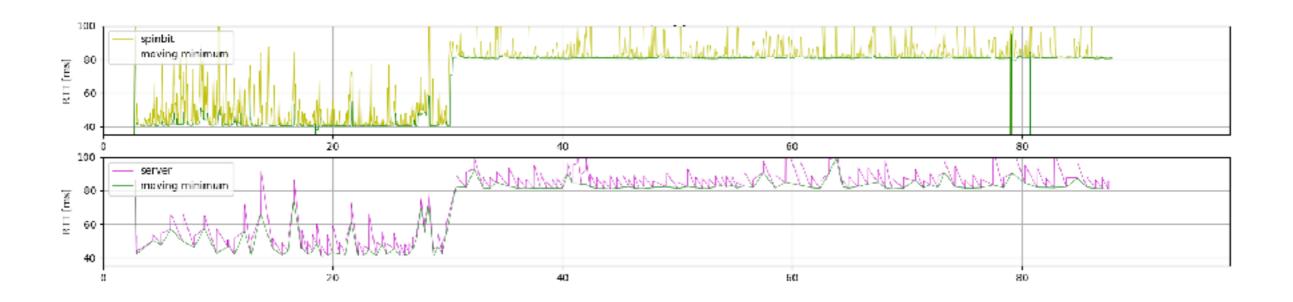




#### Does it work?



- Piet De Vaere (ETH student) has implemented the spin bit in minq (a minimal QUIC implementation in Golang)
- Spin signal gives high-resolution information to obervers about the RTT series the endpoints experience.



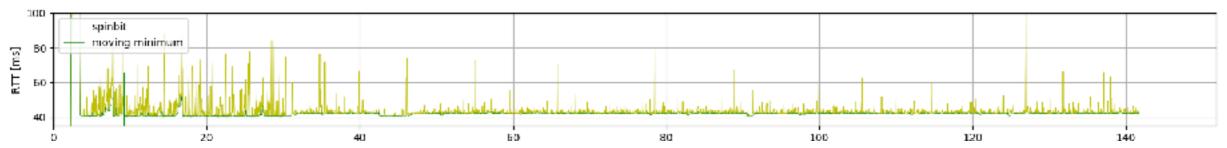




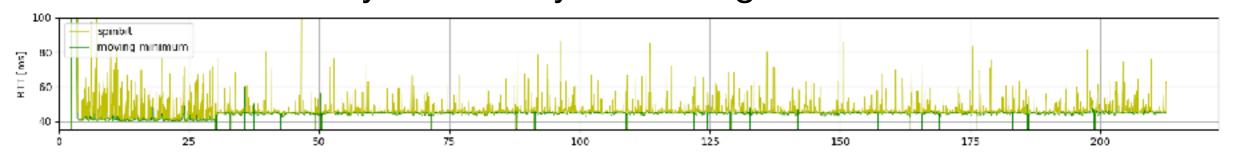
#### Coping with Loss and Reordering



Signal survives heavy loss with slight RTT overestimation:



Some loss of fidelity with heavy reordering:



- Packet numbers can be used to detect loss/reordering at endpoints
- Packet numbers can be used to detect loss/reordering on the path when they increment monotonically in the wire image

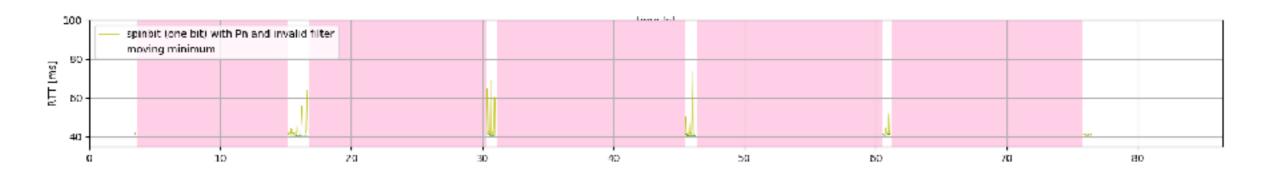




#### Coping with bursty traffic



- Addition of a spin valid bit can reject bad samples when endpoint delay would cause vast overestimation of RTT
  - Set when a spin edge contains a value less than k μs old (static experimentation with k=1000)



 Current work on valid bit vs. "don't worry" (i.e., "this flow is not network-limited") bit.





#### **Developments in the QUIC WG**



- Following discussion in Singapore, chairs asked for an Enhanced Justification process.
- → draft-trammell-quic-spin-01
- pull requests on -transport (<u>1046</u>) and -manageability (<u>24</u>)
- Transport Measurement (i.e., spin bit) table at IETF 101 London hackathon
  - ETH will bring minq, fd.io-based measurement
  - other stuff to do in the project?









- Packet number encyption (for AEAD, delinking oblivious migration) is back on the table, PR to follow.
  - This would imply we need to add a "subsequence" number to the short header for loss/reordering protection for the spin bit ... more Enhanced Justification?

