

A Vision for Explicit Path-Cooperative Transport

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measurement and architecture for a middleboxed internet

measurement

architecture

experimentation



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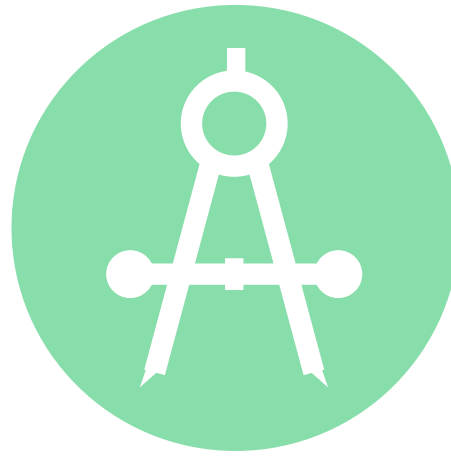
The MAMI Project

Measurement and Architecture for a Middleboxed Internet



measurement

of deployed middleboxes



architecture

for middlebox cooperation



experimentation

of use case applicability
and deployability

- Strong interaction with relevant standards organizations for impact on deployment
- FIRE testbed (MONROE) support for measurement as well as experimentation, especially on mobile broadband access networks
- Learn more at <http://mami-project.eu/>



Overview

- Why do we need explicit middlebox cooperation?
- Why do we need a shim layer for this?
- How do we have to design the protocol to make it deployable?

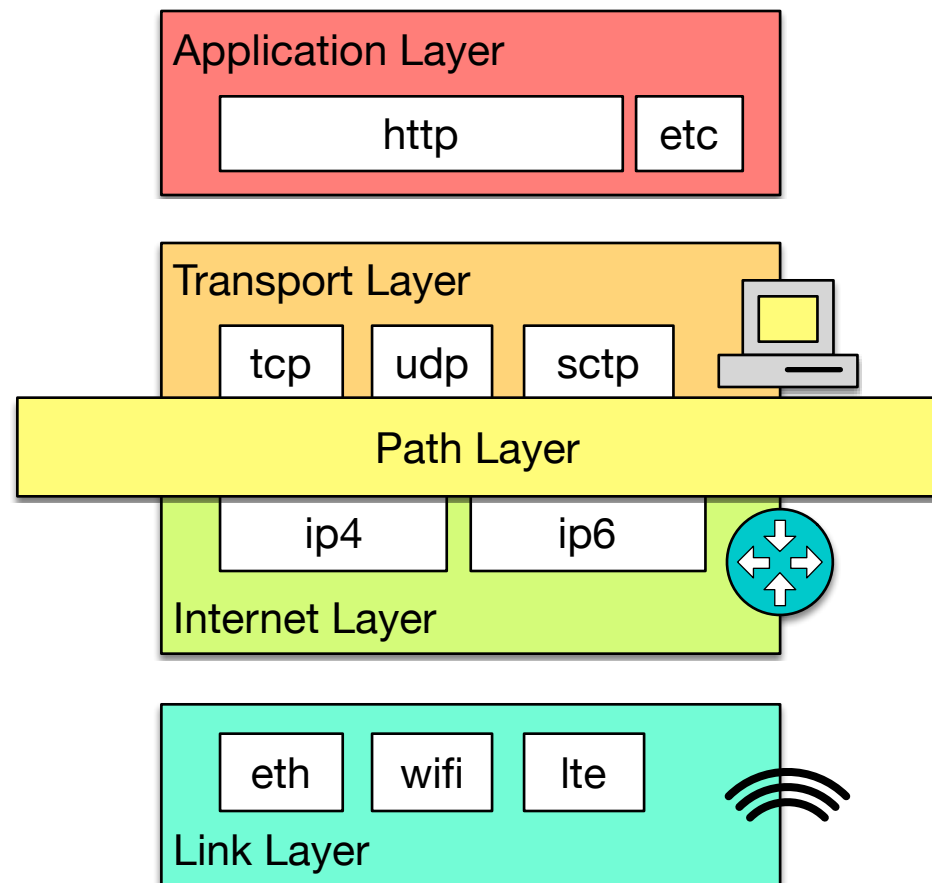


Why explicit middlebox cooperation?

- A. Deployment problems of new protocols and protocol extension due to ossification in the Internet, e.g.
- Multipath TCP
 - QUIC (over UDP)
- B. Operation and management of in-network functionality hindered due to increasing deployment of encryption, e.g.
- firewalls using port mapping or DPI
 - performance enhancements in mobile networks



Why a new shim layer?



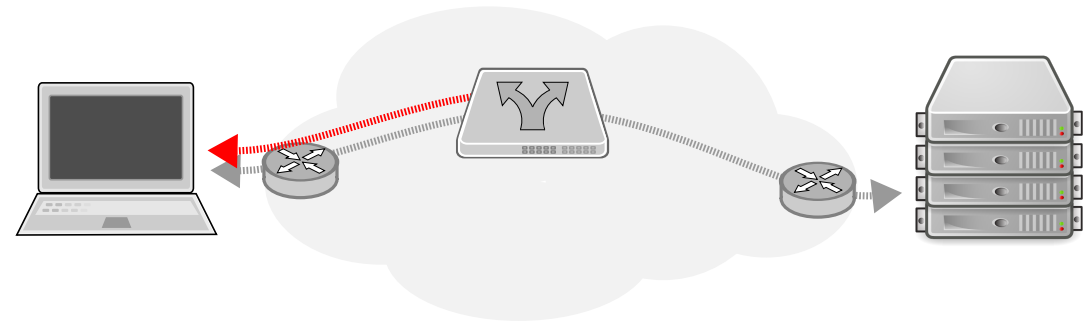
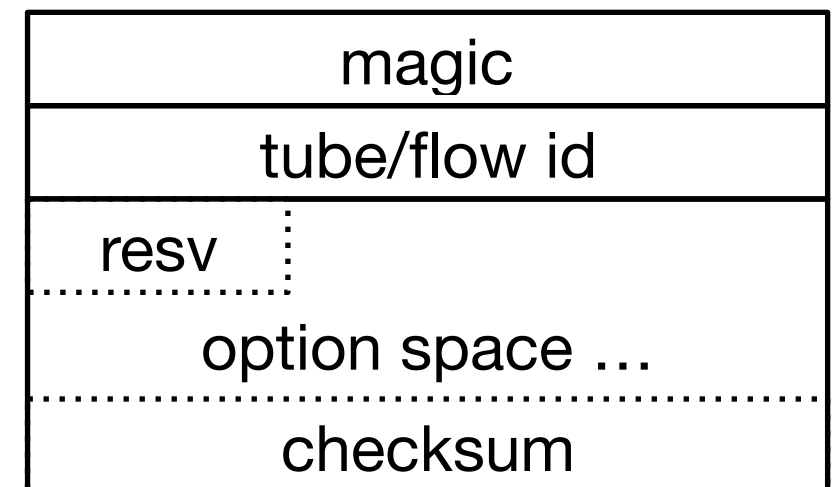
- Transport layer: end-to-end sockets
- flow information
- stateful and ... at the ...
- **Missing: Per-flow information for stateful in-network functions**
- ... handling
- ... information
- ... and simple processing in the middle

➔ **Path layer** for explicit cooperation with middleboxes instead of implicit assumptions



Path Layer: (Basic) Functional Requirements

- Grouping of packets into flows
- Extensibility to provide per-flow network information
- Explicit feedback channel





Why should I trust what you say about your flows?

- **Default:** *trust but verify*
 - declarative signaling: **no** negotiation, **no** guarantees
 - the best way to prevent cheating is to make it useless to do so
- Leverage existing trust relationships for higher-assurance declarations
 - e.g. your enterprise firewall, access network middleboxes, etc.



Example 1: Firewall Traversal

Problem

UDP often blocked as it is hard to maintain state

Needed

- group ID
- start/stop signal and confirmation by receiver („SYN/ACK“)

Action

- firewall can forward first packet and set up state based on confirmation from receiver
- group ID must be large enough to not be guessable



Example 2: Low Latency Support

Problem

network service not optimized for latency sensitive traffic

Needed

flag to signal loss sensitivity vs. latency sensitivity

Action

- network device can treat latency sensitive traffic differently, e.g. in a separate smaller queue
- trade-off between loss and latency gives no incentive to lie



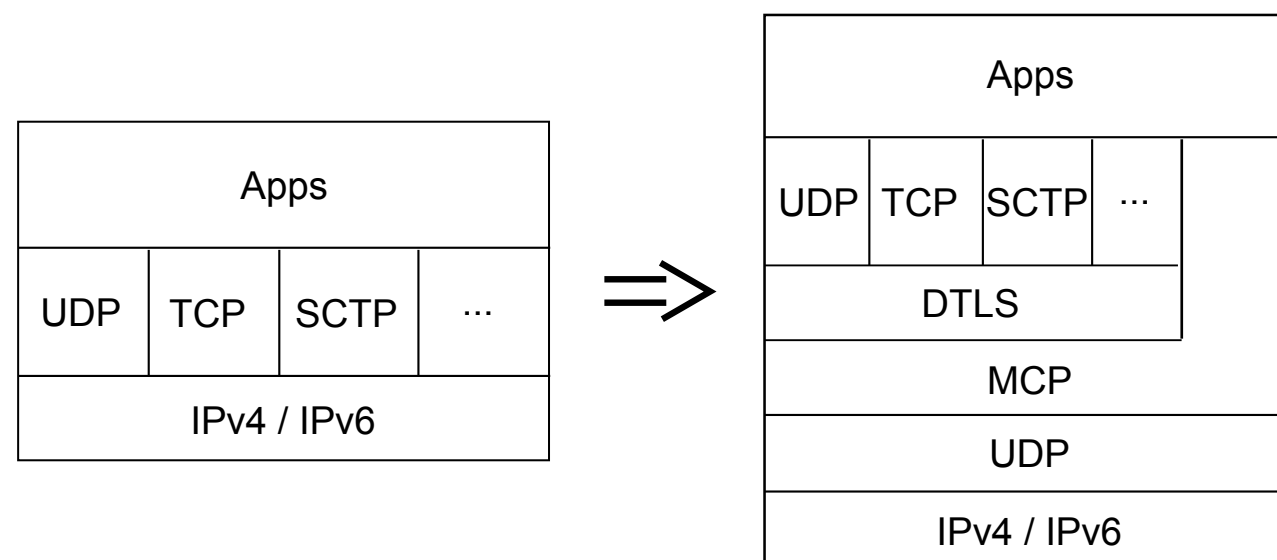
Will it deploy?

- Transport-layer **encapsulation over UDP**
 - Need ports for NAT
 - Impossible to deploy with new protocol number across the Internet
 - Userspace (and kernelspace) implementation possible
- **Magic number** for easy recognition, protection against reflection
- **Flags** for “SYN/ACK” condition for state decision delegation to endpoint
 - All traffic bidirectional
 - Data in first packet possible
- Signals fit in a single packet (**no segmentation or reliability**)
- **Checksum** for error detection, cryptographic integrity checks available



Implementing an Explicit Path Interface

- Application can directly indicate requirements to path layer
- Transport can use the path layer to expose parts of its functionality/intentions to the network
- *Middlebox Cooperation protocol* (MCP) signals these information appropriately to on-path middleboxes

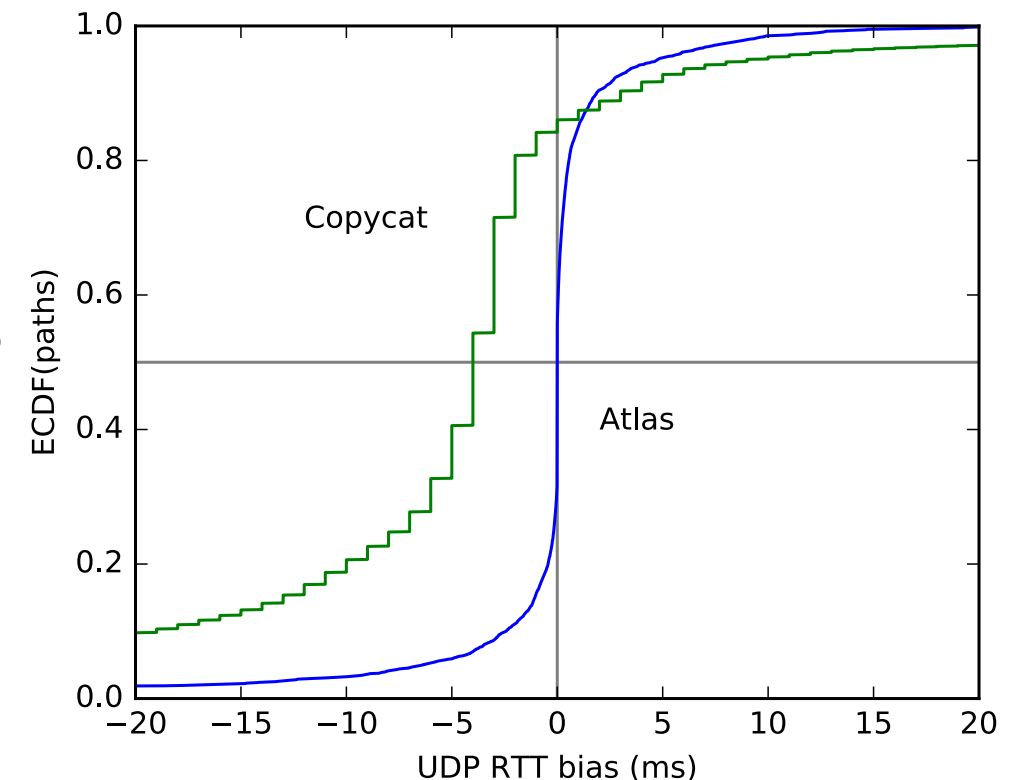




Is it possible to run the Internet over UDP?

Preliminary Results

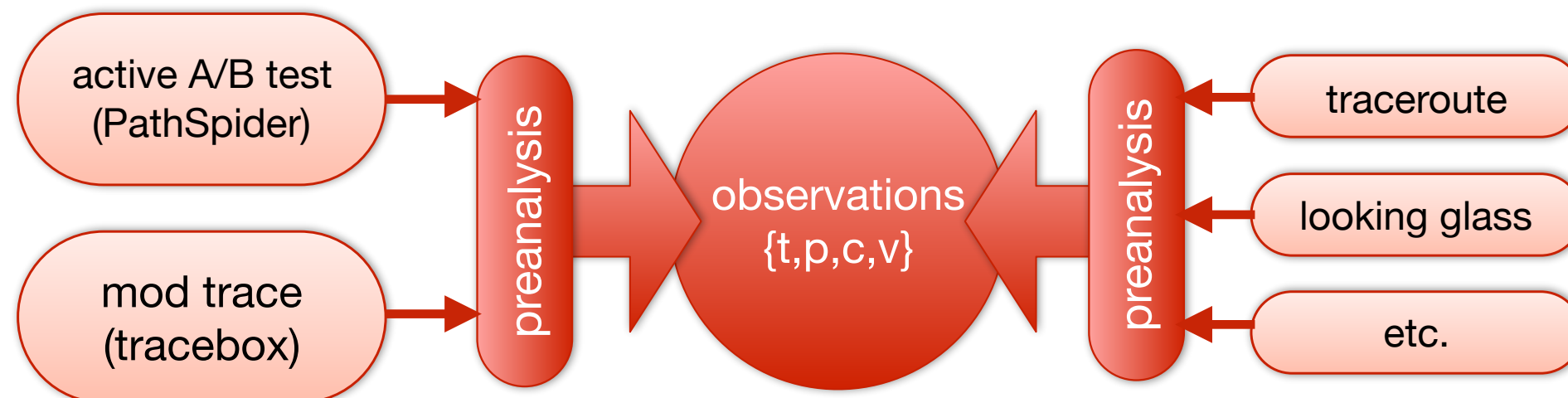
- A/B testing for TCP/UDP connectivity
- Copycat tool on 120 PlanetLab nodes
 - 3,67% UDP blocking on port 33435
 - 2,7% UDP blocking on all tested ports (33435, 1228, 8008, 12345)
- RIPE Atlas traceroute
 - 3.661% UDP blocking based on existing traceroutes
- We are currently running more measurements!
 - Use all existing testbeds available, e.g. CAIDA Ark, MONROE
 - Other impairment measurements: TCP Options, SCTP, ...





Path Transparency Observatory

- Observatory (public release end 2016) to derive common **observations** about **conditions** on a given **path** at a given **time**
 - Active measurements, made by the project
 - External measurements (e.g. traceroutes, BGP, traces)
- Combining disparate measurements leads to better insight



Follow <http://mami-project.eu> for updates on data model & availability!

References



- Substrate Protocol for User Datagrams (SPUD) in the IETF
 - draft-trammell-spud-req
 - draft-kuehlewind-spud-use-cases
 - draft-hildebrand-spud-prototype
- IAB Stack Evolution Program
 - Workshop on Stack Evolution in a Middlebox Internet (SEMI) 2015 [RFC7663]
 - B. Trammell, J. Hildebrand: Evolving Transport in the Internet
- IRTF research group on Measurement and Analysis for Protocols (MAPRG)
- MAMI webpage: mami-project.eu